Rec'd. March 2.

No. 20.

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Consulate of the United States
Havana, Feb. 12. 1836.

Hon'ble John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

It becomes my duty to communicate to you the fact, that what is in reality a branch of the african Slave trade is at this moment in active operation and rapidly increasing, under the flag of the United States, by the transportation of blacks from this Island to Texas.

Whole cargoes, so soon as landed from the Spanish Slavers, fresh from the coast of africa, have recently been purchased and shipped for Texas, in american vessels. The number thus sent to that country within a few months past is estimated at upwards of one thousand; and the rate will doubtless go on encreasing until strong measures of suppression be resorted to. If these be delayed, Texas will be inundated with africans, a portion of whom can scarcely fail to find their way into the U. States.

This traffic is carried on under the mask of contracts of apprenticeship, whereby the blacks bought here for the Texas market bind themselves, in consideration of their liberty & maintenance, to serve for a certain term of years.

In the present state and prospects of that country it scarcely admits of doubt that these contracts are mere forms, — that the negroes are intended to be held and will be held in perpetual Slavery, — that they are, to all intents and purposes, Slaves, — and that every vessel engaged in their transportation

hence

hence to Texas is as truly and essentially pursuing the African Slave trade as those are wherein they are brought hither from the Gold coast.

But even if it were otherwise, — if they were really to become free at the expiration of the term of years for which alone they are ostensibly bound, — although, under that supposition, the terms of the last act upon the subject, (May 15. 1820) whereby its operation is restricted to the offences of making and carrying Slaves, would be inapplicable to the case, — still it would be met by that of April 20. 1818, which prohibits the transportation, in vessels of the U. States, of any negro &c "to be held to service or labor."

This carrying of blacks to Texas is not altogether a new thing. It has been known for some years past, that instances occasionally occurred, although very few in number and on a very small scale. Of these two have, at long intervals, become known to me since I have held this office; being unreservedly communicated by the parties, (natives of the U. States who had settled in Texas,) who applied to me to certify to the instrument of apprenticeship which had been executed here, and to their declaration that they were about to proceed to Texas with their apprentices. —

The question of the legality of the transportation of negroes of this description in an american vessel thus presented itself to me; and having then taken a view of it altogether different from that which I now entertain, and, as I am now convinced, a totally erroneous view, I must beg leave to trouble you with a word of explanation on this point.

By

By the laws of Mexico, negro Slavery cannot exist, but only apprenticeships for seven or nine years, I forget which. Independently then, of the contract of apprenticeship ~~ated~~ on these occasions, (which I then considered as I now consider it, in itself of no more value than a piece of an old newspaper,) the fact of the blacks being destined for Texas was proof that they were not, because they could not be, agreeably to the laws of the country, transported to be held as Slaves. The question therefore was, whether these indented Servants could be lawfully transported in an american vessel: for upon this depended whether I should or should not give the desired certificate.

I had recourse to Gordon's Digest of the Laws of the U. States. — Title 7th of his Commercial Code treats "Of the Slave Trade". The first of the two Chapters embraced under that Title is entitled "Slave Trade prohibited"; and the second, "Provisions to prevent the importation of Slaves into the United States."

Judging from this title of the second Chapter, I took for granted that its provisions could have no bearing upon the point then in question; and as I had at that moment, as I almost invariably have, more things to do than the daily and hourly interruptions to which I am subject allow me to accomplish, I confined myself to the perusal of the first Chapter, and then a close examination of the terms of the various Acts to which reference is therein made.

This examination satisfied me that there was no illegality in the transportation of blacks, in amer-

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ican vessels to a country, agreeably to the laws of which they could not be held as Slaves. And being so satisfied, I gave the desired certificates.

Since my return here, however, on the 23. ult^o, learning that the business was increasing to an enormous extent; and the present state of Texas being such as to leave no doubt that, whatever may be the laws of Mexico, the blacks now taken here are taken with the intent to make Slaves of them, I determined to examine from the first to the last, every Act of Congress at all touching the subject, to see if they did not contain something which might have a bearing upon this point; and this examination has made me acquainted, for the first time, with the abovementioned act of April 20. 1818, whereby the transportation, in vessels of the U. States, of any negro &c "to be held to service or labor" is forbidden. — This act, I now find in Gordon's Digest, in the Chapter headed, as above stated, "Provisions to prevent the importation of Slaves into the United States"; whereas its provisions chiefly relate to, and prohibit, the transportation, or the mere having on board even, of Slaves &c, in any part of the world.

I shall immediately write on the subject to Commodore Dallas, and to the collectors at New Orleans and the other ports on the Gulf: the examination I have made of our laws having left the impression that not only is a vessel liable to be seized while engaged in such a voyage, but that on her return to the U. States, she may be libelled for

for having been engaged in it.— Should this suspicion be correct, I will take the liberty to suggest the expediency of immediately instructing the U. States attorneys at ports on the gulfs to have their eye upon the small vessels, particularly, arriving from the bottom of the gulf or from Havana; and when there may be any ground for suspicion, to take the proper measures for ascertaining from the crews what they have been about.

The disadvantage which vessels engaged in this traffic would labor under in a suit is, that in consequence of no clearances being granted from this port to Mexico &c, they are obliged to take them for other countries, generally some of our southern ports: so that although their cargoes be in truth destined for Texas, their papers show them to be destined for the U. States. These vessels commonly clear here, both at the Custom-house and at the Consulate, in ballast. The negroes are taken in secretly, in port or on the coast.

Quere if the intent of the act of May 15 1820 does not require that its terms should be made equally comprehensive with those of the act of april 20 1818, and others, wherein not only "slaves" are specified, but all negroes &c "to be held to service or labor."?

End

There is no news of any interest to communicate from this quarter. Various reports have recently been brought here from windward of the arrival in the West

West Indies of Admiral Makau with his big ships and "big guns", but none of them would bear the inquiries which I instituted.

The day that I arrived at Key West on my way to this place, (21st ult.) Commodore Dallas despatched a schooner with a detachment from his frigate, to take charge of Cape Florida Light house, which had been abandoned by the keeper, on account of the near approach of the Indians. — On the 5th inst. I received a letter from the Collector at Key West, dated Jan. 29, stating that it had been ascertained, that the Indians had not visited the Light house, and that the light was rekindled. The next day, the 6th, Captain Ivey of the Brig Catherine from Charleston arrived & reported that he had passed Cape Florida on the 3d, and seen the american flag flying on the light house, Union down, the usual signal of distress. I immediately wrote to the Collector at Key West, but have heard nothing further.

I am Sir, very respectfully,
Yr. obt. Servt.

A. P. Hill.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

Dept. of State
March 2 1836.

Returned by the President
S. Rhoads

The 5th Auditor respectfully states, in reply to the enquiry made on the enclosed paper, that it does not appear, by the account of the Rec. Consul at Havana, that he has credited any extra wages to the Rs. on the discharge of the seaman Lewis S. Headsworth — tho he made disbursements for his relief between 9 May & 30 June 1835 to the amount of $90 for Hospital expenses, surgical aid, clothing, passage & passage to the United States.

J. Pleasonton

June 18 1836.

The Sec. of State.

G. Hopkins & Son, Printers, New-York.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVANA.

I, NICHOLAS P. TRIST, *Consul of the United States,* Do hereby Certify, That, in virtue of the authority in me vested by the 1st Sec. of an act of Congress passed on the 28th Feb. 1803, entitled "an act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and for the further protection of American seamen" I have consented that, Lewis S Wadsworth, mate (having urgent business in the United States) may return in the Schooner Josephine Capt M'Keige and personally appeared before me Henry Whiting Master of the Brig Hecla of Plymouth. & consented also. and the said Capt Whiting further declared that Anthony Gibson deserted from said Brig on the 6th day of April last. and has not been on board nor has been seen by said master since

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my Hand, and affix my Seal of Office, at Havana, this Ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five and of the Independence of the United States the 59th

CONSUL OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA HAVANA

N. P. Trist.

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[illegible]manly, sir

[illegible]

Rec'd. July 31.

Wm. Vail

Havana —

Honble John Forsyth,

Secretary of State.

Quarantine Ground, Staten Island,

New York, July 27. 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here this afternoon, in the Ship Garonne from Matanzas; — having left Havana on the 13th inst, and the Consulate, in charge of my assistant in the office, Mr. John A. Smith.

The reason of my abrupt departure — which was in pursuance of a very sudden determination — will be understood from the enclosed copy of a note, written at my uquest by my friend & medical adviser, Dr. Micklehame, one of the most accomplished and able physicians whom I have ever known. — The internal affection of my throat (an eruption of a very peculiar nature, attended with a constant tendency to catarrh & cough,) proved so obstinate, that he had for some time recommended an alterative course, which, I plainly saw, he considered as offering the only chance of conquering a disease, from which, unless eradicated, the most serious consequences, in the Shape of bronchitis, were not unlikely to result. Of the necessity of forthwith entering upon this course,

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I felt fully aware; and yet I was so situated as to be obliged to postpone doing so for an indefinite period.— My return to the United States this Summer was necessary, to make arrangements for the removal of my family to Havana next fall; and, as it was highly important that I should get away from this country before the cold weather should commence, it was equally so that I should leave Havana at as early a period as possible. For this reason, and because it would be unsafe to incur the exposure of the voyage while under the influence of a course of medicine, my entering upon this was postponed until I should reach the United States. On the other hand, this double inducement to leave Havana early in the Summer was counteracted by my anxiety to fulfill the determination I had formed, first to bring the business of the Florida Archives completely to a close; and thus, without being able to fix any limit to my detention, I was caused to linger there from week to week, until the daily encreasing urgency of the reasons for my departure induced me suddenly to determine to avail myself of the opportunity offered by a fine Ship that was to sail in a few days from Matanzas.

As will be explained in a communication which I shall make on the subject as soon as I get

settled with my family, now at Newport, R. I.— I have succeeded in bringing the business of the archives to a point, beyond which I apprehend no further hindrance to its being brought to a perfectly satisfactory conclusion; and this, I feel perfectly confident of effecting in the course of a few weeks after my return to Havana.

My general health was never better than it is & has been for some time past; and if this local affection — serious only in the consequences to which it tends — can but be eradicated, I have no doubt that the Havana climate, with the same course of regular exercise & constant prudence which has recently been forced upon me, will completely reestablish my constitution.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yr. Obt. Servt.

J. G. Pitt.

Recd. with Consul Trist's letter of 27 July.
(Copy)

Havana 1. July 1836.—

My dear Sir,

Owing to the long continuance of the disease of your throat, and its having resisted all the local remedies which have been employed, together with the strict regimen which you have adopted, I am of opinion that an alterative course of treatment will be necessary for your recovery.— As such treatment, to be beneficial, must be long continued, I should not recommend your commencing it till your return to the United States, where also the precautions, necessary during such a course, can be much more effectually taken than in this country.— I think it also highly important that your treatment should be finished before the cold weather commenced in the U. S.— and would recommend therefore that your return to that country should take place as early as your arrangements will permit.

I remain,
My dear Sir,
Yours most sincerely
D. S. Meiklejohn

N. P. Trist Esquire
&c &c &c

Re

Rec'd. Lett 6th 1836.
Mr. Trist.

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, 6th Aug.t 1836.

To,
The Hon.ble John Forsyth.
Secretary of State.

Sir,

In the absence of Nicholas P. Trist, Esquire,
I have the honor, to acknowledge the receipt of,
your communication to him, bearing date of 22d
June last, relating to the discharge of S. S. Wadsworth,
who was Mate of the Brig Hecla of Plymouth;
copies of the same, I have forwarded to Nicholas
P. Trist, Esq, directed to him at New York.

I have the honor,
to subscribe myself,
Your Mo.t Ob.t Serv.t.
J. A. Smith.

Recd. 26. Sept 1836.

Washington, Sept. 24. 1836.—

Honble John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have received a letter from my Vice-Consul at Havana, enclosing a copy of one from the Department, under date June 22^d, on the subject of a certificate given by me under date May 9th 1835, in the case of L. S. Wadsworth, of the Brig Hecla of Portsmouth.

Having always taken paine to draw up in a proper manner the forms for the various ~~instrument~~ issued at my office, the awkward and indefinite tenor of the certificate in question, as quoted in your letter, was a subject of some mortification to me; and I could account for it only by supposing that its defectiveness was overlooked, from its coming under my eye at a moment when my attention was engrossed by other business, and I was thus led to trust without examination to its having been made to correspond with the model prepared by me for use in such cases. My Vice-Consul, who was my assistant in the office at that period, states that on the occasion when this certificate was given he recollects my being particularly engaged on the subject of the Florida Archives.

The name of Wadsworth had escaped my memory; but the case was immediately recalled to my mind by the chief circumstance connected with it,— which gave me great concern, not only on account of the poor man himself, but on that also of the landlord at whose house it occurred, who was loved with difficulty

ficulty from the common results of the intervention of Spanish "Justicia" on such occasions.

Wadsworth was mate of the Brig Hecla, then about to sail on a voyage to Trieste & some other port in Europe, before her return to the U. States. He came to the Consulate, in apparently great distress of mind, and stated that letters received from his family required his immediate return home, — his captain was willing to release him, but not to pay any extra wages, and he was unable to pay them himself. Moreover, the Captain of the schooner Josephine, about to sail for the U. States, was willing to take him in the capacity of mate. He was desired to call in company with his captain, which he did; and the Captain of the Josephine having also been seen on the subject by my assistant, Mr. Smith, it resulted in my giving my consent to his transfer of Wadsworth from the one vessel to the other, without the payment of any extra wages: the master of the Hecla making it a condition, that I should give him a certificate to save the forfeit of his bond. A day or two after, the master of the Hecla, Captain Whiting, on coming to the Consulate to clear, stated that Wadsworth had gone on board the Josephine, and he received the certificate in question. — The next news I had of him was from an american seaman, named Yetman, who came in great alarm to inform me that Wadsworth had gone to his house in a very gloomy state of mind, and cut his throat in so dreadful a manner that he must have expired in a few minutes had it not been immediately discovered, and skillful surgical aid procured instantly. The case proved to be one of extreme

extreme danger; and as the "Justicia" immediately took possession of the poor man, (who instantly recovered his senses & love of life,) and I could not prevent his being taken forthwith to a filthy, ill-managed prison hospital, where I would not trust the life of a dog, I got Dr. Finlay, (an excellent English physician & surgeon, who had fortunately been within call at the moment the event happened,) to attend him there until he was out of danger.

I will now give an explanation of the considerations whereby I have been governed on this and some other similar occations: premising that my rigid course, generally, in regard to this subject, and my refusing to administer the oath to declarations of desertion & to grant certificates thereupon, in instances where I knew or had strong reason to believe that such oaths would be false, has been one of the main causes of my being, to say the least, among the most unpopular Consuls in the service. Although I was never known to hesitate an instant in adopting any measures necessary to maintain the absolute authority of the Ship-master over his crew, or in protecting his interests in every way, to far as any exertion on my part could avail him, yet I have been told that one of the appellations by which I am designated among them is, "the Sailor's Consul".

The provision of the Act of February 28. 1803, requiring three-months' extra wages to be paid into the hands of the Consul, upon the discharge of an american seaman in a foreign port, is the strongest

instance

instance that has ever come under my notice of the uncer=
tainty which attends the devices of the legislator, — although
it is by no means the only striking exemplification afforded
by this branch of our statutory & judicial regulations,
of the wide difference between the operation which a
law or a decision may appear to promise, when consi=
dered by itself only & in its bearing upon the end in
contemplation, and that operation which it actually
has in practice, when it has become but one amidst
countless other springs of human conduct, which
act and react upon each other in numberless ways,
in the intricate system of things wherein they are
at work.

It was evidently intended solely for the benefit
of the seaman, and expected to to operate. Not only has
it altogether failed in this, but it has proved the
active cause of evil incalculable to him; and evil,
too, that could not now be arrested by the repeal of
the law: for although it has afforded the strongest
& most general inducement to what is termed "dri=
ving" a man, (that is, intentionally forcing him to
desertion by ill-usage,) and may justly be viewed
as the chief cause of this practice, yet the practice
has now become so common & so confirmed, that in=
ducements, of themselves insufficient originally to produce it,
would not now fail to keep it up.

It has been the parent of perjuries inn=
numerable, in the shape of oaths to desertions which
never took place, or were designedly caused by the captain
himself. Even by the most reasonable & conscientious
of our ship-masters, it is considered a most advanta=
geous

gant, arbitrary & vexatious exaction, which they can scarce-
ly bring their minds to conform to, and which is the more
grating from the knowledge that the contribution thus ex-
torted from them is one from which the great mass escape:
for, by the mass, — of those at least who come to Ha-
vana — it is uniformly evaded, with always a greater
or less disregard of the commonest dictates of human-
ity & justice towards the men, attending the evasion. —
Since the passage of this act, cases without number
have occurred — thousands upon thousands — wherein,
the discharge of a seaman or of a whole crew being
manifestly required by the interest of both parties,
they would, but for this law, have been brought be-
fore the Consul, — honestly settled with for the wages
they had earned, — and placed under his eye and pro-
tection against the dangers by which they are beset;
whereas, in consequence of this law, they have either
been induced to "run", (as it is termed) in pursuance
of a secret understanding with the master, who not
unfrequently makes the danger of anything in the shape
of a final settlement with them a plea for retain-
ing the greater part of the wages which they have
actually earned; or "the three-months' wages" have been
the cause of & excuse for refusing them their discharge,
(in many cases where it is actually due,) and of ill-
humor and brutal treatment, inflicted for the express
purpose of "driving" them to desert, to the forfeiture
of all their dues, & sometimes the loss of their clothes
worn. They are thus thrown into the jaws of those
"land sharks", the Sailor Landlords, who after keeping
them for a few days steeped in liquor & debauchery of

all

all sorts, sell them to some vessel in want of men, and pocket the month's advance commonly paid to the seamen on his engagement.

Such are the daily fruits of this law, — some only of its fruits: for it would require pages entirely to trace its operation in this and other respects. One of its most important aspects is that in which it is seen, by giving birth to this hourly practice of feigned and designedly forced desertions, to evidence more than any other cause to that of real desertion, and to the impossibility of arresting it. At Havana, this evil has attained an enormous magnitude, and become perfected into a system, against which even the unlimited power of the Captain General is altogether ineffectual, and which affords lucrative employment to a set of miscreants, by whom the very best of our ship-masters are kept in continual alarm, and subjected to great expense and trouble; and our seamen seduced from their ships, — sometimes actually kidnapped, — and exposed for more than they otherwise would be to the causes which sweep them off in so dreadful a manner.

But if its general operation be so odious & mischievous, there are cases to which this provision cannot be extended without a stretch of tyranny, altogether irreconcileable with the nature of our Government, and such as cannot be supposed to have ever been contemplated by any law passed in our country. — For instance, an american ship arrives at Havana, bound thence, on a long, circuitous voyage to Europe; and one of her crew, a poor mate or seaman, receives letters showing the most urgent necessity for his return

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to his family; or his health has become such that he is unfit for duty and cannot pursue the voyage without endangering life, and he ardently longs for his home, where he may recruit, or at worst enjoy the comfort of dying where there will be a friendly hand to close his eyes. His captain consents to release him from his contract; and another, on the eve of sailing for his native port, agrees to convey him there. He comes to the Consulate, and is told that the law does not allow of his being "discharged" without the payment by the Master of three-months' extra wages. This, the master cannot be expected to do: considering the necessity of the case, he is willing to incur the inconvenience of losing his services, but it is out of the question for him to pay some $50 or $60 as the price of permission to do so. The man is informed that, with regard to two-thirds of the sum, he may avoid this hardship by repaying that portion to the master; but that the remaining third must remain in the Consulate. Hard as this condition is, he would willingly comply with it if it were in his power: but he has not the money, and cannot raise it. Is a Citizen of the United States to be told that then he must pursue his voyage of six or eight months, whatever may be the consequences to himself, or the situation of his family & his own anguish at the thought? And shall his only possible alternative to acquiescence under such tyranny be, to prevail on his captain to let him take his chest out of the ship and "log" him as a deserter, and then perjure himself by making oath to that lie, as the only way of escaping the forfeit of his bond for $400?

J.

It is manifest that no such construction should be put upon the law, unless its terms be such as to allow no possible escape from it; and I had the satisfaction to become convinced upon the most careful consideration of the subject, that the act, construed in the spirit in which it would be by any of our courts, does not necessarily require an american Consul to be the instrument of such barbarity.

There are two cases in which the Act requires the payment of three months' wages extra:- "Whenever a Ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged;- Or when a Seaman or mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country".

From its very nature, it is evident that in the case first described, was contemplated the possibility and even probability that, upon their discharge in consequence of the sale of their Ship, the crew would be under the necessity of going on shore in a foreign country, and would be detained there for an uncertain period. From its immediate connection with the first, the presumption is, that in regard to the second case also, the same circumstances were contemplated; and this presumption is strengthened by the language of the subsequent provision, in regard to the payment to be made to the Seaman. First, the extra wages are to be paid into the Consul's hands, upon the Seaman's being "discharged in a foreign country"; and afterwards, two-thirds thereof are to be paid by the Consul

to

to the Seaman, "upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States:" — evidently implying the expectation of an uncertain interval of time between his discharge, and engagement. — Moreover, upon what other ground than the expectation of such detention and of the unforeseen expenses consequent thereon, can it be presumed to have appeared just & reasonable that a man should not be allowed to be discharged, with his own consent, without there being paid to the Consul for his account two months' wages over & above those which he might have earned under his contract?

Thus viewing the intent & spirit of the law, I considered, therefore, that the mere release of a man from his Shipping contract, for the express purpose of enabling him to transfer himself to another american vessel, in order to return home immediately — although such release should take place in a foreign port — could not be viewed as coming within this provision. Although the word "discharge" be in common use on every occasion when the connection between a mariner & his vessel ceases by consent of the parties, yet a man released under such circumstances would not be held by any court to have been "discharged" "in a foreign country", in the sense intended by the Statute: particularly when the tyrannical consequences of such a construction should be taken into consideration.

In several instances of this kind, I have

have therefore consented to arrangements of the sort, and have given a certificate stating such consent, but avoiding the use of the term "discharge"; because, being, on the one hand, satisfied that such certificate would be admitted by our courts as a sufficient plea in avoidance of the forfeit of the master's bond, in consequence of such a release being held to be a discharge with the consent of the Consul, in the sense contemplated by that part of the law wherein those pleas are defined; and, on the other, equally satisfied that such an arrangement would be held not to be a discharge in the sense contemplated by that part of the law which imposes on Consuls the obligation to exact payment of the extra wages, — I deemed it best to avoid the use of a word which, on the one hand, was not necessary to the security of the Captain, whilst, on the other, in its bearing upon myself, it would be deemed proof that the discharge certified to was one in which the extra wages had been paid into my hands.

I will close with repeating here what I have said before, that the general condition of our commercial marine is shocking to the commonest sense of justice and humanity, and most disgraceful to us as a nation: for it is not only positively bad, but the worst of all. With a proportion of Masters & men who form honorable exceptions, & who do credit to our flag wherever they carry it, the demoralization of the mass of our mariners — of those

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at least who frequent the West-Indies, — is as complete as a total & habitual disregard, on the part of both masters and men, of the rights & feelings of the other party can make it: and this has arrived at such a pitch, that it is scarcely deemed a reproach to a man to habitually maltreat & impose upon his crew in every possible way; and that masters who, in their dealings with individuals of any other class, may be relied upon for observing at least the dictates of common honesty, lose sight of them entirely in their conduct towards their men. — To this state of things, the three-months'-wages law has contributed its full share.

So soon as I became aware from personal experience of the strong necessity which exists for a reform in this branch of our laws, or rather for its entire re-modelling, I engaged in the task of making notes of the various abuses which from time to time came under my notice, — of the operation of the few provisions on the subject that are contained in our Statutes & judicial decisions, (the most operative of which, Strange to say, so far from doing good, are attended with positively bad effects,) — and of the remedies which suggested themselves to me for these evils, when viewed, as they must be viewed for any useful practical purpose, not only singly but in their relative bearings upon each other. From the materials thus collected, I purposed to embody in the precise shape and connection which they might appear to me to require in order to prove efficient, such legal

provisions

provisions as the subject demands; and after completing the task, to present it to the Department for the consideration of a Committee of Congress, should it be deemed worthy of such use. Some of the provisions which had suggested themselves to me have, I perceive, been recently enacted by the British parliament by their act of July 30. 1835. — Such an act was very much needed in their merchant service, although by no means to the same extent as in ours: for so far as my opportunities for observation extend, we are preeminent above all the nations of Christendom in the lawless & scandalous state of our commercial marine.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. ob. Servt.
S. P. Phillips.

No 23.

Rec'd Sept 28
Vail

Washington, Sept. 26. 1836.

Hon.ble John Forsyth,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose my accounts, vouchers and returns, for the two half-years ending Dec.r 31. 1835, and June 30.th 1836, corresponding to the subjoined list; and am, Sir,

very respectfully Y.r ob.t Serv.t

A. P. Hill.

Ending Dec.r 31. 1835.—

1. acc.t for Relief & Protection of Seamen.
2. acc.t with the Treasury Department for expenses of two mutineers of Brig Franklin of Portland.
3. acc.t with the Department of State.
4. Return of American vessels
5. Return of Fees.

Ending June 30. 1836.

1. acc.t for Relief and Protection of Seamen
2. acc.t with the Department of State
3. Return of American vessels.
4. Return of Fees.

A. P. H.

accts & vouchers above referred to given to Mr Hunter- Sept 29.th

No. 24.

2. Sept. 28

Washington, Sept. 27. 1836.

Hon.le John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter under date of yesterday, covering my accounts, vouchers and Returns for the two half-years, ending Dec.r 31. 1835, and June 30. 1836; — which, very contrary to my wish have unavoidably been delayed beyond the time when they were regularly due, — in consequence chiefly of my infirm health during the winter & spring, added to the incessant interruptions, arising from the numberless petty difficulties (not without a mixture of others of a serious character,) that occur almost daily among our mariners, or between them and the authorities; — whereby my time is so consumed and broken up into small fragments, that, with only one assistant in the office, (whom alone I can afford to employ,) week after week frequently elapses before I can find a moment to devote to any other subject than that which chances to be the most urgent of several urgent matters claiming my attention.

I trust, however, that the necessity will not occur for any apology for delay in the transmission of these documents.

The making up of these Returns is a very tedious & troublesome process, particularly the Return of Fees, which, in the form prescribed, requires every entry of a fee, made during the term of six months, to be examined, —

each

each fee to be arranged under its appropriate head, — and then, all those relating to the same vessel or person (although received on different days, weeks or months,) to be collected together, still preserving their first classification.

As this work is exceedingly troublesome, and I do not perceive any useful tendency, but rather the reverse, in the minuteness of detail which causes the complexity of these tables, and makes them difficult not only to draw up, but even to examine understandingly, — I will avail myself of the invitation contained in the General Instructions, and take the liberty to suggest a very simple form of Return which appears to me calculated to answer every desirable end.

This would be, — A table containing 4 columns; — the 1st for the name of each kind of Document issued or Service rendered; — the 2d for the number of each kind of document be issued during the period of six months; — the 3rd for the Fee charged upon each document of each kind; — and the 4th for the aggregate amount of those fees, — the footing of which last would show the sum total of fees received during the whole period.

The form of the Table would be as follows, — admitting of indefinite expansion, to suit any variety, however great, of Documents of distinct kinds:

Documents or Services for which Fees were received.	Number of Documents &c	Fee received on each	Total amount received on each kind
Deposit of Ship's Papers.	10	$ 4,	$ 40,
Invoice Certificates.	5	2,	10,
Debenture Certificates.	6	1,50	9,

This table would convey information in regard to the only

only three points which appear to me to be of any possible interest to the Department, — 1st The nature of the documents issued at the Consulate; — 2d (The most important point of all,) whether the Fee charged upon each is the proper Fee; — and 3d The entire amount of Fees. — These three points, it would establish as fully, and upon equally solid ground, (the Consul's good faith,) as can be done by the most minute form that could be devised; and it would have the advantage of presenting each subject entire, and enabling it to be seen in all its parts & understood at a single glance; which is certainly very far from being the case with the form now in use.

The only points of any consequence whatever, in which a return of Fees could be defective are the three above-named, — 1st The nature of each document issued or service rendered; 2d The Fee charged for each service; — and 3d The total amount of Fees received. —

In regard to the first of these points, the form I propose would be better than that now in use; — because the latter contains a fixed number of columns, each appropriated to a particular description of document &c; and while some of these may be, (as many of them prove to be at Havana,) altogether useless, the table allows no room for other columns which may be wanted. For instance, in the present form, there is but one column for "certificates", while there are in use perhaps half a dozen different Kinds of certificates, with a different fee appropriate to each; and there is no place in the table for making any note of distinction between the certificates of various sorts thus required to be lumped together in the 1st column of the 1st page, except on the 4th page, under

under the head, "General Remarks on this vessel &c".-

It remains to compare the merits of the two forms in regard to the 2d & 3d points.

The 2d point, — The Fee charged for each kind of Service. In the form proposed, this will more easily catch the eye, and the Fee cannot help being seen in distinct & immediate connection with the particular kind of certificate or service for which it has been received.- If the fee that has been actually charged for any kind of service be too great, and this error be inadvertent, the charge will naturally be put upon the face of the return, and there to plainly appear as unavoidably to attract notice, and be corrected by instructions from the Department.- If the over-charge be made Knowingly, it would probably be concealed, and the lawful fee be inserted instead of that actually received. But, under the same motives, precisely the same thing would happen in the form now in use, and the chance of detection be no greater, as I shall presently show.

The 3d point, — The total amount of Fees received. If a Consul be disposed to make a false return in this respect, by stating a less amount than the true one, there is no greater difficulty certainly, upon paper, in omitting from his detailed catalogue of Ships & persons & of fees paid by them, the names of some & in reducing the amount received from others, than there is in making a corresponding reduction when he is required to state only the entire number of each kind of document issued, and the fee charged upon each. — The falsehood is no greater in the

one

one way than in the other; and here again, as I shall show, the chance of detection is no greater either.

The insertion of the names of the vessels & parties for whom services are rendered gives to the present form of Return quite an imposing appearance as an instrument of detection. But a moment's consideration will show that this is altogether deceptive. — If indeed the Department made it a practice to address letters to the parties thus named, and could receive from them statements to compare with those of the Consul, it would be a different affair. But no such use is made of the names; — the Department, if it do not itself detect improper charges on the face of the return, waits until they are alleged as ground of complaint. Suppose then, a complaint to be received from Mr. Richard Stokes, that such and such fees have been charged him for such & such certificates; and suppose the alleged fees to be illegal. Now, what will be the point presented by such a complaint, — and to what end can recourse be had to the Consul's Return with a view to obtain light upon the subject? — Whatever may be the distrust of his honesty, he cannot be supposed capable of the folly of putting upon the face of his Return, however minute its details may be required to be, different charges to different individuals for the same kind of certificate. The only purpose, then, for which his Return can be examined with reference to this complaint, will be, not to see what he has charged Mr. Richard Stokes any more than Mr. John Stokes, but what is his customary charge for that particular kind of certificate: which, if it be stated in a certain way for Mr. S, will be sure to be stated in the same way for every other letter of the alphabet, Mr. Stokes included. — Now, from a Return

in

in the form proposed, this customary charge, — which, whether the form require it to be stated only once, or repeated a thousand times, will in either case be stated with precisely the same regard to truth, — will be seen at a single glance; whereas the discovery of it from a Return in the form now cited might be given as a puzzle to an accountant. — If the alleged over-charge has really been made, and made unconsciously, will not the fact of its having been made be just as likely to appear from the single statement of the Fee charged for that kind of certificate, as from the many special statements of the Fee charged in each particular instance of issuing that kind of certificate? And if the over-charge have been made through design, will not the fact that it was made be just as likely to be concealed in each of the special statements required by the present form, as in the one statement required by the proposed form?

Unless, therefore, the Department should make use of the names returned, for the purpose of addressing enquiries to the parties, either collectively or at random, this catalogue of names is of no imaginable utility; and if it were designed to apply them to such purpose, a mere naked list of all the persons for whom any service had be done would answer equally well; and it would still be an altogether useless labor to connect each name with a statement of the particular services rendered to that individual. For, the Return in the form proposed would be a general declaration by the Consul, embracing all special cases, that he had issued such and such kinds of certificates &c, — each in such & such numbers, — and that for each & every certificate

cate &c of the several Kinds, he had charged one & the same Fee, as stated:— And the naked list of names, by enabling the De= partment to address enquiries to particular individuals, would, in respect to really the only material point,— the amount of the Fee charged in each particular case,— afford just as good a test of the truth of the Return, & just as strong a check upon the Consul, as could be afforded by a form requiring, opposite to each name, a detailed statement of each particular service rendered to that individual.— If, for example, it appeared from the Consul's Return that his customary charge for a Debenture Certificate was $1.50; and Mr. Richard Stokes, on being written to, stated that he had been charged $2.50 for a Debenture Certificate,— the discrepancy between the two statements would be quite as great and decided as if the Return had been required spe= cially to state that Mr. Richard Stokes had been charged $1,50 for a Debenture Certificate.

I have pointed out the only possible use of a return of names, not from any supposition on my part that it could ever be wanted for such use; but only to put in a stronger light the utter inutility in this respect, of the present form; and I will conclude by expressing the hope that it may appear expedient to exchange it for one of a simpler Kind.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obt. Servt

S. P. Hill.

Consular statement of Fees

Received at Havana

from the first day of July to the thirty first day of Decem^{r} 1835 inclusive

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom services	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		N^{o}	Amount	N^{o}	Amount	
Vessels left in port	on 30th June last	35	67.4	36	9.	$5.
Despes	Maniategui R^{s} & Co					
Phenix	The Master	1	1.6	1	0.2	1
M^{rs} F Lavin	Ditto	8	14.6	9	2.2	
Emeline	De Con^{r} & Spalding					
Horace	The Master					
Sterling	Maniategui R^{s} & Co					
Eagle	The Master	2	3.4	2	0.4	
Minerva	Ditto					
D Robins	F Clark & Co					
C. Cunnendon	Castillo	3	5.2	3	0.6	
Idemnent	Ditto					
Maryland	The Master	9	16.2	9	2.2	1
Enterprize	Maniategui					
Only Son	Castillo	1	1.6	1	2	
Coliseum	The Master					
Pocahontas	Maniategui					
Merida	The Master					
Vacanow	Ditto					
Jan Klin Green	Maniategui	1	1.6	1	0.2	
Artichect	The Master					
Virginia Packet	De Cominck					
Poland	S. Martinez & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Harmony	I Vargas					
Wm Engs	Maniategui & Co					
Chas Wells	De Cominck	1	1.6	1	2	
Navarino	C. Drake & Co	46	69.4	62	15.4	2
Sarah	Maniategui	8	14.4	8	2.	2
		117	201.6	135	33.6	11

Consular statement of

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Reports &c —	Copy of Docum[t] from Record	Extending Protests	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Protests Consular
				N[o]	Amount	N[o]	Amount	Amount
112								
4								
8								
12								
4								
4								
4								
12								
4								
4								
8								
4								
12								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4								
4								
8								
8								
4								
4								
12								
4								
276								

...of Fees – Continued.

...alist Consular	Passports		Registering of Documents and for Consular		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Amount to be carried on this vessel
...mount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
									193 4
									4
									11
									29
									4
									4
									4
									16
									4
									4
									14
									4
									31 4
									4
									6
									4
									4
									4
									4
									10
									4
									4
									12
									8
									4
									6
									99
									26 4
									$ 522 4

Consular Statement of Fees - continued

General Remarks on this vessel &c

28 Invoices		14 Certfs on Crew Lists	
1 Ditto			2 Voyages
3 Ditto	1 Debentures	1 Ditto	3 Voyages
2 Ditto			3. Ditto
3 Ditto			2 Ditto
8 Ditto		1 Ditto	3 Ditto
			—
1 Ditto			2 Ditto
2 Ditto			2 Ditto
			2 Ditto
28 Ditto	16 Ditto	2 Ditto	3 Ditto

Consular statement of Fees - continued

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rend	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest	
		No	Amount	No	Amount		
Lively Kesia	C. Drake & Co	2	3.4	2	0.4		$ 1
J A Turner	The Master	1	1.6	1	0 2		1
Ste Mary Ann	C. S. West	1	2.4				
Franklin	Debonnick & Co	1	1.6	1	.2		
Mr Brannan	C. Drake & Co	6	10.4	6	1.4		
Havana	Ditto	35	49.6	51	12.6		3
Rapid	J. J. de Alcaraz	22	32.4	30	7.4		1
Orbit	Debonnick & Co	2	3.4	2	.4		
Henry	The Master						2
Neole	C. Drake & Co	9	15.	10	2.4		
Lebaga	L. Martinez & Co						
Jun	Mariategui & Co						
Quick Hawk	The Master	5	8.6	5	1.2		
Ann Eliza L	J. Menendez & Co	4	7.	4	1.-		2
Eclipse	Mariategui & Co	3	5.2	3	6		
Moscow	Debonnick & Co	4	7.	4	1.-		
Emiline	Mariategui & Co						
J. Muller	Ditto						
Inca	C. Drake & Co	2	3.4	2	4		
Morro Castle	Debonnick & Co	29	41.	41	10.2		1
Pioneer	L Martinez & Co	1	2.2	1	2		
Bee	C. S West						
C Calhoun	C. Drake & Co	3	5.2	3	6		
Globe	De Bonnick	1	2.2	1	2		
Otis	J. Menendez	8	11.	12	3.		3
Elm	The Master	2	3.4	2	4		
Harvest	L. Martinez & Co						
Bromo	C. Drake & Co	13	16.6	21	5.2		
Violanus	C. D Tolmo & Co	6	6.6	11	2.6		
Chas Mills	C. Drake & Co	1	2.2	1	.2		
		161	243 2	214	53.4		$ 14

Consular Sun

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys &c	Registers	Copy of Docum. from Record	Extending Protests	Declarations No	Declarations Amount	Powers of Attorn		Exhibi. No
8									
4									
4									
4									
8									
12					1	2			
12									
8									
16									
8									
4									
4									
8									
4									
4									
4									
4									
4									
8									
4									
4									
8									
4									
12									
4									
4									
8									
4									
4									
188					1	$2			

...sement of Fees- continued.

Collector's Fees	Passports		Recd. Documents not from Consulate		Certif. of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total on this resul
Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
									£ 13
									7
									6 4
									6
									20 .
									19 4
									53 .
									12 .
									18 .
									25 4
									4 .
									4 .
									14
									18 .
									10 .
									12
									4 -
									4
									8
									60 . 2
									6 4
									4 .
									14 -
									6 . 4
									29
									8
									4
									30
									13 4
									6 4
									500 6

Consular statement of Fees. continued.

General Remarks on this vessel.

2 Invoices			2 Voyages
1 Ditto			
		1 on Crew list	
1 Ditto			
6 Ditto			2 Ditto
15 Ditto	17 Debentures	2 Ditto	3 Ditto
14 Ditto	8 Ditto		3 Ditto
2 Ditto			2 Ditto
			4 Ditto
8 Ditto	1 Ditto		2 Ditto
5 Ditto			
4 Ditto			2 Ditto
3 Ditto			
4 Ditto			
2 Ditto			
12 Ditto	15 Ditto	2 Ditto	2 Ditto
		1 Ditto	
3 Ditto			2 Ditto
		1 Ditto	
4 Ditto	4 Ditto		3 Ditto
2 Ditto			
5 Ditto	8 Ditto		2 Ditto
1 Ditto	5 Ditto		
		1 Ditto	

Consular Statement of Fees continued.

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rend	Certificates No.	Certificates Amount	Oaths No.	Oaths Amount	Noting Protest
...a Henry	C. D. Tolme & Co.	6	$ 11.-	6	$ 1.4	
...ajax	The Master					
...atherine	Ditto	3	5.2	3	6	1
...osephine	Maniategui & Co.	2	4	2	4	
...Datawitch	F. Clark & Co.	3	5.2	3	6	
...sp. Hauser	J. Vargas	33	45.4	46	12.	1
...rio	Maniategui & Co.					
...rth Star	Ditto					
...Marion	C. Drake & Co.					1
...r. Smith	J. Vargas					
...aroline	J. J. de Alcaraz	11	20.2	11	2.6	
...m H. Miller	C. Drake & Co.	8	14.4	8	2	
...arah	Ditto					
...r. Robins	F. Clark & Co.	3	5.2	3	0.6	
...incennes	The Master	1	1.6	1	2	
...Mary	C. Drake & Co.	1	2.2	1	2	
...gusus	J. Menendez & Co.	3	3.6	5	1.2	1
...arcai Mercer	Ditto	1	2.2	1	2	
Beaver	Maniategui & Co.					
...maritan	Ditto	2	4.	2	4	
...oxbury	F. Clark & Co.	2	3 4	2	4	
...arry	The Master	6	10.4	6	1 4	1
...berator	J. Vargas	2	2.	4	1	1
...orea	J. Tennant & Co.	1	2.2	1	2	1
...n of Matan	Debonneck & Co.	2	3.2	3	6	
...lors	Maniategui & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
...ly	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
...naldo	F. Clark & Co.	17	30.6	17	4 2	
...mmodore	Maniategui & Co.					
...M Randell	The Master					
		209	$ 181.2	129	$ 32.2	$ 7

Consular

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Docum from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Invoices of Goods		Consular Charges
				No	Amount	No	Amount	No known
4								
4								
8								
8								
4								
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
8								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
8								
4								
4								
156								

...sment of Fees - continued.

...ocuments Charters	Passports		Recordg Documents not from Consulate		Certif of Citizenship		Burial		Amount to be taken on this Vessel
Amount	No	Amount							
									16 4
									4
									15 .
									12 4
									10 .
									66 4
									4 .
									4
									5
									4
									31
									24 4
									4 .
									10 .
									6 .
									6 4
									14
									6 4
									4
									8 4
									8
									21 .
									8 .
									7 4
									8 .
									6
									10 4
									43 .
									4
									4
									$ 376 4

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this Vessel			
5 Invoices		1 on List of the crew	
3 Ditto			2 Voyages
1 Ditto		1 Ditto	2 Ditto
3 Ditto			
18 Ditto	15 Debentures		2 Ditto
9 Ditto		2 Ditto	2 Ditto
7 Ditto		1 Ditto	2 Ditto
3 Ditto			
1 Ditto			
		1 Ditto	
1 Ditto	2 Ditto		
		1 Ditto	
1 Dills		1 Ditto	
2 Ditto			
6 Ditto			
	2 Ditto		
		1 Ditto	
2 Ditto			
		1 Ditto	
15 Dills		2 Ditto	

Consular Statement of Fees. Continued

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom services rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest.
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
Bussy	Maniategui & Co	1	1.6	1	0.2	
Hunter	The Master	2	4..	2	0.4	2
J. L. Wright	C. Drake & Co	3	5.6	3	.6	1
Billow	The Master	5	6.2	9	2.2	1
Thas	Maniategui & Co					
ape Fear	C. Drake & Co					
Chester Ann	Ditto					1
hiladelphia	J. Menendez & Co	4	6.2	5	1.2	
nited States	J. de Alcazar	4	7..	4	1..	
Mary	Maniategui & Co	4	7.	4	1	
Mexicana	Ditto					1
Oscar	C. Drake & Co	2	3.4	2	.4	
Octavia	DeBonneck & Co	3	4.4	4	1.	
Alpha	C. Drake & Co	1	2.2	1	2	
Pancoast	Ditto	3	5.6	3	.6	
Elizabetta	Ditto	1	1.6	1	2	
Comet	The Master	12	20.	14	3.4	
Elizabeth Jane	Maniategui & Co	7	9.2	11	2.6	1
Undaunted	Ditto					2
ith Hampton	The Master	1	1.6	1	0.2	
w England	DeBonneck & Co	6	11..	6	1.4	
Vulga	Maniategui & Co					
rederickstown	Anguerau	2	4.4	2	0.4	
William	Maniategui & Co					
Corine	C. S Allest	4	7.4	4	1.	
Clara	The Master	5	8.4	6	1.4	1
Jane	Maniategui					
American	C. Drake & Co					1
Juno	DeBonneck					
Anhawa	The Master	1	2.2	1	.2	
		71	$ 130.4	84	$ 21..	$ 11

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registers &c	Copy of Docum from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Cer
				No	Amount	No	Amount	No
4								
12								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8	8.4	8.4	17					
4	8.4							
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4	6.							
4								
4								
8								
4								
144	23	8.4	17					

Statement of Fees - Continued

Clearances		Passports		Reg'd Documents sent from Consulate		Certif's of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total on this vessel
No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
										6.
										18 4
										11 4
										13 4
										4.
										4.
										5.
										11 4
										12.
										12.
										5.
										8.
										9 4
										6 4
										10 4
										6.
										27 4
										55 6
										14 4
										10.
										16 4
										4.
										9.
										4
										16 4
										20.
										4
										5.
										8
										6 4
										$ 345.

Consular Statement of Fees - continued.

General Remarks on this Vessel.

1 Invoice			
1 Ditto		1 on List of the Crew	3 Voyages
1 Ditto		1 Ditto	
	4 Debentures	1 Ditto	
3 Ditto	1 Ditto		
4 Ditto			
2 Ditto	1 Ditto		
		1 Ditto	
2 Ditto		1 Ditto	
1 Ditto			
9 Ditto	2 Ditto	1 Ditto	
3 Ditto	4 Ditto		
1 Ditto			2 Ditto
5 Ditto		1 Ditto	1
		2 Ditto	
3 Ditto		1 Ditto	2 Ditto
5 Ditto		1 Ditto	
			2 Ditto

Consular statement of Fees - continued.

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		N°	Amount	N°	Amount	
Neptune	C. Drake & Co.	1	2.2	1	2	
Lover	Ditto	6	11..	6	4.4	
Lucy	Maniategui & Co.					1
Hector	C. Drake & Co.	1	2.2	1	2	
Bahama	Ditto	4	7..	4	1..	
Roanoke	Ditto					
Albert	The Master	2	2.2	1	2	
Wm. Brooks	L. Mantuner & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
G. Washington	Kaltmann	2	4.4	2	4	
Oregon	The Master	7	12.	8	2.	1
Amelia	Ditto	1	22	1	2	
Sabina	Ditto					
Chatham	F Clark & Co.					
Napoleon	C. Drake & Co.					1
New Castle	I. Menendez & Co.	4	5.4	6	1.4	1
Orion	The Master					
Philadelphia	C G. West	10	17.4	10	2.4	
Crawford	Maniategui & Co.	1	2.2	1	2	
Kingston	Ditto	1	2.2	1	2	
Charlotte	The Master					
Mentor	C. Drake & Co.	2	4.	2	4	
Magnet	Ditto	6	10.4	6	1.4	
Favorite	W Johnson & Co.					1
Polla	Manategui & Co.	6	7.4	10	2.4	
Shenandoah	The Master	1	1.6	1	2	
Cicero	C. Drake & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
Martha	I. Martinez & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
Susana	C. Drake & Co.					
Agnes	C. G. West	2	3.4	2	4	1
Rose	Maniategui & Co.					
		59	103.4	66	16.4	$6

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Reg's &c	Copy of Deeds from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Certificates
				No	Amount	No	Amount	No
4								
8								
4								
4								
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8				17				
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
$132				17				

stment of Fees - continued.

Contracts		Passports		Regis'd Documents not rcvd from Consulate		Certify of Citizenship		Burial		amount to date in this vessel
No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
										$ 6 4
										20 4
										5 .
										6 4
										16 .
										4
										6 4
										6 .
										9
										19 .
										6 4
										4
										5
										33 .
										4
										24 .
										6 4
										6 4 .
										4 .
										8 4
										16 .
										5 .
										14 .
										6 .
										6 .
										6 .
										4
										9
										4
										$ 275 9

Consular Statement of Fees Continued

		General Remarks on this Vessel		
		1 on List of the crew		
6	Invoices	1 Ditto	2	Voyages
		1 Ditto		
4	Ditto		2	Ditto
		1 Ditto		
1	Ditto			
		2 Ditto		
1	Ditto			
		1 Ditto		
2	Ditto	2 Debenture	2	Ditto
10	Ditto			
		1 Ditto		
		1 Ditto		
1	Ditto	1 Ditto		
6	Ditto			
2	Ditto	4 Ditto		
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto			
2	Ditto			

Consular statement of Fees continued.

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom services were rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
President	The Master					
Cordelia	C. S. West	5	5.	10	2.4	1
Covina	Maniategui & Co.					
Nelson	The Master	2	4			1
Equity	Ditto					
Aerial	S. Vargas	3	5.6	3	6	1
Havre	The Master					
Apalachicola	Maniategui & Co.	4	7.	4	1.4	
Sampson	Ditto					
Concord	Ditto					
Martha	C. Drake & Co.	2	3.4	2	4	
Malaga	De Cominck & Co.					
Backus	De Castro					1
Tuscarora	Maniategui & Co.	2	3.4	2	4	1
Dorsey	Ditto	3	5.2	3	6	1
Tigres	S. Vargas	2	4	2	4	1
Swift	The Master	1	1.6	1	2	
Mary Flower	Maniategui & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
Whig	L. Martinez & Co.	3	3.6	5	1.2	1
St Michaels	C. S. West	2	3.2	3	6	
Lucy Ann	Maniategui & Co.					
Harry	C. S. West	1	2.			1
Felix	The Master					
North American	Ditto					
Am American	Ditto					
Eden	Ditto					
Mary Ann	Ditto					
Meta	Ditto					
Chief	Ditto					
Keller	Ditto					
		31	$ 50.4	36	$ 9	$ 9

Consular statement of

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Reports &c	Copy of Document from Record	Extending Protests	Declarations No	Declarations Amount	Powers of Attorney No	Powers of Attorney Amount	Total Amount
4								
4								
4								
4	8.4	8.4	17	1	$4			
4								
4	8.4	8.4	17					
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4			17					
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4			17					
6								
10								
2								
12								
4								
8								
10								
2								
142	17	17	68		4			

...tract of Fees – continued.

Not Citizen	Passports		Record of Documents not ordered from Consulate		Certificate of Citizenship		Burial		Amount total received on this vessel
									4
									12 4
									4
									47
									4
									45 4
									4
									12
									4
									4
									8
									4
									22
									9
									11
									9 4
									6
									6
									10
									8
									4
									24
									6
									10
									2
									12
									4
									8
									10
									2
									$ 316 4

Consular statement of Fees continued.

		General Remarks on this vessel
2 Invoices		1 on the List of the crew
4 Ditto		
2 Ditto		
2 Ditto		
3 Ditto		
1 Ditto	1 Ditto	
1 Ditto		
1 Ditto		
1 Ditto	2 Debenture	
	1 Ditto	1 Ditto
		1 on vouchers
		3 Voyages
		5 Ditto
		6 Ditto
		2 Ditto
		4 Ditto
		5 Ditto

Consular statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom services rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
Liberty						
Francisco						
Aragon						
Newcastle						
Enterprize						
Havana						
Dread						
Energy						
Morning Star						
Alert-						
	Sundry Merchants	80	$148.	101	25.2	2
	No 1	117	201.6	135	33.6	11
	" 2	161	243.2	214	53.4	14
	" 3	209	181.2	129	322	7
	" 4	71	120.4	84	21.	11
	" 5	59	103.4	66	16.4	6
	" 6	31	50.4	36	9.	9
		728	1048.6	765	191.2	$60

Consular statement of

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registers &c	Copy of Documents from Record	Extending Protests	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Bonds
				No	Amount	No	Amount	Amount
10				1	2			
10								
8								
8								
4								
6								
6								
6								
4								
6								
68				44	132	21	166.	
68				45	134	21	166	
276								
188				1	2			
156								
144	23.	8.4		17				
132				17				
142	17	17.		68	1	4		
1106	40	25.4		102	47	140	21	$160

tem of Fees. – continued.

Passports		Record Documents not obtained from Consular		Certs of Citizenship		Burial.		Sum total of Fees received
No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
								12
								10
								8
								8
								4
								6
								6
								6
								4
								6
								473.2
								$ 543.2
								522 4
								500 6
								376 4
								345
								275
								316 4
								$ 2879 4
				Orders to arrest Seamen				46
				Commissions				113 2
								$ 3038.6

Havana December 31st 1835

S. P. Hill

Consular Statement of Fees. continued.

General Remarks on this vessel.	
	5 Voyages
	5 Ditto
	4 Ditto
	4 Ditto
	2 Ditto
	3 Ditto
	3 Ditto
	3 Ditto
	2 Ditto
	3 Ditto
60 Invoices 20 Debentures	

Consular Return

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from Havana from the first of July to the thirty first of December 1835 inclusive

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name	Burthen.	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
July 1	Schoon[r]	Phenix	94	E. Spicer	6		New Orleans
" .	Brig	Merida	188	E. I Lincoln	6	4	Lagunas
.	Smack	Felia	38	L. Brightman	3	1	Key West
2	Ditto	North America	30	E. Parker	3	1	Ditto
.	Brig	Aethetect	164	A. Gray	7	2	Sisal.
.	Ship	Vesper	321	W. H Hunt	13	.	New York
.	Brig	Brig[e] Packet	282	J. Waterhouse	10	.	Portland
6	Ship	Wm Engs	310	N. Austin	8	6	Antwerp
.	Ditto	Coliseum	295	J. Christie	15	.	Boston
.	Schoon[r]	Frank[a] Green	115	B. Waite	6	1	Savannah
.	Ditto	W[m] F Savin	87	J. E. Moore	4	1	New York
.	Smack	Fair Americ[a]	25	J. Ximenez	3	1	Florida
.	Brig	Emeline	130	A. Usher	8		Fallriver
7	Schoon[r]	Henry	103	J. Etchberger	2	5	Hondunas
.	Ship	Minerva	308	T. Jones	11	1	New York
.	Sloop	Harmony	85	W. Graham	5	1	New Orleans
.	Smack	Eden	31	J. Silva	3	1	Florida
.	Schoon[r]	W Robbins	56	W Wathington	4	1	Savannah
.	Brig	Only Son	178	L. Parker Jun[r]	6	3	New Orleans
.	Schoon[r]	Wm Cameron	90	C. F. Redman	4	3	Philadelphia
.	Ship	Olive & Eliza	386	E Kennard	18	4	New York
.	Schoon[r]	Sist[a] Maryann	108	D. N. Pascal	5	2	Philadelph[a]
9	Brig	Horace	282	L. Foss	9	1	Kennebunk
"	Ship	Sterling	360	W. Neef	12	3	Rotterdam
.	Schoon[r]	Gov[r] Hesiah	108	A. M[c] William	7	.	Charleston
.	Ditto	Josephine	89	J. Davis	5	1	Ditto
"	Ship	Moro Castle	256	P. Towery	10	3	New York
"	Bark	Navarino	249	W Smith Jr	7	3	Ditto
"	Brig	Poland	121	D. Dunbar	6	1	East Port
			4889		198	50	

Consul

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amoun cargo in
New London		Lard		
Portland		Logwood		
Key West		Fish		
Groton		Ditto		
North Yarmouth		Bags. Leather. Ropes &c		
Newbyp Port		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
New Port		Ballast		
Boston		Empty Hhds &c		
New Port		Lumber		
Baltimore		Corn. Cocoa. Rice		
Key West		Fish		
Fallriver		Empty Hhds. & Hoops		
Baltimore		Hides. Indigo. &c		
Portsmouth		Ballast		
New Orleans		Flour		
Key West		Fish		
Baltimore		Rice & Hams		
New Orleans		Flour Corn & Tobacco		
Philadelphia		Ditto Oil. Wax &c		
Portsmouth		Merchandise		
Philadelphia		Flour Corn &c		
Kennebunk		Ballast		
Boston		Ditto		
Charleston		Rice		
Boston		Lumber		
New York		Dry goods. Iron &c		
Ditto		Ditto Ditto		
Boston		Lumber		

...eturn – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward.	Crew out- Americans.	Crew out- Foreigners.	Date of Departure	
Sugar, Segars &c		6		July	11
Ditto Ditto		6	4	"	16
Ballast		3	1	"	1
Ditto		3	1	"	2
Ditto		7	2	"	18
Ditto		13		"	2
Molasses		10		"	21
Ballast		8	6	"	21
Ditto		15		"	17
Molasses		6	1	"	18
Sugar, Segars &c		3	2	"	10
Ballast		3	1	"	6
Molasses		8		"	13
Wine & Rum		2	5	August	1
Sugar		11	1	"	15
Molasses		5	1	"	21
Ballast		3	1	July	1
Wine Rum &c		4	1	"	16
Molasses		6	3	"	17
Sugar & Molasses		4	3	"	16
Ballast		10	5	"	10
Sold				Sold	
Ballast		9	1	July	13
Ditto		12	3	"	9
Molasses		6	1	"	22
Ditto		4	2	August	25
Sugar & Segars		10	3	"	12
Do Do		6	4	July	22
Lumber		6	1	August	25
		189	53		

Consular Return_continued.

General Remarks.
New York
New Orleans
Fishing
Ditto
Portland
Matanzas
Portland
New Port
Matanzas
New Port
New York
Fishing
Fall River
Honduras
Doves
New Orleans
Fishing
Campeachi
Providence
Philadelphia
Matanzas
Sold
Matanzas
Boston
Charleston
Mobile
New York
Ditto
Rosario

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Names.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in Americans.	Crew in Foreigners.	Where from.
July 9	Brig	Maryland	100	O. Hammond	6	1	Baltimore
10	Ditto	Enterprise	166	W E Clifford	7		Providence
"	Ditto	Eagle	110	H. Whitney	7		Boston
"	Ditto	Pioneer	200	J. Seaver	6	1	Ditto
"	Schoon	W. A Turner	78	J.O Flaherty	6	1	Lagunas
"	Brig	Han[a] Brainard	181	J. Pickney	7	1	Mobile
"	Smack	Mary Ann	36	S. Wood	4		Florida
"	Ditto	Loreta	36	B. Sawyer	5		Ditto
13	Brig	Sebago	228	H. Coffin	7		Portland
"	Ditto	Harvest	263	J. C. Currier	8	2	Ditto
"	Schoon.	Waccama	105	J. S. Budd	6	1	Charleston
"	Brig	Nun	223	W Norris	8		Portland
"	Smack	Relief	35	G. Woodward	5		Florida
14	Schoon	Black Hawk	45	F. Holden	2	1	Sisal
16	Brig	Adamant	186	J. Elliot	7		Laguna
"	Ship	Bashaw	392	C. Tyng	6	9	Hamburg
"	Brig	Ann	192	P. Johnson	7		Matamoras
17	Ditto	Rapid	189	R. L. Ward	8	2	New York
"	Schoon	Pocahontas	113	H. J. Finch	4	3	Velasco.
"	Ship	Havana	261	M. Lane	13		New York
"	Brig	Chas Wells	80	W Coullard	5	2	Caimito
"	Smack	Felix	38	L. Brightman	5		Florida
18	Schoon	Hero	126	C. J. Benedict	7		Campeachi
"	Bark	Moscow	278	B. Pitman Jr	5	8	Hamburg
20	Schoon	Emeline	127	G. L. Glanwood	7		Portland
21	Ditto	Olivia Bell	56	J. Irvin	4	2	Philadelph[a]
"	Ditto	Creole	125	B. Burlup	9		New Orleans
22	Brig	Globe	227	W Kilgore	7	2	Boston
"	Ditto	Franklin	198	W. Crowell	8		Caimito
			4394		190	36	

Consulate

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
Baltimore		Flour & Cocoa		
Providence		Empty Hhds & Hoops		
Boston		Fish, candles, powder &c		
Ditto		Ditto & Ditto		
New Orleans		Logwood		
Hadam		Lumber		
Key West		Fish		
Groton		Ditto		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
New London		Fish		
Brooklyne		Bags. Ropes &c		
Portland		Logwood		
Boston		Ballast		
Portland		Molasses		
New York		Dry goods. Tanbark &c		
New Port		Ballast		
New York		Dry goods. Beef &c		
Boston		Sugar & Rum		
Key West		Fish		
New Orleans		Logwood		
Boston		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Provissions.		
New Orleans		Flour. Lard &c		
Portland		Fish. provissions		
Duxbury		Sugar & Rum		

...eturn - Continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Sugar		6	1	July	17th
Molasses		7		"	.
Sugar		7		"	15
Ditto		5	2	August	13
Ditto & wax		5	2	July	23
Molasses		7	1	September	7
Ballast		4		July	10
Ditto		5		"	.
Molasses		9		August	4
Ballast		8	2	"	18
Sugar		7	1	"	15
Molasses		8		"	4
Ballast		5		July	13
Coffee Segars &c		2	1	August	6
same Cargo		9		July	16
Ballast		6	9	"	"
Molasses		7		"	24
Sugar		8	2	August	1
Ballast		4	3	July	18
Sugar & Segars		13		"	31
Ballast		5	2	.	21
Ditto		5		"	17
Wine &c		5	2	August	11
Sugar & segars		8	5	"	8
Molasses		7		.	8
Sold					
Sugar & Segars		8		"	1
Molasses		8	2		14
Lumber		8	.	July	27
		186	35		

Consular Return, Continued.

General Remarks.
Baltimore
Providence
Boston
Trieste
New Orleans
Savannah
Fishing
Ditto
Portland
Curacoa
Charleston
Boston
Fishing
Mobile
New York
Boston
Portland
New York
Ditto
Ditto sailed 4 Aug.
Cainito 2 4 Sept Boston.
Fishing
Appalachicola
Boston
Portland
Sold
New Orleans
Boston
Cainito 4 4 Sept for Boston.

Consular Return-continued.

Date of Arrival		Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
uly	23	Brig	Inca	227	G. W Lewis	10	2	New Orleans
	27	Ditto	Orbit	180	J. Smith	7	1	Caimito
	28	Schoon	Ann Eliza L	110	A. A. Sheed	7		Charleston
	"	Smack	Tickler	34	J. Wood	4		Florida
	"	Brig	Chas Miller	228	W. Sweetser	8		Matanzas
ugust	1	Ditto	Otis	146	J. Smith	8	1	Philadelphia
	"	Ship	Chas Henry	264	J Pratt	4	8	Hamburg
	3	Bark	Wm Smith	273	J. Patterson	7	2	Bath
	"	Brig	Trio	196	J. Humphreys	7	2	Portland
	"	Smack	Liberty	31	J. Walton	4	1	Florida
	"	Schoon	Eclipse	56	A Delvalle	6		New Orleans
	5	Smack	Felix	38	J. Brightman	4		Florida
	6	Brig	Elm	131	G. Doyles	8		Sisal
	"	Ditto	Nich Mills	60	G. Allen	4		New Orleans
	"	Sloop	Spy	26	J. W. Flander	4	1	Key West
	7	Brig	Caspar Hauser	181	F. Granger	9	2	New York
	"	Schoon	Bee	61	J Maspock	8		New Orleans
	8	Smack	Eden	31	J. Silva	4	1	Florida
	"	Ship	Coriolanus	299	J. Sampson	10	3	Boston
	"	Schoon	Jw C Calhoun	117	J. Ross	7		Charleston
	11	Brig	Droma	153	J West	8	1	New York
	"	Ditto	Dan. N Miller	121	C F Driscol	5	2	New Orleans
	"	Ditto	Catherine	131	J. J. Joye	6	1	Charleston
	"	Schoon	Water Witch	121	R. J. Manson	6	2	New Orleans
	12	Ditto	Ajax	157	D. Moss	7		Philadelphia
	13	Bark	North Star	270	Wm Hart	10		Portland
	14	Smack	Relief	35	G Woodward	4		Florida
	"	Brig	Samaritan	201	G. Collins	7	2	Wilmington
	17	Ditto	Beaver	205	J. Hall	9		Portland
				4083		192	32	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
New Orleans		Flour Lard &c		
Boston		Sugar		
Philadelphia		Rice		
Key West		Fish		
Portland		Ballast		
Philadelphia		Dry goods provissions		
Boston		Bricks		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Key West		Fish		
New Orleans		Lard		
Key West		Fish		
Henry Polly		Bags ropes & leather		
Norfolk		Lard		
New York		Fish		
Ditto		Dry goods &c		
New Orleans		Lard		
Key West		Fish		
Boston		Fish candles beef &c		
Charleston		Rice		
New York		Dry goods. Cocoa &c		
Baltimore		Flour Lard &c		
Charleston		Rice		
New Orleans		Lard & hams		
Great Egg harbour		Rice. Onions &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
New York		Lumber		
Portland		Ditto		

Tabaccum — Continued.

Cargo outwards	Value of outwards	Crew out Americans	Crew out Foreign	Date of Departure	
Sugar		10	2	August	12
Lumber &		7	1	"	1
Sugar & fruit		6	1	"	7
Ballast		4		July	28
Molasses		8		August	12
Sugar, segars &		8	1	"	14
Sugar		8	4	"	20
Molasses		7	2	"	29
Ditto		7	2	September	1
Ballast		4	1	August	5
Rum, Coffee &		6	1	"	8
Ballast		4		"	5
Molasses		9		"	18
Sold				Sold	
Ballast		6		September	22
Sugar		9	2	August	28
Wax & segars		8		"	12
Ballast		4	1	"	8
Sugar		8	5	"	18
Ballast		6	1	"	12
Sugar, Segars &		8	1	"	18
Ditto Ditto		5	2	September	5
Molasses		6	1	August	22
Sugar		8	2	"	28
Molasses		7		"	22
Ditto		10		"	31
Ballast		4		"	14
Sugar		7	2	September	14
Molasses		9	"	"	12
		193	32		

General Remarks.
New Orleans
Cainito
Philadelphia
Fishing
Portland
Philadelphia
New Orleans
Portland
Ditto
Fishing
New Orleans
Fishing
New York
Sold
Key West
New York
New Orleans
Fishing
Malamras
Ditto
New York
New Orleans
Charleston
New Orleans
Philadelphia
Cabanas & Boston
Fishing
Mobile
Portland

Consular Return - Continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in American	Crew in Foreign	Where from
August 18	Schoon	Crawford	87	W. C Tully	1	5	Charleston
" 19	Brig	Moro	230	J. Stevens	10	.	Portland
" "	Ditto	Caroline	135	J. F Maschalk	8		New York
" "	Schoon	W F Gavin	87	J. E Moore	5		Ditto
" 20	Ship	Cosea	367	C. Prescott	5	10	Liverpool
"	Schoon	Mary	159	T. D. Phillips	5	4	Baltimore
" 22	Ditto	Henry	103	J. Etchberger	2	5	Honduras
" 24	Brig	Sarah	136	T. T. Wingate	6	2	Jamaica
" "	Smack	Mary Ann	36	J. Ximenes	4	1	Florida
" 26	Sloop	Hermann	85	W. Graham	5	.	New Orleans
" 28	Brig	Roxbury	215	C. Page	6		Laguna
" "	Schoon	W Robbins	56	W. Watlington	3	2	Key West
" "	Brig	Vincennes	152	W Sturdivant	7	.	Sisal
" 31	Ditto	Orbit	180	J Smith	7	1	Caimito.
September 1	Ditto	Sarah	153	N Tannell	5	3	New Orleans
" "	Schoon	Creole	125	B. Bishop	9		Ditto
" 4	Ditto	P of Matamoras	153	N Gordon	6	1	Ditto
" "	Brig	Marion	128	G. Croft	7	1	Charleston
" 5	Smack	Eden	31	J. Silva	4		Florida
" "	Schoon	Margt Mercer	63	J. L Reynegon	6		Trinidad, Cuba
" "	Brig	Pegasus	146	A Anchenbeck	8		Philadelphia
" 7	Ditto	Atlas	240	J. Deering	7	2	Portland
" "	Ditto	Busy	181	J. Gladding	7	2	Providence
" "	Ditto	Eagle	110	H. Whitney	7		Boston
" "	Ditto	Liberator	279	T. Cushing	9	2	Ditto
" "	Ditto	New England	161	J. S. Hunt	9	.	Providence
" "	Sloop	Commodore	77	N Gladding	4	1	Bristol
" "	Smack	Liberty	31	J Walton	4		Florida
" "	Ditto	Tickler	34	R Martin	4		Ditto
			3940		170	42	—

Consulate

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo [illegible]
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Dry goods beef &c		
Baltimore		Rice Lard pork &c		
Boston		Dry goods Cables Iron		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Ditto		Hides Indigo &c		
Ditto		Dry goods Iron &c		
Key West		Fish		
New Orleans		Lard Beef & Pork		
New York		Logwood		
Baltimore		Ditto & Fish		
Cumberland Md		Ditto Bags &c		
Boston		Sugar		
Ditto		Land Flour &c		
New Orleans		Ditto		
Boston		Ditto		
Charleston		Rice		
Key West		Fish		
Philadelphia		Ballast		
Ditto		Provision		
Portland		Lumber		
Providence		Ditto & Onions		
Boston		Fish candles		
Ditto		Ditto & powder		
Providence		Candles. onions &c		
Bristol		Potatoes &c		
Key West		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		

...turn - Continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Sold				Sold	
Molasses		10		September	18
Sugar & Segars		8		"	5
Ditto & Ditto		5		"	4
Sugar		8	7	"	18
Ballast		6	3	"	8
Wine & Rum		2	5	"	15
Sugar		6	2	"	5
Ballast		4	1	August	24
Molasses		5		September	5
Sugar		8		"	15
Wax Segars &c		3	2	"	5
Ditto Ditto		7		"	7
Molasses		7	1	"	12
Sugar		5	3	"	18
Ditto Segars		10		"	11
Molasses		5	2	"	18
Coffee		7	1	"	1
Ballast		4		"	5
Sold				Sold	
Sugar		8		"	12
Molasses		7	2	October	2
Ditto		7	2	September	26
Sugar		7		"	"
Ditto		7	2	"	18
Ditto		6	3	"	24
Molasses		4	1	"	26
Ballast		4		"	7
Ditto		4		"	"
		166	37		

Consular Return Continued.

General Remarks.
Sold
Boston
New York
Ditto
Matamras
Baltimore
Honduras
Baltimore
Fishing
New Orleans
Ditto
Ditto
Boston
Ditto
New Orleans
Boston
Matamras
Fishing
Sold
Matamras
Portland
Providence
Boston
Ditto
New Orleans
Bristol
Fishing
Ditto

Consular Return. Continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
September 7	Brig	Harry	134	H Parlow	7		Sisal
" .	Ditto	Poland	126	D. Dunbar	6	1	Rosario
" "	Ditto	Renaldo	172	S. B. Hobert	8	1	New Orleans
" 11	Schoon	E. Dorsey	93	J. McGuire	2	7	Montevedeo
" .	Brig	Hunter	113	J. Bonney	5	1	New Port
" 12	Barque	Navarino	249	R. Adams	11	2	New York
" 15	Smack	Relief	35	G. Woodman	5		Florida
" "	Schoon	Jno M Bandell	90	J. Depiere	5	2	New Orleans
. 18	Brig	Philadelphia	111	Wm Brewton	7		Philadelphia
. 22	Ditto	Billow	183	Geo E Welsh	8		Boston
" .	Ditto	Comet	255	D. Marcy	9	2	New Orleans
" "	Ship	Lloyd	233	J. Mountford	9	"	Portland
. 24	Schoon	M. L. Wright	98	A. J. Page	5	1	Charleston
. 25	Brig	Rapid	189	R. L. Ward	9	1	New York
. .	Schoon	Ann Eliza L	110	A. A. Sheed	6	1	Philadelphia
. "	Brig	Mary	139	H. Galt	3	4	Baltimore
" 26	Ship	Champion	396	S. Cutter	11	2	Boston
. .	Brig	Octavia	110	J. Cross	6	1	Ditto
. .	Schoon	Un. States	74	R. B. Jenkins	4	1	Philadelphia
. 28	Brig	William	178	J. E. Monroe	8	.	Portland
" .	Schoon	Mexicana	99	Wm Knight	4	3	Trinidad
. "	Ditto	Hancox	50	E. G Carew	4	1	New London
" 29	Ditto	Oscar	88	P. Erickson	4	2	Baltimore
October 1	Ditto	Hester Ann	63	H. Fitzgerald	5		Key West
" .	Brig	Alpha	122	J. Thomas	7	1	S Sago
. .	Schoon	Cape Fear	43	W C Sully	6		Charleston
" 3	Ditto	Fredericksburg	82	Wm F Adams	6		Truxillo
. 5	Brig	Drono	153	J West	8		New York
. 6	Ship	Havana	261	M Lane	10	4	Ditto
			4049		188	38	

Consulate

Vessel belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards	Amount cargo
Portland		Bales of Bags. ropes leather		
Boston		Sugar		
Ditto		Lard & Tobacco		
Baltimore		Salted beef		
Portland		Potatoes onions &c		
New York		Dry goods peppered		
New London		Fish		
New York		Flour		
Philadelphia		Ditto & Coals		
Boston		Beef lard &c		
New Orleans		Ditto & candles		
Portland		Lumber		
Baltimore		Rice		
New York		Dry goods iron ware		
Philadelphia		Ditto & Flour		
Baltimore		Flour lard &c		
Boston		Salted beef		
Ditto		Provissions &c		
New York		Ditto & Dry goods		
Portland		Lumber		
Baltimore		Cocoa		
Stonington		Beef Potatoes &c		
Baltimore		Lard & beens		
Ditto		Rice		
Charleston		Ditto		
Ditto		Ballast		
Baltimore		Hides cochineal		
New York		Provissions		
Ditto		Dry goods &c		

Return – Continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure	
		Britannicans	Foreigners		
Sugar		7		September	15
Molasses		6	1	"	30
Sugar, Coffee & Segars		8	1	"	26
Ditto Ditto Ditto		4	2	December	22
Fruit		5	1	September	30
Sugar. Segars &c		11	2	"	29
Ballast		5		"	15
Coffee. Wine wax &c		5	2	"	26
Sugar		7		October	3
Molasses		7		September	30
Sugar & Segars		9	2	October	12
Sugar Fruit &c		4	2	September	29
Ditto & Segars		9	1	October	13
Ditto Ditto		6	1	"	3
Ditto Ditto		3	4	"	7
Sugar & Segars		6	1	October	9
Coffee Fruit &c		4	1	"	5
Sugar & Molasses		8		"	24
Fruit		4	3	"	8
Sugar & Segars		4	1	"	9
Ballast		4	2	"	8
Coffee		5		"	3
Ballast		7	1	"	8
Wine, Fruit &c		6		"	2
Sugar, Wine &c		4	2	"	24
Ditto & Segars		8		"	9
Ballast & Sugar		10	4	"	24
		166	84		

Consular Returns - Continued.

General Remarks.
New Orleans
Boston
New Orleans
Baltimore
Savannah
New York
Fishing
New Orleans
Charleston
Matamoras
New Orleans
In Port 1
Savannah
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Boston
In port 2
Mobile
Boston
Baltimore
Mobile
Baltimore
Key West
Charleston
Ditto
Honduras
New York
Ditto

V.

Consular Return Continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
October 6	Smack	Belief	35	G. Woodward	5		Florida
" 7	Ditto	Liberty	31	J Evans	4		Ditto
" .	Brig	Otis	146	S. Smith	9		Philadelphia
" .	Ditto	Elizabeth	115	J Munday	9		New York
" 9	Schoon	Elizabeth Jane	80	H. B Segues	6	1	New Orleans
" 11	Brig	Eliza	129	E. W. Willet	6	2	New York
" 12	Schoon	Connecticut	351	J. B Homer	12	5	New Orleans
" .	Brig	Lucy	212	D. S Penhallow	7	2	Boston
" .	Ditto	America	217	W. Sherman	7	3	Savannah
" .	Ditto	Jane	168	J. Chambers	8		Providence
" .	Schoon	Nelson	65	F. S de la Tine	3	4	New Orleans
" .	Brig	Han Brainard	181	J. Stickney	8	.	Savannah
" .	Schoon	Corrine	86	H Monroe	5	2	Pensacola
" .	Brig	Maryland	100	S. A Pascal	5	2	New Orleans
" 14	Schoon	North Hampton	68	W. M. M'Kee	3	1	Apalachicola
" .	Ditto	Undaunted	154	J. Brownell	6	.	Chagres
"	Ditto	Josephine	89	J. W Pierce	4	1	Pensacola
" 16	Ditto	Jno C Calhoun	117	J. Ross	7		Charleston
" 19	Ditto	Geo Washington	70	W. A Gorton	5	1	Baltimore
" 20	Ditto	H J Cameron	90	J. P. Hall	7	.	Philadelphia
" .	Ditto	Henery	103	J. Etchberger	2	5	Mondenas
" .	Brig	Harry	133	J. Parker	7		New Orleans
" .	Schoon	Alert	91	J. Sutton	5	1	Baltimore
" 21	Brig	Kanhawa	174	J. A. Dunbar	7	3	Sisal
" .	Smack	North America	30	J Rowland	5	.	Florida
" .	Schoon	Frank Green	115	B. Waite	6	1	New York
" .	Brig	Roarer	118	A W. Weldon	8	1	New York
" 22	Ditto	Oregon	205	E. Caldwell	7	2	Boston
" .	Ditto	Galga	203	W J Stafford	5	4	St Jago. Cuba
			3670		178	41	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount Cargo la
Groton		Fish		
Ditto.		Ditto		
Philadelphia		Flour & Lard		
New York		Ballast		
Ditto		Flour & Lard		
Ditto		Dry goods Rice &c		
New Orleans		Ballast		
Portsmouth		Fish lumber &c		
Savannah		Rice &c		
Providence		Empty Hhds. potatoes &c		
New Orleans		Flour & hams		
Hudson		Rice & Flour		
New Orleans		Lumber		
Baltimore		Flour & Lard		
New York		Ballast		
Brookhaven		Logwood &c		
New York		Lumber & Bricks		
Charleston		Rice		Matan
Baltimore		Powder & Cocoa		
Philadelphia		Flour Lard &c		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Portland		Flour Lard &c		
Baltimore		Ditto Ditto		
New Orleans		Bales of bags ropes &c		
Groton		Fish		
New Port		Potatoes Onions &		
New York		Provissions		
Boston		Fish Beef &c		
Baltimore		Ballast		

...ture - Continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out Americans.	Crew out Foreigners	Date of Departure
Ballast		5		October 6
Ditto		4		" 7
Flour		9		" 15
Sugar		9		" 12
Ditto		6	1	" 15
Ditto & Segars		5	3	29
Ballast		7	2	
Sugar & Coffee		7	3	October 30
Molasses		8		" 29
Sugar Coffee & Fruit		8		December 14
Sugar Coffee & Fruit		8		" 14
Coffee		5	2	October 24
Sugar & Coffee		5	2	" 22
Segars &c		3	1	" 21
same Cargo		6		" 15
Molasses		4	2	" 23
Ballast		7		" 24
				Sold
Sugar		7		October 28
Wine Coffee &		2	5	" "
Coffee & Segars		7		" 29
Sugar rum &c		6	2	November 7
Ditto & Coffee		5	2	October 31
Ballast		5		" 21
Molasses		6	1	" 27
Sugar Coffee Wax & Segars		8	1	November 5
Do Do Do Do		6	3	" 12
Ballast		5	4	October 24
		163	34	

Consular Returns - Continued.

General Remarks
Fishing
Ditto
Matamoras
New York
New Orleans
New York
In port 3
Key West
Darien
Providence
New Orleans
New Orleans
Mobile
Ditto
Ditto
New York
Mobile
Key West
Sold
Philadelphia
Hondinas
Savannah
Baltimore
New Orleans
Fishing
Savannah
New Orleans
Ditto
Baltimore

Consular Return Continued.

Date of Arrival		Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in American	Crew in Foreign	Where From
tober	23	Brig	Casp Hauser	181	S. A Cook	11		New York
"	"	Smack	Eden	31	I. Fish	3		Florida
"	"	Ditto	Francisca	36	I. S. Burnus	5		Ditto
"	"	Ditto	Paragon	34	H. Parks	5		Ditto
"	24	Ditto	Moro Castle	39	D. Burnus	5		Ditto
"	"	Brig	Neptune	123	W. P. Bradford	7	2	Bristol
"	"	Ditto	Fama	131	W. Callegan	6	1	Newbury Port
"	26	Ship	Moro Castle	256	P. Flowery	11	2	New York
"	"	Brig	Martha	242	E. Mobley	6	4	Mobile
"	27	Smack	Relief	35	G. Woodward	4		Florida
"	"	Ditto	Enterprize	44	I. Burnus	4	1	Key West
"	29	Schoon	Shenandoah	64	B. Moore	6	2	Pensacola
"	"	Brig	Gen' Brooks	117	I. D. Symonds	6	1	Salem
"	31	Schoon	Sabina	98	D. Tilyou	8		Sisal
ovember	2	Brig	Hunter	113	I. Benney	5	2	Charleston
"	"	Bark	Philadelphia	236	I. Ames	8	2	Philadelphia
"	"	Brig	D. H. Miller	121	E. C. Tales	6	1	New Orleans
"	"	Schoon	Bahama	83	I. Lovett	6	1	Ditto
"	3	Smack	Havana	38	G. W. Parker	5		Florida
"	"	Ditto	Dread	36	I. Welsh	5		Ditto
"	5	Brig	Choctaw	245	E. Lawrence	8	2	New York
"	"	Ditto	Pegasus	146	I. I. Remington	9		Philadelphia
"	"	Smack	Moro Castle	39	D. Burnus	5		Florida
"	6	Brig	Roanoke	251	A. Hatch	11		New York
"	"	Schoon	W. I. Gavin	87	I. E. Moore	4	1	Ditto
"	"	Ditto	Josefa Veria	108	B. M'William	6	1	Charleston
"	"	Sloop	Kingston	66	I. Haviland	4	1	New Port
"	9	Schoon	Amelia	53	R. Watlington	6		Key West
"	"	Brig	Rouse	212	I. H. Cady	7		New Port
				3267		182	24	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount Cargo la
New York		Powder Brandy & goods		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Bristol		Beef. Pork & onions		
Philadelphia		Lumber		
New York		Dry goods iron castings		
Boston		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Key West		Ditto		
New Orleans		Ballast		
Salem		Fish. Beef &c		5/12 Sug
New Orleans		Bales of Bags & pipes &c		
Portland		Rice		
Philadelphia		Dry goods Furniture &c		
Baltimore		Lard		
Belfast		Ditto		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Gardner		Ballast		
Philadelphia		Flour & Cocoa		
Groton		Fish		
New York		Ballast		
Baltimore		Provissions & powder		
Charleston		Rice & Lard		
New Port		Lumber &c		
Key Vacas		Logwood & Fish		
Providence		Onions Potatoes &c		

...turn - Continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out Americans	Crew out Foreigners	Date of Departure
Sugar & Tobacco		11		November 5
Ballast		8		October 23
Ditto		5		"
Ditto		6		"
Ditto		5		" 24
Sugar & Coffee		7	2	November 4
same Cargo		6	1	October 31
Sugar. Coffee & segars		11	2	November 24
D° D° D°		6	4	December 18
Ballast		4		October 27
Ditto		4	1	" 28
Coffee		6	2	November 28
Sugar & Ballast		6	1	" 7
Wine & Rum		6	2	" 12
Molasses & Sugar		5	2	" 7
Sugar. Coffee. segars & fruit		11	2	" 18
D° D° D° D°		6	1	" 21
D° D° D° D°		6	1	" 7
Ballast		5		" 3
Ditto		5		" 3
Ditto		7	1	" 6
Flour		9		" 11
Ballast		5		" 5
Ditto		11		" 7
Molasses & Sugar		5	1	" 21
Ditto & segars		6	1	" 20
Sold				Sold
Ballast		6		November 12
Coffee & fruit		7		December 7
		179	24	

Consular Returns Continued.

General Remarks.
New York
Fishing
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Mobile
Cainnito
New York
New Orleans
Fishing
Key West
Mobile
Boston
Mobile
Richmond
New Orleans
Ditto
Ditto
Fishing
Ditto
New Orleans
Matamoras
Fishing
New Orleans
Mobile
Charleston
Sold
Key West
New Orleans

Consular Return - Continued. . .

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crewin Americans	Crewin Foreigners	Where from
November 9	Schoon.	Undeck[a] Dax	99	W. Wallace	5	1	Balize
" .	Brig	Cordelia	200	J. Hubbell	8	2	New York
" .	Ditto	Caroline	135	J. F. Maschalk	7	2	Matamras
" .	Ditto	Chatham	101	B. Morgan	6	1	New York
" .	Schoon	New Castle	68	G. P. Watkins	6		Philadelphia
" 10	Brig	Mentor	173	C. W Focke	7	1	Baltimore
" .	Ditto	S Michaels	121	F. Granger	7	2	New York
" .	Ditto	Rolla	108	W. Porter	7	2	Boston
" 12	Ditto	Perseverance	176	S. Burnham	9		Hennebunk
" .	Schoon	Orion	50	J. Sanderson	4	2	Key West
" .	Brig	Cicero	99	W J. Watts	7		Laguanas
" .	Ditto	Favorite	118	Jn° Hand	6	1	New Orleans
" 14	Schoon	Hero	126	J. B. Anderson	6		Sisal
" .	Ditto	Magnet	110	N. P. Parsons	5		Mobile
" .	Brig	Napoleon	126	D. Phillips	6	1	Tobasco
" 17	Ditto	Rinaldo	170	J. B. Hobert	6	4	New Orleans
" 18	Schoon	Charlotte	92	C. Coit	4	2	New York
" 19	Ditto	Nor[h] Hampton	68	W M M'Kiey	5		Charleston
" "	Ditto	Lusana	74	J. Burdick	5		New Port
" 21	Ditto	Aerial	123	A Fountain	7		Baltimore
" 23	Brig	Globe	227	W. Kilgore	9		Portland
" .	Ditto	Rovina	166	W Hunt	6	1	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Ch[s] Miller	228	W[m] Swetser	8	1	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Lucy Ann	242	C. W Dennis	9	.	Ditto
" .	Smack	Francisco	36	E L Burnes	5	.	Florida
" .	Ditto	Gneta	36	L Brightman	5		Ditto
" .	Ditto	Relief	35	G Woodman	5		Ditto
" .	Ditto	Eden	31	J. Fish	4		Ditto
" .	Ditto	N America	30	P Rowland	5		Ditto
			3368		179	23	

Consular

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo [illegible]
Baltimore		Flour Hides &c.		
New York		Do Engines &c.		
Ditto		Ballast		
Boston		Beef, powder.		
Philadelphia		Flour lard &c.		
Baltimore		Flour, hams &c.		
New York		Coals & iron castings.		
Boston		Fish, candles, oil.		
Portsmouth NH		Lumber		
Key West		Logwood		
Baltimore		Ditto		
New Orleans		Tobacco & lard		
Ditto		Bags, ropes, leather,		
West port		Wood		
New York		Logwood		
Boston		Mules. Hard		
Cherrytown		apples. onions &c		
New York		Rice & lard		
New Port		Potatoes. onions &c		
New York		Flour cocoa. candles		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto & fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Key West		Ditto		
Groton		Ditto		

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out- Amer cans	Crew out- Foreign ers	Date of Departure
Sold				Sold
Coffee		8	2	December . . . 9th
Sugar. coffee & Segars		7	2	November 14
Fruit		7	1	" 14
Coffee & fruit		6		" 17
Ditto & Segars		7	2	" 23
Rum. Wines		6	3	December 28
Coffee & fruit		7	2	November 28
Molasses & fruit		4	2	November 17
Coffee & D		7		" 28
Molasses & fruit		6	1	" 28
Ditto & Sugar		6		" 28
Coffee		5		" 30
same cargo		6	1	" 17
Coffee & fruit		6	4	December 7
Fruit & Segars		4	2	November 21
Ditto		5		" 25
Coffee & Segars		5		December 3
Ditto & fruit		5	2	" 12
Coffee		6	1	December 9
Ballast		9		December 29
Ballast		5		November 23
Ditto		5		" "
Ditto		5		" "
Ditto		4		" "
Ditto		5		" "
		140	25	

Consular Return Continued.

General Remarks
Sold
New Orleans
Ditto
New York
New Orleans
Baltimore
Apalachicola
New Orleans
In port- 4
Key West
New Orleans
Apalachicola
Ditto
New Orleans
New York
New Orleans
New York
Mobile
Ditto
New York
In port- 5
Wilmington
In port- 6
Matamras
Fishing
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto

Consular Return – Continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in		Where from
November 23	Smack	Morobastte	39	D. Burnows	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Dread	36	S. Welsh	4	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Energy	38	A. Parker	5		Ditto
" "	Ditto	Paragon	34	H. Park	5		Ditto
" "	Ditto	Memp Star	36	I Bramen	5		Ditto
" "	Ditto	Havana	38	G. W. Parker	5		Ditto
" "	Schoon	Martha	73	R. K. Huddlis	5		Richmond
" "	Ditto	President	55	W. H. Edwards	4	2	Philadelphia
" "	Ditto	Henry	76	R. Grimes	5		Middletown
" "	Smack	Alert	30	O. T Burnows	5		Florida
"	Brig	Backus	200	I. Barnard	7	2	Philadelphia
" 25	Schoon	Eliz^a Jane	80	H B Sagues	5	1	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Nancy	154	E. Elwell	7	1	Buen^s Ayres
" 27	Sloop	Spy	26	F Watlingham	4	1	Key West
" "	Steam	Genl Tacon	297	I. Trathen	6	7	New York
" 28	Brig	Apalachicola	148	E Spicer	6	2	New Orleans
" "	Smack	Loreta	35	B Sawyer	4	1	Florida
" "	Ditto	Francisco	36	I. G Burnows	5		Ditto
" 30	Schoon	Swift	85	I E Smith	5		Stonington
" "	Brig	Samaritan	201	S. Mosely	7	4	Pensacola
December 1	Schoon	Agnes	99	A G Swasey	5	1	Charleston
" "	Smack	Energy	38	A Parker	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	North Amer^a	30	P Rowland	5		Ditto
" "	Ditto	Eden	31	A Fish	5		Ditto
" 2	Bark	Navarino	249	R. Adams	11	2	New York
" "	Brig	Hunter	113	I. Bonney	6	1	Charleston
" "	Schoon	Tuscarora	81	A Smith	4	1	Boston
" "	Ditto	Corine	86	W Munroe	5	2	Mobile
" "	Ditto	Phenix	98	E Spicer	7		New York
			2537		157	29	

Consular

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Richmond		Flour, Lard, & Bacon		
Philadelphia		Tobacco, Onions		
Glastonbury		Potatoes & Do		
Groton		Fish		
Philadelphia		Flour coals & cocoa		
New York		Ditto & Lard		
Boston		Jerked beef		
New York		Lard &c		
Ditto		Ballast		
New London		Flour Lard &c		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Stonington		Onions potatoes		
New York		Lumber		
New Port		Rice		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Key West		Ditto		
New York		Dry goods Rice &		
Portland		Rice		
Boston		Flour Lard & beef		
New Orleans		Lumber		
New London		Furniture & pipes &		

...turn— Continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out- Americans	Crew out- Foreigners	Date of Departure
Ballast		5		November 23
Ditto		4	1	" "
Ditto		5		" "
Ditto		5		" "
Ditto		5		" "
Ditto		5		" "
Sugar. Coffee & Segars		5		December 3
Ditto Ditto Ditto		4	2	" 5
Molasses & fruit		5		" 5
Ballast		5		November 23
Sugar		7	1	December 18
Do Coffee & Segars		5	1	" 22
Ballast		4	1	November 28
Ditto		6	1	December 15
Sugar. Coffee. Segars		6	2	" 15
Ballast		4	1	November 28
Ditto		5		" 28
Segars & fruit		5		December 24
Sugar. Coffee. Segars		5	1	December 4
Ballast		5		" 1
Ditto		5		" 1
Ditto		5		" 1
Sugar, Coffee & Segars		11	2	" 16
Fruit		7	1	" 10
Sugar. Coffee & fruit		4	1	" 19
Ditto Ditto Ditto		5	2	" 16
Ballast		7		" 10
		144	23	

Consular Return. Continued.

General Remarks
Fishing
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Richmond
New Orleans
Savannah
Fishing
Havanna
New Orleans
In port 1
Key West
New Orleans
Ditto
Fishing
Ditto
Mobile
In port 8
Charleston
Fishing
Ditto
Ditto
New York
Charleston
Savannah
Mobile
Key West

Consular Returns.- Continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Home Coast	Crew in Foreign	Where from
December 2	Brig	Catherine	131	P. S Joye	6	1	Charleston
"	Schoon	Bahama	83	S. Lovet	5	1	New Orleans
" 5	Brig	Sampson	159	I Purkiss	7	2	Providence
"	Schoon	Equity	88	S. L Sandford	7		Baltimore
" 7	Brig	Maryland	100	D. I. Pascal	6	2	Pensacola
"	Ditto	Enterprize	166	W. E Clifford	6	2	Providence
"	Ditto	Harry	133	W. Parlow	6	1	Savannah
"	Ditto	Malaga	183	A Sawyer	8		Portland
"	Ditto	Henrietta	234	I. M Gellar	9		Ditto
"	Ditto	Rover	118	A. W. Welden	6	2	New Orleans
"	Smack	Enterprize	44	B. Curson	4		Key West
"	Brig	Tigres	157	E. Priestly	11		Boston
" 9	Smack	Macbeth	39	D. Burrows	5		Florida
"	Brig	Remittance	217	I Giscomb	10	2	Wilmington
"	Ditto	Eagle	110	W Whitney	6	1	Boston
"	Ditto	Trim	181	I W Humphrey	7		Portland
"	Ditto	Otes	106	I. Smith	7	2	Philadelphia
"	Smack	Paragon	34	W Park	5		Florida
"	Ditto	Alert	35	I. B. Denison	5		Florida
"	Ship	Havana	261	M Lane	12	3	New York
"	Brig	Rapid	189	R I Ward	9	2	Ditto
"	Ditto	Albion	255	C. Thomas	8	1	Portland
"	Schoon	Henry	103	I Etchberger	2	5	Tuxillo
" 10	Brig	Pensacola	232	A O Goold	9		Portland
"	Ditto	Fama	131	W. Colligan	6	1	Sarnito
"	Smack	Liberty	31	I. Evans	4		Florida
"	Schoon	May Flower	91	I. I Morse	4	3	I Jago
"	Smack	Alert	30	O I Burrows	4		Florida
" 12	Brig	Varne	291	Geo Collins	11		New York
			3972		195	31	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo la
Charleston		Rice		
Belfast		Flour, Lard, & beef		
Providence		Wht. onions, potatoes &		
Baltimore		Fish. Furniture &		
Ditto		Lumber		
Providence		Wht. oil onions &		
Portland		Rice		
Ditto		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Lard & hams		
Key West		Fish		
Boston		Do & candles		
Groton		Fish		
Bristol		Lumber		
Boston		Fish candles &		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Flour, oil & goods		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Dry goods. Furniture &		
Ditto		Do Do & oil		
Portland		Lumber		
Baltimore		Hides indigo &		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Sugar & Corn		
Key West		Fish		
New York		Ballast		
Key West		Fish		
Providence		Ballast		

...eturn - continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out Seamans	Foreigners	Date of Departure	
Molasses & Sugar		6	1	December	12
Fruit		5	1	"	12
Ballast		7	2	"	15
Fruit		7	.	.	12
Coffee Sugar & honey		6	2	.	26
Ballast		6	1	December	15
Lumber		8		.	18
Sugar Coffee & Segars		5	3	December	26
Ballast		4		"	7
Sugar & Coffee		11		[illegible]	22
& Ballast		5		"	9
Sugar & Coffee		6	1	December	19
[illegible]					
Molasses & Coffee		7	2	December	19
Ballast		5		"	9
Ditto		5		"	9
Molasses honey & Segars		10	5	"	24
Ballast		8	3	"	17
same Cargo		2	5	December	10
Lumber		5	2	December	19
Ballast		4		.	10
Sugar Coffee & Segars		11	3	.	24
Ballast		4		.	10
Ditto		11		"	14
		141	31		

Consular Return - continued.

General Remarks
Charleston
Darien
Mobile
New Orleans
Mobile
In port - 9
Matanzas
Rosario
In port - 10
New Orleans
Key West
Matanzas
Fishing
In port - 11
Baltimore
In port - 12
Philadelphia
Fishing
Ditto
New York
Matanzas
In port - 13
New York
In port - 14
Caimito
Fishing
New Orleans
Fishing
New Orleans

Consular Return - Continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where From
December 14	Brig	Sea Bird	143	F. Mayberry	8		New Orleans
" "	Ditto	Wm Harris	130	I. L. Churchill	7	.	Portland
" .	Ditto	Sarah	153	S. N. Farwell	7	2	Boston
" "	Ditto	Ohio	222	F. W. Rogers	7	2	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Erie	278	S. A. Fenniger	9	4	Monte Video
" .	Schoon	Concord	144	G. W. Carr	7	.	New Port
" .	Ditto	Independence	98	S. K. Pitman	6		Bristol
" 15	Smack	North American	30	S. Rowland	5		Florida
" .	Ditto	Francisco	36	E. L. Burrows	5		Ditto
" .	Brig	Comet	118	S. F. Trout	5	1	Mobile
" 17	Ship	Casco	286	A. G. Blanchard	8	3	Portland
" "	Ditto	Coriolanus	269	S. Knight	10	.	Ditto
" .	Schoon	Florida	58	A. Anderson	5	1	Key West
" 19	Ditto	Phenix	93	E. Spicer	7	.	Ditto
" 21	Ship	Edward Susan	317	W. Mc Quillan	12	2	Philadelphia
" .	Brig	Fame	168	S. Chambers	6	1	Providence
" .	Ditto	Casp^r Hauser	181	S. B. Cook	6	1	New York
" .	Schoon	Frank^n Green	115	B. Waite	7		Savannah
" .	Ditto	New Castle	68	G. P. Watkins	6		New Orleans
" .	Smack	Liberty	31	G. Evans	5		Florida
" .	Ditto	Dread	36	G. Welsh	4	1	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Loreta	35	B. Sawyer	5		Ditto
" .	Ditto	Havana	38	G. W. Parker	5		Ditto
" 22	Ditto	Morn^g Star	36	E. D. Barnes	5		Ditto
" .	Ship	Atticus	291	A. Usher	9	2	Fallriver
" .	Brig	Poland	149	N. Austin	7	2	New Port
" .	Ditto	Ork	248	S. Higgins	9		Portland
" 23	Barque	Leonidas	183	T. L. Manson	7	2	Boston
" .	Brig	May	126	M. Patterson	5	2	Baltimore
			4080		194	26	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo land
New Port		Mules		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Fish candles &c		
Ditto		Lumber. goods &c		
New York		Jerked beef		
New Port		Lumber & Hhds		
Bristol		Onions potatoes &c		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Philadelphia		Lumber		
Portland		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Key West		Logwood		
New London		Ditto		
Philadelphia		Flour lard &c		
Providence		Hhds onions &c		
New York		Dry goods oil &c		
New Port		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Lard pork candles		
Key West		Fish		
Groton		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Fall River		Hhds. onions potatoes		
New Port		Ditto Ditto Ditto		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Ditto & Fish		
Ditto		Flour & cocoa		

...turn - continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of Departure
Sugar		7	2	December 24
Lumber		7		December 16
Ballast		5		" 15
Ditto		5		" 15
Sugar Coffee & Segars		7	1	December 31
Ballast				" 21
Ditto				" 21
Ditto				" 21
Ditto				" 21
Ditto				" 21
		31	3	

Consular Returns continued.

	General Remarks	
In port		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Matamoras		
In port		
Cardenas		
In port		
Fishing		
Ditto		
In port		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
New Orleans		
Fishing		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
In port		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		
Ditto		

Consular Return. continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in		Where from
December 24	Brig	Tallmadge	130	J. H. Huskins	8		Portland
" .	Ditto	Rapid	233	D. R. Leeraw	9	2	Newburyport
" "	Schoon	Fredericksburg	82	O. Jansen	2	5	Balize
" "	Smack	Energy	38	A. Parker	5	-	Florida
" 26	Schoon	Texas	85	J. Walker	6		New Orleans
" "	Ditto	Hellen	67	J. Mitchel	4		Mobile
" "	Ditto	Arab	99	J. Haskell	5	1	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Alexandria	128	E. Evans	6	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Pactolus	284	J. D Osmond	11		Portland
" "	Ditto	Franklin	232	W. Hart	8	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Crawford	122	L. S. Franklin	8		New Orleans
" "	Ditto	New England	161	J. J. Hunt	8	.	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Pamela	151	A Smith	7		Ditto
" 27	Steamer	Gen[l] Jacon	297	J. Trathan	8	3	Ditto
" "	Brig	Mars	269	J. Smith	9	1	Boston
" "	Ditto	Lapwing	200	N. Larabee	7	2	Bath
" "	Schoon	Flor del Mar	88	N. Jordon	6		Boston
" "	Brig	Eastern Star	231	E Bearer	8		Portland
" 28	Smack	Francisco	36	J. J. Burnos	5		Florida
" "	Ship	Christo[r] Colon	305	B. Smith Jr	14	1	New York
" "	Schoon	Thetis	75	A Paddock	4	1	Key West
" 29	Brig	Elm	131	Isaac Henry	6	1	Charleston
" 30	Ditto	Tremont	136	J Sylvester	5	1	Pensacola
" "	Schoon	Levan Jones	90	P. A Sherwood	5	.	Apalachicola
" "	Ditto	W F Davis	87	J. E. Moore	4	1	Pensacola
" "	Steamer	David Brown	190	J. F. Wright	12	4	Charleston
" "	Schoon	Huncox	50	E. J. Carew	4	.	Mobile
" "	Ditto	Sabina	98	V. Tilyou	6	2	Sisab
" 31	Smack	Paragon	34	H Paul	5		Florida
			4129		195	27	

Consul

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
Portland		Lumber		
Newbury Port		Do		
Baltimore		Hides sarsaparillah		
Groton		Fish		
Hallowell		Hhds		
Free Port		Pine wood		
Gardiner		Hhds		
Boston		Oil &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Warren		Ballast		
Providence		Hhds & candles		
Salem		Flour & Sand		
New York		Ballast		
Boston		Provisions		
Bath		Lumber		
Boston		Do & candles		
Portland		Ditto		
Groton		Fish		
New York		Dry goods Coal &c		
Portland		Provissions		
Bridgetown		Rice		
Bath		Lumber		
Apalachicola		Wood		
Baltimore		Lumber		
New York		Ballast		
Stonington		Ditto		
New Orleans		Bags, Leather, ropes		
Groton		Fish		

turn continued.

Cargo outward	Dates of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure
Ballast		5	..	December 24
Ballast		8	3	December
Ballast		5		December 28
Ballast		5		
		23	3	

Consular Returns Continued

Arrivals	Tons	Remarks
Ships		
Brigs		
Schrs		
Fishing		
Steamboats		
Sloops		
Barks		
Barges		
Pilot Boats		
Luggers		
Canoes		
Boats		
Steamers		
Fishing		

There has entered at this port from the first of July to the 31st December 1835.

348 American Vessels measg ... 46.384 Tons. Navigated by 2218 Amers + 394 Foreigners

There has departed from this port during the same time —

281 American Vessels measg. 35404 Tons tonnage 1727 Amers + 334 Foreigners

There has been sold 8 Am. Vessels. 611 Tons

There remains in port 58 " " 10369 "

There has entered during the year 1835 ... 768 Am. Vessels. 118341 Tons ... 5289 Am's + 949 Foreigners

Havana December 31st 1835

N. P. Trist

Consular return of Fees

Received at Havana

from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of June 1836 inclusive

Names of Vessels	Names of persons for whom service is rendered	Entrances No	Entrances Amount	Oaths No	Oaths Amount	Noting Protest
Vessels left in Port 31st Dec 1835		46	87.5	46	11.4	8
Galgo	M Kelly	2	4.4	2	0.4	
Granite	C. S. Watt	1	2.2	1	0.3	
America	J. Vargas	1	2.2	1	2	
Hyperion	L. Martinez	2	3.4	2	4	
Ann Eliza L	The Master	2	4.—	2	0.4	
Rolla	G. K. & C	10	16.4	10	2.4	
Franklin	F. Clark & C	2	3.4	2	4	
Agenoria	Geo. Knight & C	2	3.4	2	4	
Chatham	F. Clark & C	2	3.4	2	4	
Sebago	L. Martinez & C	2	3.4	2	4	
Phillinia	F. Clark & C	3	5.2	3	6	
Fair	Geo. Knight & C	1	1.6	1	2	
Perseus	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Gen. Morris	do	5	9.2	5	1.2	
Superior	Master	1	1.6	1	2	
Catherine	do	2	4.—	2	4	
Bashaw	do	1	2.2	1	2	
Oregon	Geo Knight & C	1	2.2	1	2	
Sid Blas	Master					
Magnet	West	5	8.6	5	1.2	
Coral	Master	2	4.4	2	4	2
Balah	Geo. Knight & C	3	5.2	3	6	
Jan Jane	do				-	
Gen. Lewis	C. Drake & C	3	5.2	3	6	
Mentor	Geo. Knight & C	2	3.4	2	4	
Lafayette	do	1	1.6	1	2	
J. Williams	L. C. West	8	14.—	8	21	
Charlotte	The Master					
			196.2	111	27.6	10

						General remarks on this page
31	Invoices	10	Debentures	5	List of crew	
				2	Ditto	
				1	Ditto	
				1	Ditto	
2	Ditto					2 Voyages
1	Ditto			1	Ditto	
10	Ditto					4 Voyages
2	Ditto					6 Do
2	Ditto					2 Do
						2 Do
						3 Do
3	Ditto					
4	Ditto			1	Ditto	2 voyages
1	Ditto					
1	Ditto			1	Ditto	2 voyages
				1	Ditto	
				1	Ditto	
						2 voyages
				2	Ditto	3 voyages
						2 Do
3	Ditto					
3	Ditto					2 voyages
2	Ditto					2 Do
1	Ditto					
8	Ditto					
						2 voyages

Consular return of Fees - continued

Name of Vessel	Name of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting	Protest
		No	Amount	No	Amount		
Hunter	C. S. Well	1	$ 2.2	1	$ 2		1
Charlotte	Geo. Knight & Co	2	4.-	2	4		
Goldsmith	Cassells	1	2.2	1	2		
Lyra	C. S. Well	2	3.4	2	4		1
Agnes	The Master	5	8.6	5	1.2		2
Fama	Debrimeck						4
Virgo Pth	L. Mantz & Co	3	5.2	3	6		
Beaver	Geo. Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2		
Caroline	C. D. Elmé & Co	1	1.6	1	2		
Marianna	Geo Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2		
Only Son	C. Drake & Co	1	1.6	1	2		
Cuba	Geo: Knight & Co						
Portensia	C. S. Well	1					
Wm Smith	Joseph Vargas						
Swift	C. S. Well						1
Maryland	do	6	10.4	6	1.4		1
Corena	Geo: Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2		
Rosa	do	9	14.2	11	2.6		
Bully	do	2	3.4	2	4		
Cairo	The Master						
Felton	Joseph Vargas	1	1.6	1	2		
Jas: Brown	Geo: Knight & Co	2	4.4	2	4		
Ellen	do	2	3.4	2	4		
Lucia	L. Mantz & Co	1	1.6	1	2		1
William	Geo: Knight & Co						
Meridan	W. B. Smith	2	3.4	2	4		
Doncaster	Debrimeck	15	22.4	20	5.-		1
Southampton	The Master						
Corea	Geo: Knight & Co	1	1.-	2	4		1
Sterling	Debrimeck						4
			101.4	68	17		17

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Regist. &c	Copy of Do. from Record	Expending Protests	Declarations No	Amount	Powers of Attorney &c No	Amount	
4								
12								
4								
4								
12								
21								
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4								
4								
12	8. 4		8. 4		17-	1	2.-	
4								
12								
8								
4								
4								
25								
4								
8	8. 4		8. 4		17	1	2-	
8								
4								
8								
8								
4								
16								
229	17-		17.-		34		4	

Fees – continued

	Registt. Journals not recd from Lieutenants		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total of Colr.
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
							4 7. 4
							16. 4
							6. 4
							9. –
							24. –
							24. –
							14. –
							6. –
							6. –
							6. –
							6. –
							4. –
							8. –
							4. –
							5. –
							61. –
							6. –
							29. –
							12. –
							4. –
							6. –
							30. –
							8. –
							47. –
							8. –
							8. –
							36. 4
							8. –
							6. 4
							20. –
							436. 4

		General Remarks in this respect &c		
		1 (Roll) List of Crew		
		1 Ditto	3 voyages	
1 Invoice		1 Ditto		
1 Ditto				
5 Ditto			3 voyages	
			5 voyages	
			2 Do	
1 Ditto				
1 Ditto				
1 Ditto				
1 Ditto				
			2 voyages	
6 Ditto			3 voyages	
1 Ditto				
1 Ditto		3 Debentures	3 voyages	
2 Ditto			2 Do	
		2 Ditto	5 voyages	
1 Ditto			2 voyages	
			2 Do	
2 Ditto				
18 Ditto		5 Ditto	2 voyages	
			3 Do	
		1 Ditto		
			4 voyages	

Consular return of Fees – continued

Name of Vessels	Names of masters for whom services rendered	Certificates No.	Certificates Amount	Oaths No.	Oaths Amount	Notary Protest
Harvest	L. Suarez & Co.	1	$1.6	1	$ 2	
Henry	C. L. Wells	1	1.6	1	2	
Henry Lear	Geo. Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Irving Both.	Jno. Clark & Co	1				
Falcon	Geo Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Marshal Ney	do					
Comet	Wm B. Smith	1	1.6	1	2	1
Dante	Geo. Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	1
Angel	Joseph Vargas	2	3.4	2	4	
Drymo	Geo. Knight & Co	2				1
Elbo	do	1	1.6			
Hunter	do	1	2.2	1	2	3
Hembringle	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Mary Shirley	L. Martinez & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Chapman	Geo. Knight & Co	6	10.4	6	1.4	3
Olive	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Two Friends	C. Drake & Co	2	4.4	2	4	
Nichols	C. L. Wells	1	1.6	1	2	
Norma	C. Drake & Co	24	32.	24	6.	1
Niagara	Geo. Knight & Co					
Veto	Debonnieck					1
Sampson	Geo Knight & Co	3	5.2	3	6	1
Nancy Jane	Geo Knight & Co	2	3.4	2	4	1
Onandaah	do	2	3.4	2	4	
Oberiah	do					
Owen	do					
Runnerie	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Ned Return	do					
Texas	do	4	7.	4	1.0	
Turrito	do					
			93.-	57	14.2	13

Consular Statement

Depositions of Ships Papers	Survey Report	Copy of Invoice from Record	Collecting Duties	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Other Papers
				No	Amount	No	Amount	No
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4	8.4	8.4	17	1	2			
4	8.4	8.4	17	1	2			
12								
4								
4								
12								
4								
4								
12								
4								
4								
4								
8								
4								
8								
8								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
160	17	17	34		4			

Fees - continued.

Marriage Fees		Baptisms		Churchings & Churching Certificates		Certificates of Births & Baptisms		Burials		Sum total received in this week
Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount		
										£ 6.–
										6.–
										6.–
										4.–
										6.–
										8.–
										42.–
										42.–
										16.–
										5.–
										5.6
										17.4
										0.–
										0.–
										27.–
										6.–
										9.–
										6.–
										42.–
										4.–
										9.–
										15.–
										9.–
										8.–
										4.–
										4.–
										6.–
										4.–
										12.–
										4.–
										£ 352 2

Consulate return of Fees — continued.

		General remarks on this report &c		
1	Invoice			
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto		2 voyages	
1	Ditto			
3	Ditto			
			3 voyages	
		1 List of Crew		
1	Ditto		3 voyages	
1	Ditto			
6	Ditto			
			3 voyages	
		2 Ditto		
1	Ditto			
16	Ditto	4 Debentures		
			2 voyages	
2	Ditto		2 voyages	
			2 voyages	
2	Ditto			
2	Ditto			
4	Ditto			
4	Ditto			
4 [illegible]		37	12	34

...ondulan return of Fees - continued

...e of Vessel	Name of Master for whom entered or cleared	Receipts		Oaths		Sailing Permits
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
...ssina	Geo. Knight & Co					1
...graph	do	1	1.6	1	2	
...dana	do	2	4.-	2	4	
...Sun	do					
...ntola	do	1	2.2	1	2	
...anhatten	do	1	1.6	1	2	
...ndpost	do	1	1.6	1	2	
...ator	do					
...apfell	do					1
...meline	do					
...xandria	do	2	2.6	3	6	3
...phasia	do	2	2.-	4	1.-	
...rlow	Dominick					
...Libby	Castillo	2	4	2	4	
...allace	The Master	3	4.2	5	1.2	
...ington	Dominick					
...ator	do	1	1.6	1	2	
...tavia	do	2	3.4	2	4	1
...ubric	Geo. Knight & Co	1	2.2	1	2	
...tavia	Dominick	1	1.6	1	2	
...ilia	The Master	1	1.6	1	.2	
...ne	Geo. Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
...Wells	Dominick					3
...nales	Geo. Knight & Co	4	7.4	4	1.-	
...rora	The Master					
...rner	Geo. Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
...prey	Ch Irish & Co					
...mouth	Geo. Knight & Co	5	8.6	5	1.3	
...Cater	C. D. Palmer & Co	1	2.2	1	2	
...oland	do	1	1.6	1	2	
			59.2	39	9.6	9

Consular

Deposit of Ships Papers	Survey Report		Copy of Invoice		Extending	Deficiencies		Errors Letters		C
		4	from Revenue		Postage	No	Amount	No	Amount	
1	12	8. 4		8. 4	17 -	81	2			
	4									
	4									
	8									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4	8. 4		8. 4	17 -	1	2			
	4									
	13					—				
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	8									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	16									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
156	17		34		34		4			

...of Fees — Continued.

...ertificate ...ng	Safeguard		Regist'g Deaths not reported from a Municipality		Certif'g to Dispensation		Burial		Sum total ac- ...in this report
...unt	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
									49.–
									6.–
									8.4
									8.–
									6.4
									6.–
									6.–
									4.–
									41.–
									4.–
									18.4
									7.–
									4.–
									8.4
									9.4
									4.–
									6.–
									13.–
									6.4
									6.4
									6.–
									6.–
									19.–
									12.4
									4.–
									6.–
									4.–
									14.–
									6.4
									6.–
									316.–

				General remarks in this refect to
			3 voyages	
1	Service			
1	Ditto	1 Bill of Sea		
			2 voyages	
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto	1 Debenture	3 voyages	
		2 Ditto		
1	Ditto	1 Ditto		
		2 Ditto	1 Ditto	
1	Ditto			
2	Ditto			
			2 voyages	
		1 Ditto		
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto			
1	Ditto			
			4 voyages	
2	Ditto	1 Ditto		
1	Ditto			
5	Ditto			
		1 Ditto		
1	Ditto			

Consular return of Fees - continued.

Name of Vessel	Name of Master	Certificates No.	Certificates Amount	Oaths No.	Oaths Amount	Notary Public
Calumet	C. D. Hume & Co	1	2.2	1	3	
New England	do	1	2.2	1	2	1
Ocean	do	4	5.4	6	1.4	
New York	Debonnet	3	5.2	3	6	1
New Denison	C. Drake & Co	3	4.4	2	4	
Texas	do	8	11.4	12	3.0	1
Augusta	Geo. Knight & Co					
Anna Kyle	do	3	4.4	2	4	
Wilson	do	1	1.6	1	2	
U. States	do					1
Tyrian	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Sam	do					
Agile	do	1	1.6	1	2	
F. Xavier	do	2	3.4	2	4	
President	do	2	4.4	2	4	
Sarah	do	2	3.4	2	4	2
Comet	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Adelaide	do	2	3.4	2	4	
Polaris	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Ellen Mac	do	2	4.4	2	4	
Henry	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Trip to America	do					
Christian Thomsen	Debonnet					
America	C. Drake & Co	11	15.2	17	4.2	
Delaware	Mercantile Line					
Emperor	The Master					
Henry	do					1
Flag	do					1
Napoleon	do	1	2.2	1	3	1
Lemaire	do	1	1.6	1	3	
			84.4	63	15.4	9

Consular return

Deposit of Ships Papers	Survey Reg. Ton	Copy of Roll from Master	Enlisting Papers	Declarations No	Declarations Amount	Powers of Attorney No	Powers of Attorney Amount	Ch
4	1	1	1					
4		1	1					
8	1	2						
8		2	1					
4		1						
12		1	1					
4								
4		1						
4		1	1					
4								
4		1	1					
4								
4		1						
4		1						
4		1

Field – continued.

	Passports		Ref. Documents, not [illegible]		Entry & Departure		Burial		Sums total of Col.
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	this page
									6.4
									7.4
									15.–
									15.–
									9.–
									37.4
									4.–
									9.–
									6.–
									5.–
									6.–
									4.–
									6.–
									8.–
									9.–
									14.–
									6.–
									8.–
									6.–
									8.4
									6.–
									4.–
									4.–
									33.4
									4.–
									4.–
									9.–
									5.–
									7.4
									6.–
									253.–

Consular return of Fees - continued

						General remarks on this report &c.
				1	Bill of Sale	
				1	Ditto	
3	Services	2	Debentures			2 voyages
2	Ditto					2 do
				2	Ditto	
2	Ditto	4	Ditto	1	Ditto	3 voyages
				2	Ditto	
1	Ditto					
1	Ditto					
1	Ditto					
2	Ditto			2	Ditto	
2	Ditto					2 voyages
1	Ditto					
2	Ditto					
1	Ditto					
1	Ditto			1	Ditto	
4	Ditto	6	Ditto	1	Ditto	
						2 voyages
				1	Ditto	
1	Ditto					

Consular Return of Fees - continued

Ports of Departure	Name of Vessel &c.	Certificates		Oaths		Shipping Articles
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
Hardy	Gen: Knight &c					
Harmony	do	3	6.2	3	6	
Hayes	do	16	28.4	16	4.-	
Hines	do					
Olsen	do					
Hendrickson	do	2	4.4	2	4	
Kelper	do					
Othello	do					
Banner	C. Drake &c	3	5.2	3	6	1
Emendares	Gen: Knight &c	2	4.4	2	4	
Leonidas	do					
Henry Clay	do	1	1.6	1	2	
New York	Debonnieck	1	1.6	1	2	
Swayze	Gen: Knight &c	3	3.6	5	1.2	
Hackhaus	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Hank: Green	do					
Wm. Engs:	do					2
Harriett	do	6	11.-	6	1.4	
Columbus	The Master	1	2.3	1	2	
Hexenbein	Gen: Knight &c	1	1.6	1	2	1
Isabella	Debonnieck	1	.-			
Meader	Gen: Knight &c					
Brazen	C. Drake &c	25	38.4	33	8.6	2
Rapid	C. D. Bloxi &c	14	26.-	16	4-	2
Arlington	Gen: Knight &c					
Clan	The Master	2	4.4	2	4	
Hendrickson	do					
Van Staden	C. D. Wolf	24	34.4	24	6.-	2
Hemiary	Gen: Knight &c					
Havanette	do	1	1.6	1	2	
			178.2	117	29.2	10

Consulate Ports of Trieste continued.

		General Remarks on this Page		
1 Service		2 List of Crew		2 Voyages
15 Ditto		1 Ditto		3 do
		2 Ditto		2 Voyages
2 Ditto				
		2 Ditto		
1 Ditto				
1 Ditto		2 Ditto		
				2 Voyages
4 Ditto		1 Ditto		
		1 Ditto		2 Voyages
1 Ditto				
11 Ditto	1 Debentures			2 Voyages
13 Ditto	2 Ditto			2 do
		2 Ditto		
				2 Voyages
14 Ditto	10 Ditto			2 do
1 Ditto				

Condensed return of Fees - continued.

Name of Vessel	Name of Master or Owner	Certificates		Births		Notary Protest
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
Betsey	Geo: Knight & C	1	1.6	1	2	
Spartan	do					
Dawn	do					
Lincoln	C. D. Thine & C	2	3.4	2	4	
Jane	Geo: Knight & C	1	2.2	1	3	1
Argus	do					
Heber	do	6	10.4	6	1.4	
Azuba	do	4	7.4	4	1.-	
Catharine	C. D. West	1	2.2	1	2	1
Grace	do	2	3.4	2	4	1
Herald	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Survivor	The Master					
Wm. Frank	C. Drake & C					
Cooper	Geo: Knight & C	1	2.2	1	3	1
Wm. Tell	C. Drake & C	11	16.4	12	3.0	1
Student	Geo: Knight & C					
Wm. John	Castillo Nephew					
Growler	F. Clark & C	1	1.6	1	2	
Fidelity	Geo: Knight & C	1	2.2	1	2	
Otis	F. Alvarez	8	11.6	11	2.6	2
Active	Geo: Knight & C					
Belvidere	do	2	3.4	2	4	1
Wm. Tell	Debonnieck	5	9.2	5	1.2	2
Mechanic	Geo: Knight & C	1	1.6	1	2	
Emerald	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Lady	The Master	1	1.6	1	2	
Wasp	C. D. Drake & C	1	2.2	1	2	
Active	Geo: Knight & C					
Mayflower	C. Drake & C	1	2.2	1	2	
Hero	do	4	7.-	4	1.0	
			97.-	80	16.-	10

Deposit of		Survey Register	Copy of Entry	Entering	Declarations		Bonds unpaid		Certificates	
Ships	Papers	to	from Record	Posted	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
1	4									
	4									
	4									
	8									
1	8				1	3				
1	4									
	8									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	8									
	4									
1	4									
	11									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4									
	4

...d Falls – continued –

...ster	Passports		Regist. Arrst. not requir. from immediate		Certif. of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total ex-
...mt	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	ses this exped.
									0.–
									4.–
									4.–
									8.–
									7.4
									4.–
									16.–
									16.4
									14.4
									9.–
									10.–
									4.–
									4.–
									7.4
									24.4
									4.–
									4.–
									6.–
									6.4
									24.4
									4.–
									9.–
									22.4
									6.–
									6.–
									6.–
									6.4
									4.–
									6.4
									13.–
									207.–

Consular returns of Fees – continued

					General Remarks on this Page to
1	Service				
2	Ditto				
			1	List of Crew	
3	Ditto		1	Ditto	2 voyages
			1	Ditto	2 do
2	Ditto				
1	Ditto				2 do
			1	Ditto	
7	Ditto	2 Debentures	1	Ditto	
1	Ditto				
			1	Ditto	
5	Ditto	3 Ditto			2 Voyages
2	Ditto				
4	Ditto	1 Ditto			
1	Ditto				
			1	Ditto	
			1	Ditto	
4	Ditto				

Consular return of Fees continued.

Name of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
Alhanie	Geo: Knight & Co					
George	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Julia	C. Drake & Co	4	7.4	4	1.0	
Custer	Geo: Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Leonidas	do					
Leucia	The Master					
W Harris	Geo: Knight & Co					
Lucca	Debrominek	13	21.4	13	3.-	
Ulysses	Geo: Knight & Co	8	14.6	8	2.-	
Virginia	do	5	8.6	5	1.2	
Resurrection	do	1	1.6	1	2	1
Mary Ann	do	2	3.4	2	4	
Samaritan	do	1	2.3	1	2	
Emily Jane	The Master	2	3.4	1	2	
Albion	Geo: Knight & Co	6	10.4	6	1.4	
Mail	The Master	4	7.-	4	1.-	
Alhanie	Geo: Knight & Co					
Elizabeth	The Master	4	5.4	6	1.4	
Selina	Geo: Knight & Co	3	5.2	3	6	
Cerius	do					
York	do					
Joseph	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
Lewis	Geo: Knight & Co					
Lucian	do	1	1.6	1	3	
Sabino	do	3	5.2	3	6	
Rene	The Master					
Orient	C. Drake & Co	2	4.4	2	4	
Enterprise	Geo: Knight & Co					
Marshal	The Master	1	1.6	1	2	1
Lyonnis	C. D. Folmé & Co					1
			110.6	63	15.6	3

Consular rel

Deposit of Ships Papers	Issuing Depot to	Copy of Invoice from Master	Entering Protests	Declarations No	Declarations Amount	Powers of Attorney No	Powers of Attorney Amount	Co... No
4								
4								
4								

...of Fees - continued.

...ntate	Passports		Reg. Seamen's cert. not rec. from Consulate		Certif. of Citizenship		Burial		Sums to tab. No. on this page
...mount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
									4.–
									6.–
									12.4
									6.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									28.4
									21.6
									14.–
									7.–
									8.–
									6.4
									11.6
									16.–
									12.–
									4.–
									11.–
									10.–
									4.–
									4.–
									6.4
									4.–
									6.–
									10.–
									4.–
									9.–
									4.–
									7.–
									5
									253.4

Consular return of Fees - continued.

		General Remarks on this report &c
1 Invoice		
3 Ditto	1 List of Crew	
1 Ditto		
11 Ditto	1 Ditto	
8 Ditto		
5 Ditto		
1 Ditto		
2 Ditto		
	1 Ditto	
1 Ditto		2 voyages
6 Ditto		
4 Ditto		
2 Ditto	2 Debentures	
3 Ditto		
	1 Ditto	
1 Ditto		
3 Ditto		
	2 Ditto	
1 Ditto		

Consular Statement of Fees - continued

Names of Vessels	Names of persons for whom service is rendered	Certificates No	Certificates Amount	Oaths No	Oaths Amount	Notary Services
Lyoning	Geo: Knight & Co	2	$3.4	2	$ 4	
Susan	The Master					
Verina	J. Vargas	1	1.6	1	2	
Bass	Geo: Knight & Co	5	9.2	5	1.2	
Syrodin	L. Martz & Co					
Pegasus	F. Avery	3	3.6	5	1.2	1
Ferguson	C. Drake & Co	2	4.4	2	.4	1
Ark	Geo Knight & Co					
Hayti	do	1	2.2	1	2	1
Henry	do					
Archimedes	do					
Habanero	do	2	3.4	2	4	
Seine	C. L. Mott	5	8.6	5	1.2	
Augusta	Geo: Knight & Co	5	9.2	5	1.2	1
Dumero	do	3	3.4	3	4	
M. Morris	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
Dread	F. Clark & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Pueblo	Geo: Knight & Co					
Export	do					
Luna	do					
Benjamin	do					
Sun	L. Martz & Co					
Comet	The Master	2	3.4	2	4	1
Durbeck	Debonneck	1	2.2	1	2	1
Deja	Geo: Knight & Co					
Hortius	The Master					
Rome	Geo: Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Venezia	do	1	1.6	1	2	
William	do					
Lubo	The Master					
			63-	38	9.4	6

Counsellor

Deposits of Mine Papers	Survey &	Copy of Records from Record	Extending Public	Declarations No Comments	Powers of Attorney No Remarks	Co
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4	17		17 8.4	1	2	
4						
4	14.4		17 8.4	1	2	
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4				

...of Falls - continued

...ntia...	Passports	Ref. Documents not otherwise specified	Certs. of Citizenship	Burial	Sums total ... on this ...
...unt	No Amount	No Amount	No Amount	No Amount	on this ...
					$ 8.—
					4.—
					6.—
					14.4
					4.—
					10.—
					54.4
					4.—
					49.4
					4.—
					4.—
					7.—
					14.—
					15.4
					7.0
					0.4
					8.—
					4.—
					4.—
					4.—
					4.—
					4.—
					9.—
					7.4
					4.—
					4.—
					6.—
					6.—
					4.—
					4.—
					285.—

Consular return of Fees – continued.

	General Remarks on this Page to		
3 Invoices			
1 Ditto			
4 Ditto		1 List of Crew	
1 Ditto	3 Debentures		
		3 Ditto	
		1 Ditto	
		2 Ditto	
5 Ditto			
4 Ditto		1 Ditto	
2 Ditto			
		1 Ditto	
2 Ditto			
3 Ditto			
		1 Ditto	
1 Ditto			
1 Ditto			

Consular Return of Fees — continued.

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
ines	Geo. Knights &					1 1
ampion	Ditto					
Heber	Ditto					
anto	Ditto					
Leda	Ditto					
inslin	Debonnick					
ifsure	Geo. Knights &					
Bazaar	Ditto					
quity	Ditto	2	3.4	2	4	
& Genet	Ditto					1
den	Thos Master					
Relief	Ditto					
ra Caeta	Ditto					
Prud	Ditto					
Liberty	Ditto					
reta	Ditto					
urgy	Ditto					
Hert	Ditto					
arrison	Ditto					
Havana	Ditto					
rancisca	Ditto					
th Ameria	Ditto					
Hert	Ditto					
ow. Star	Ditto					
nterprize	Ditto					
nworth	various Merchants	22	$39.4	22	$5.4	
			43.-	24	6.-	2

Consular

Deposit of Ships Seamen	Survey Reg- to	Copy of Acts from Revd	Endorsing Seals'd	Declarations No	Declarations Amount	Powers of Attorney No	Powers of Attorney Amount	Certificates No
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
10								
12								
6								
13								
14								
6								
8								
11								
8								
6								
6								
8								
10								
6								
4								
166				33	$ 69	27	$ 207	

...n of Fees + Continued.

...ances	Passports		Registering Documents and other Papers from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total due on this account
...unt	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
									$ 5.+
									4.—
									4.+
									4.—
									4.—
									4.—
									4.—
									4.—
									8.—
									5.+
									10.—
									12.—
									6.—
									12.—
									14.—
									6.—
									8.—
									10.—
									8.—
									6.—
									6.—
									8.—
									10.—
									6.—
									4.—
									321.—
				Orders to arrest Seamen					52.—
				Commissions					74.4
				Recapitulation of nine Sheets					3306.6
								Sum Total	$ 3930.2

Consular return of Fees continued.

General remarks on this Tefsel &c

5 voyages
6 Ditto
3 Ditto
6 Ditto
7 Ditto
3 Ditto
4 Ditto
5 Ditto
4 Ditto
3 Ditto
3 Ditto
4 Ditto
5 Ditto
3 Ditto
2 Ditto

32 Debentures

Consulate of the United States,
Havana 31st June 1836.

A. D. Hill.

Consular Return;

American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana, from the first of January to the thirtieth of June 1836, inclusive. —

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crews in: American	Crews in: Foreign	Where from.
January 2	Smack	Eden	31	I. Fish	5		Florida
" .	Brig	Galgo	203	M. Kelly	6	3	Baltimore
. .	Smack	Relief	35	G. Woodward	5		Florida
. 4	Brig	Granite	153	W. B. Fisher	6	2	New Orleans
.	Ditto	America	172	S. Butman	6	2	Ditto
.	Ditto	Hyperion	238	J. Blake	7	1	Portland
.	Ditto	Ann. Eliza S.	110	W. Basford	7	.	Philadelphia
. 5	Ditto	Rolla	108	J. Pitman	7	2	New Orleans
.	Ditto	Franklin	196	S. Libby	7	2	Portland
.	Ditto	Angenoria	201	S. D. Kendoff	7	2	Providence
.	Ditto	Chatham	101	B. Morgan	8	.	New York
.	Ditto	Sebago	228	H. Coffin	9		Portland
.	Smack	Morro Castle	39	D. Burrows	5		Florida
7	Schoon.	Philenia	97	S. C. Otis	5	1	Boston
"	Brig	Trio	196	J. Humphreys	7	2	Portland
"	Ditto	Nereus	225	J. Gladding	9		Bristol
" 9	Barque	Com. Morris	297	J. H. Perkins	9	3	Cadiz
.	Schoon	Superior	81	J. R. Gayle	6		Baltimore
. 11	Brig	Catherine	131	P. S. Joye	8		Charleston
.	Barque	Bashaw	392	C. Tyng	10	3	Boston
.	Brig	Oregon	205	E. Caldwell	8	2	New Orleans
.	Schoon	Gil Blas	97	T. Bartlet	6	.	Ditto
"	Ditto	Magnet	110	N. P. Parsons	5	1	Mobile
.	Smack	Dread	36	J. Welsh	5		Florida
.	Ditto	Liberty	31	T. M. Latham	5		Ditto
. 12	Ditto	Loreta	35	B. Sawyer	6		Ditto
.	Ditto	Relief	35	J. B. Denison	5		Ditto
	Brig	Coral	127	J. Doughty	7	1	Tobasco
	Ditto	Beulah	227	J. Parsons	6	3	Boston
			4137		195	30	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amoun cargo
Stonington		Fish		
Baltimore		Flour cocoa &c		
Mystic (Conn)		Fish		
Boston		Lumber, hams &c		
Newbury Port		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Flour, dry goods &c		
Boston		Pork, potatoes &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Providence		Empty Hhds, onions &c		
Boston		Fish oil &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Boston		Lumber, candles,		
Portland		Ditto		
Bristol		Empty Hhd, oil, candles &c		
Kennebunk		Salt		
East river		Flour Lumber &c		
Charleston		Rice		
Boston		Lumber, Figs &c		
Ditto		Coals		
Duxbury		Candles, pork &c		
West Port		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Mystic		Ditto		
New York		Logwood		
Boston		Lumber		

...turn - continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Ballast		5		January	2
Sold				Sold	
Ballast		5		January	2
Ditto		6	2	"	14
Molasses		8	2	"	28
Lumber		7	1	"	23
Molasses & Sugar		7		"	16
Ditto & Ditto		9	2	"	19
Ballast		7	2	April	11
Empty casks		7	2	February	13
Fruit		8		January	14
Lumber &c		9		"	20
Ballast		5		"	5
Sugar & Vegans		5	1	"	25
Lumber		7	2	"	21
Molasses		9		March	23
Sugar, Coffee & Vegan		8	4	April	14
Fruit		7	1	January	21
Molasses		8		"	16
Coffee		9	4	"	29
Sugar		7	3	March	24
Molasses		6		January	21
Sugar & fruit		5	1	"	29
Ballast		5		"	9
Ditto		5		"	12
Ditto		5		"	12
Ditto		5		"	14
Flour cheese &c		5	3	February	4
Sugar coffee & fruit		6	3	"	24
		185	33		

Consular Return continued

	General remarks
Fishing	
Sold	
Fishing	
Key West	
Charleston	
Caimito	
Philadelphia	
New Orleans	
Matamras	
Barnes & Seacomb	9th March
New York	
Caimito	
Fishing	
Boston	
Caimito	
Bristol	
New York	
Baltimore	
Charleston	
Malamras	
St Petersburg	
New Orleans	
Fishing	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Ditto	
Mobile	
New Orleans	

Consular Return_continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in		Where from
					American	Foreign	
January 17	Sloop	Spy	26	F. Holden	4		Key West
" 18	Brig	Susan Jane	266	A. Winslow	10		Portland
" 14	Smack	Relief	35	S. B. Denison	5		Florida
" .	Schoon	Lovely Keria	108	A. M^c. William	6	2	Charleston
" .	Brig	Mentor	181	J. B. Carr	8		Boston
" .	Ditto	Nahant	236	S. Parker	10		New Orleans
" .	Barque	Chas. P. Williams	187	H. Ashby	9		Ditto
" .	Smack	Energy	38	A. Parker	5		Florida
" 16	Ship	Charlotte	222	T. Church Jr.	10		Bristol
" .	Brig	Pegasus	114	J. J. Remington	9		Philadelphia
" .	Ditto	Mentor	173	C. W. Foke	6	2	Baltimore
" 17	Smack	Alert	30	O. F Bramen	5		Florida
" .	Ditto	Paragon	34	H. Park	5		Ditto
" .	Ditto	Morro Castle	39	D. Burnows	5		Ditto
" .	Schoon	Charlotte	92	C. Coit	5	1	New York
" .	Ditto	Black Smith	31	J. Coombs	3	1	Key West
" .	Brig	Lydia	222	J. J. Safford	10		New York
" 19	Schoon	Agnes	99	A. J. Sweasey	6		Charleston
" 20	Brig	Fama	131	W. Colligan	7		Caimito
" 21	Ditto	Virginia Packet	281	J. Waterhouse	8	2	Portland
" .	Ditto	Beaver	205	P. Hall	7	2	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Caroline	209	M. Davis	8	.	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Morgiana	235	E. Choate	8	2	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Only Son	178	A. Carpenter	8	1	New Orleans
" .	Smack	Havana	38	J. W. Parker	5	.	Florida
" .	Barque	Cuba	240	D. Stoner	8		St. Thomas
" .	Ditto	Hortensia	263	W. Masicot	9	3	Baltimore
" .	Ditto	Wm. Smith	273	J. F. Safford	6	3	Portland
" .	Schoon	Swift	85	J. E. Smith	4		Mobile
" .	Brig	Maryland	160	D. N. Pascal	6	2	Ditto
			4367		205	21	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
New York		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Mystic		Fish		
Charleston		Rice		
Boston		Lumber, candles & fish		
Providence		Empty hhds. candles oil		
New York		Flour lard &c		
Groton		Fish		
Bristol		Empty hhds, hoops. onions &c		
Philadelphia		Flour & Merchandize		
Baltimore		Ditto. cocoa &c		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Rice. candles &c		
Key West		Ballast		
New York		Animals. cont'd		
New Port		Rice		
Philadelphia		Sugar, rum &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
New Orleans		Lard, oil & pork		
Groton		Fish		
Boston		Ballast		
Baltimore		Flour, lumber &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Stonington		Flour. candles &c		
Baltimore		Wood		

turn – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of inward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of Departure	
Ballast		4		January	16
Molasses		10		March	12
Ballast		5		January	14
Molasses		6	2	"	27
Lumber		8		"	29
Molasses		8	2	May	12
Sugar, coffee & segars		9		March	12
Ballast		5		January	10
Molasses		10		March	17
Flour		8	1	January	23
Molasses, segars & fruit		5	3	"	29
Ballast		5		"	17
Ditto		5		"	17
Ditto		5		"	17
Fruit		5	1	"	28
Gold					
Molasses, honey &c		10		February	18
Ditto & fruit		6		"	9
Lumber &c		7		January	23
Ballast		8	2	February	11
Molasses		7	2	May	10
Ditto		8		February	17
Ditto		8	2	April	19
Ditto		8	1	February	15
Ballast		5		January	21
Empty hhds		8		February	4
Molasses & sugar		9	3	"	29
Molasses		6	3	March	18
Ballast		2	2	February	10
Molasses sugar & coffee		6	2	"	8
		196	26		

Consular Return – continued.

							General remarks.
Key West							
Portland							
Fishing							
Charleston							
Cairnito							
Providence							
New Orleans							
Fishing							
Bristol							
Matanzas							
Baltimore							
Florida							
Ditto							
Ditto							
New York							
Sold							
New York							
Charleston							
Cairnito							
Xagua							
Boston							
New York							
Boston							
New Orleans							
Fishing							
Mabiel							
Baltimore							
Boston							
Amelia							
Mobile							

Consular Return - continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
January 21	Brig	Rovena	161	W. Hunt	6	1	Wilmington
"	Ditto	Roose	212	F. Cady	10		New Orleans
"	Ditto	Busy	181	W. Allen	7	2	Providence
"	Schoon.	Cairo	115	J. Buckman	6		New York
"	Ditto	Bolton	170	J. Clark	6	1	Pensacola
"	Ditto	David Brown	190	J. F. Wright	12	4	New Orleans
" 25	Brig	Agenoria	204	C. Church	8	3	Ditto
"	Ditto	Atlas	240	J. Deering	7	1	Portland
"	Schoon	Scioto	141	T. Tilden	6		Belfast
" 26	Brig	William	178	J. Snow	8		Portland
"	Ditto	Merida	188	W. Thompson	7	1	Ditto
"	Ship	Morro Castle	250	P. Flowery	9	3	New York
"	Schoon.	North Hampton	68	W. W. McKeige	4	2	Tobasco
"	Smack	Dread	36	J. Welsh	5		Florida
" 27	Ship	Morea	331	W. Cushing	10	3	Boston
"	Brig	Sterling	201	E. Treat	8		Ditto
"	Ditto	Harvest	263	J. C. Currier	10		Portland
"	Schoon	Henry	75	R. Grimes	5		New Orleans
"	Brig	King Lear	144	A. Chickie	7		Frankfort
"	Barque	Baring Brothers	287	J. Ainsworth	10	2	New York
"	Brig	Galen	226	J. Prince	8	2	New Orleans
" 28	Ditto	Marshal Ney	193	J. R. Talbot	9	2	Ditto
"	Ditto	Comet	184	J. Lincoln	8	2	Tobasco
"	Ditto	Dante	218	J. Goodrich	7	1	Portland
"	Ketch	Angel	107	W. A Leidersoff	6	2	New Orleans
"	Barque	Drymo	262	D. F. Upton	9	2	Boston
"	Brig	Elbe	187	J. Edmonds	7	2	New Orleans
" 30	Ditto	Hunter	113	J. Bonney	6	2	Charleston
"	Ditto	Tom Cringle	212	J. Barker	9	2	New York
"	Ditto	Mary Silsby	191	J. Blanchard	7	1	Portland
			5534		227	41	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo la
Portland		Lumber		
Providence		Provissions, land &c		
Ditto		Hhds		
North Yarmouth		Potatoes, apples &c		
Mobile		Lumber		
New York		Ballast		
Providence		Hhds & coals		
Portland		Lumber soap &c		
Belfast		Lumber		
Portland		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Dry goods beef &c		
Ditto		Logwood		
Groton		Fish		
Boston		Sail cloth, Lumber,		
Ditto		Lumber		
Portland		Ditto		
Glastonbury		Flour, wood &c		
Frankfort		Lumber		
Boston		Jerked Beef & candles		
Portland		Hhds		
Boston		Hhds. land &c		
Ditto		Logwood		
Portland		Lumber		
New Orleans		Flour. land &c		
Boston		Hhds, russias &c		
Providence		Hhds		
Charleston		Rice		
Providence		Hhds. coals &c		
Portland		Lumber		

...tion — continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Molasses.		6	1	February	26
Sugar, coffee & Cigars		8	2	"	13
— Molasses		7	2	"	24
Ditto		6		"	9
Ditto		6	1	March	3
Ballast		12	4	January	25
Whls		8	3	February	4
Sugar. coffee & Cigars		7	1	April	3
Molasses		6		February	24
Ditto		8	"	"	24
Ditto		7	1	April	17
Sugar coffee & Cigars		9	3	March	2
Flour		4	2	February	4
Ballast-		5	"	January	26
Coffee		10	3	February	4
Lumber		8		January	27
Molasses		10		April	8
Ditto Honey &c		5		February	6
Molasses		7		March	18
Sugar		9	3	June	15
Sugar & Molasses		8	2	March	30
Ballast		9	1	February	12
Molasses		7	3	April	18
Ditto		7	1	May	6
Molasses. Sugar Coffee		6	2	February	9
Sugar		9	2	March	8
Molasses		7	2	February	26
Coffee		6	2	"	4
Molasses		9	2	April	26
Ditto		7	1	May	16
		223	44		

Consular Return - continued.

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Consular Return continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Names	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
January 1	Brig	Chapman	181	J. B. Thompson	8	1	Charleston
" .	Barque	Olive	276	J. Conner	10	.	Boston
" ..	Schoon	Two Friends	41	D. Davidson	4	1	Charleston
" .	Brig	St. Michaels	121	G. Yetman	5	2	Sisal
. 3	Ship	Norma	293	D B. Barton	10	2	New York
" .	Barque	Niagara	232	A. Gray	9	1	Boston
. .	Brig	Veto	156	B. M Near	7	.	Ditto
" .	Ditto	Sampson	159	R. Purkiss	7	2	Wilmington
" .	Ditto	Nancy Jane	133	R. Murray	7		New York
" .	Schoon	Shenandoah	64	A. Moore	6		Pensacola
" .	Ditto	Mt Moriah	139	A. Howes	6	1	New Orleans
. .	Brig	Syren	238	J. L. Pendleton	8	3	Ditto
" 4	Smack	Liberty	31	F. Latham	5	.	Florida
. .	Ditto	Francisco	36	D. Burrows	5		Key West
. 5	Brig	Commerce	151	H. E. Jenks	6	1	New Orleans
. .	Ditto	Catherine	131	P. I. Joyce	8	.	Charleston
. 8	Schoon	Sailors Return	103	B. Salsbury	5		Portland
. 9	Brig	Texas	115	J. W. Ketchen	6	1	New Orleans
. .	Ditto	Favorite	118	F. Mangan	3	2	Tobasco
. 10	Schoon	Sabina	98	D. Tillyou	6	2	Sisal
..	Brig	Telegraph	215	D. Blanchard	7	1	Portland
. .	Ditto	Franklin	198	H. Crowell	7	1	Boston
. .	Schoon	Mt Hampton	68	W. M. M Keige	4	2	Key West
. .	Brig	Malaga	183	A. Sawyer	8	.	Rosario
. .	Ditto	Jean	263	D. Wood	6	2	Portland
. .	Ditto	Ventrosa	195	W. Warner	6	4	Antwerp
. .	Schoon	Manhattan	145	J. Colly	5	2	Wilmington
. .	Ditto	Transport-	95	J. Berket-	5	2	Nassau N.P.
. .	Ditto	Factor-	99	G. W. Folger	5		Nantucket-
..	Ditto	Chappell	125	J. Hammond	6	.	Manzanilla
			4402		190	33	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at—	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
Warren		Rice		
Boston		Lumber & provissions		
Philadelphia		Rice		
New York		Bags, ropes & leather		
Ditto		Dry goods, coco &c		
Boston		Ice		
Ditto		Lumber, candles &c		
Providence		Lumber		
Wiscasset		Oil candles & hoops		
New Orleans		Lumber		
Ditto		Empty Hhds		
New York		Land. Hhds &c		
Key West		Fish		
Groton		Ditto		
Bath		Ballast		
Charleston		Rice		
Mt. Desert		Lumber candles &c		
New York		Land & pork		
New Orleans		Logwood		
Ditto		Bags, ropes & leather		
Portland		Lumber		
Duxbury		Ditto		
New York		Ballast		
Portland		Molasses		
Ditto	Matamoras	Lumber		
Boston		Bricks		
Thomaston		Lumber. Rice &c		
Philadelphia		Lumber		
Nantucket		Oil. candles &c		
Steuben		Mehogany		

...eturn continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out- Americans	Crew out- Foreigners	Date of Departure
Molasses		8	1	February ... 13
Sugar		10		April ... 22
Gold				
Molasses		5	2	" 6
Sugar. Coffee & Segars		10	2	February ... 29
Sugar		9	1	" 19
Molasses		7		" 24
Ditto		7	2	" 19
Molasses, Segars & fruit		7		" 19
Ballast		6		" 13
Molasses		6	1	" 24
Ditto		8	3	" 29
Ballast		5	1	" 4
Ditto		5		" 8
Molasses		6	1	" 23
Sugar		8		" 11
Ballast		5		March 17
Sugar. coffee & fruit		6	1	February 26
Molasses		3	2	" 27
Wine, dry goods & cheese		6	2	" 19
Molasses		7	1	April 16
same cargo		7	1	February 10
Oil, raisins &c		4	2	" 24
Molasses		8		" 29
Ballast		6	2	March 22
Sugar		6	4	" 8
Molasses		5	2	" 5
Sugar. coffee & fruit		6	2	February 22
Molasses		6		" 26
same cargo		6		March 3
		187	33	

Consular Return - continued.

				General Remarks.	
Matamoras		1	2	Rice	
New York			6	Lumber Shingles	
Sold			2	Rice	
Mobile		2	2	Bags rope Matting	
New York		2	10	Dry goods assorted	
Matamoras		1	2	Rice	
Boston			1	Lumber candles &c	
Wilmington		2	1	Lumber	
New York			1	Oil candles Hogshead	
Mobile			2	Lumber	
New York		1	2	Empty Kegs	
New Orleans		2	2	Lard Kegs &c	
Key West		1	2	Salt	
Ditto		1	2	Ditto	
New York		1	2	Ballast	
Matamoras			2	Rice	
Ditto			2	Lumber candles &c	
Mobile		1	2	Lard Kegs	
New Orleans		2	2	Logwood	
Appalachicola		2	2	Bags rope matting	
Boston		1	1	Lumber	
Cainite		1	1	Ditto	
New Orleans		2	2	Billets Logwood	
Ditto			2	Staves	
Matamoras		Colonial		Lumber	
Antwerp		4	2	Casks	
New York		2	2	Lumber Shooks	
Mobile		2	2	Lumber	
Santander			2	Old candles	
New York			2	Mahogany	
		32	121		

Consular Return continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
January 11	Brig	Emeline	167	D. H. Andros	8		Bristol
" .	Ditto	Alexandria	128	E. Evans	8		Charleston
" 12	Ship	Vespasian	318	B. Winsor	10	4	Boston
" .	Barque	Moscow	247	B. Pitman	10	3	London
" .	Brig	Dan. Kilby	169	G. W. Anthony	6	3	Charleston
" .	Smack	Alert	30	C. F Bramen	5		Florida
" 13	Barque	Wallace	300	S. Thaxter	10	2	Boston
" .	Brig	Lexington	126	H. Burr	7		Warren
" .	Ditto	Factor	141	N. Harris	6	1	Wilmington
" .	Ditto	Octavia	110	J. Cross	7		Charleston
" 15	Ship	Republic	399	G. Coffin	12	3	Boston
" .	Schoon	Octavia	196	W. Moore	6		Nassau N.P.
" .	Brig	Cecelia	152	J. Crowell	6	1	Baltimore
" .	Ditto	Jane	197	D. Cutting	6	3	Portland
" .	Ditto	Chas Wells	180	W. Couillard	7	1	Boston
" .	Ditto	Rinaldo	172	S. B. Hobert	6	2	Baltimore
" .	Ditto	Aurora	187	W. Allen	6	3	Sisal
" .	Ditto	Turner	154	J. Sargent	7	1	Portland
" .	Ship	Osprey	194	J. Gayland	11		New Orleans
" 16	Ditto	Falmouth	277	P. Merrill	8	2	Boston
" .	Ditto	Jno W. Carter	217	E. Ross	13		Jamaica
" .	Brig	Packstaves	155	J. Merrill	6	2	Wilmington
" 17	Ship	Calumet	317	J. Shreve	10	5	Matanzas
" .	Brig	New England	161	J. J. Hunt	7		Cainito
" .	Ditto	Cicero	99	W. J. Watts	5	3	New Orleans
" .	Schoon	Alma	119	J. Prince	7		Portland
" .	Ditto	New York	119	J. Cushing	6	1	Tampico
" 18	Ditto	John Dennison	60	D. Cobb	4	1	Key West
" .	Steamer	David Brown	190	J. F Wright	12	2	Ditto
" .	Smack	Energy	38	A. Parker	5		Ditto
			5247		227	43	

Consular Return – continued.

				General remarks
Fallriver				
Charleston				
Matanzas				
Ditto				
Philadelphia				
Fishing				
S. Petersburg				
Warren				
New York				
New Orleans				
Riga				
Baltimore				
Ditto				
Boston				
Cainnito				
Baltimore				
New Orleans				
Portland				
New York				
New Orleans				
New York				
Ditto				
S. Petersburg				
Matanzas				
New Orleans				
New York				
New Orleans				
Sold				
New Orleans				
Fishing				

Consular Return - continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
January 18	Brig	Roamer	118	A. W. Welden	6	2	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Rolla	108	J. Pitman	8	1	Ditto
" 19	Ditto	Augusta	147	J. Patten	7		Matanzas
" "	Steamer	Famosa Regla	154	T. Lewis	9		Charleston
" "	Brig	Sebago	227	H. Coffin	9		Cainnita
" "	Ditto	Orson	145	S. Nickels	8		Mobile
" 22	Schoon.	Un^d States	74	R. B. Jenkins	4	2	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Byron	75	H. B Pearsall	6		Apalachicola
" "	Brig	Ann	192	C. Collins	6	3	Portland
" "	Ditto	Agile	140	M. Dillingham	6	1	Boston
" "	Schoon	W. F. Lavin	87	J. C. Stone	5	1	Pensacola
" "	Brig	Commerce	129	S. Rogers	7		Wilmington
" "	Schoon	President	55	W. H. Edwards	3	2	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Sarah	153	S. N. Farwell	7	"	Charleston
" 23	Smack	Morro Castle	39	D. Burrows	5		Florida
" "	Brig	Planet	129	S. Kenny	7		New Orleans
" 24	Schoon.	Flor del Mar	89	D. Seaver	4	1	Pensacola
" "	Brig	Poland	126	D. Dunbar	6	1	Portland
" "	Schoon	Helen Mar	104	S. H. Arey	6		Charleston
" "	Smack	Havana	38	G. W Parker	5		Florida
" "	Brig	Henry	180	S. Crocker	7	1	Bath
" 26	Ditto	Fama	131	W. Colegan	6	1	Cainnito
" "	Ship	North America	270	S. Mariner	8	2	Portland
" "	Smack	Relief	35	S. B. Denison	5		Florida
" 27	Schoon	E. Pluribus Unum	158	E. Billings	7		Wilmington
" "	Barque	Navarino	249	R. Adams	10	3	New York
" 29	Ditto	Gulnare	273	S. Cushing	10	2	Boston
" "	Ship	Logan	332	A. Folansbee	17		New York
" "	Ditto	Empiror	315	E. Chaffee	10	4	Boston
" "	Schoon	Henry	103	S. Etchberger	6	2	New York
			4375		210	29	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
New York		Land, coals &c		
Boston		Ditto. Ditto		
Portsmouth		Ballast		
New York		Ditto		
Portland		Sugar & rum		
Pittston		Lumber		
New York		Ballast		
Ditto		Lumber		
Portland	Matamras	Ditto		
Boston		Candles, lumber &c		
Baltimore		Lumber		
Duxbury		Ditto		
Philadelphia		Coals		
Boston		Rice		
Groton		Fish		
Portsmouth		Coals		
Boston		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Prospect [illegible]		Rice		
Groton		Fish		
Cordenham		Lumber, candles &c		
Philadelphia		Sugar rum		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Mount Desert	Matamras	Lumber		
New York		Dry goods. provisions		
Boston		Ballast		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Baltimore		Flour & provisions		

Return = continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Clear out Americans	Clear out Foreigners	Date of Departure
Coffee. sugar & fruit.		6	2	February 27
Ditto do do		8	1	March 4
Molasses		7		" 21
Sold				Sold
Molasses		9		April 3
Ditto		8		March 16
Ballast		4	2	Febuary 29
Molasses		6		March 3
Ballast		5	3	April 7
Molasses & Segars		6	1	" 16
Sugar & Coffee		5	1	March 8
Molasses		7		April 5
Sold				Sold
Sugar, coffee & Segars		7		March 15
Ballast		5		February 23
Coffee. tobacco & Segars		7		March 12
Molasses & sugar		4	1	" 22
Ditto		6	1	April 6
Molasses		6		March 4
Ballast		5		Febuary 26
Molasses		7	1	April 26
Lumber		6	1	March 1
Molasses		8	2	May 11
Ballast		5		Febuary 26
Molasses		7		March 29
Sugar. coffee & fruit		9	4	" 26
Ditto do		10	2	" 20
Ditto		12	3	" 22
Ditto		10	4	" 22
Wine goods &c		6	2	" 7
		193	31	

Consular Return - continued.

				General remarks.
New Orleans				
Ditto				
Portsmouth				
Sold				
Boston				
Savannah				
Mobile				
Appalachicola				
Matamras				
Boston				
Mobile				
Boston				
Sold				
New Orleans				
Fishing				
New Orleans				
New York				
Richmond				
Charleston				
Fishing				
New York				
Camilla				
Portland				
Fishing				
New York				
Ditto				
St Petersburg				
Ditto				
Malamas				
Balize				

Consular Return. continued.

Date of Arival	Class	Name	Bur then	Master	Crew in Amer icans	Crew in Foreig ners	Where from
Feburary 29	Smack	North Americ	30	C. A. Doolittle	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Morn[illegible] Star	36	P. T. Brown	5		Ditto
March 1	Ship	Stag	275	E. Howes	11	2	New York
" 2	Ditto	Timoleon	432	D. L. Winsor	12	5	Boston
" "	Brig	Vermont	152	J. Gladding	8		New York
" "	Ditto	Coral	127	J. Doughty	4	3	Sisal
" 3	Ditto	Hardy	279	P. Hisly	13		Boston
" "	Sloop	Harmony	83	B. Alden	4		New Orleans
" "	Smack	Loreta	35	B. Sawyer	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Dread	36	S. Welsh	5		Ditto
" "	Ditto	Paragon	34	H. Park	5		Ditto
" 4	Schoon	Teaser	182	D. Jones	9	2	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Maryland	100	D. N. Pascal	7	1	Mobile
" 5	Smack	Alert	30	O. F. Bramen	5		Florida
" "	Ship	Ariosto	361	W. G. Blackler	11	3	Boston
" "	Schoon	Hancox	50	E. G. Carew	3	1	Mobile
" "	Brig	Essex	182	G. Mitchel	7		Guadelupe
" "	Schoon	Elizabeth Ann	75	W. E. Weems	4		Mobile
" 7	Ship	Vesper	321	W. H. Hunt	12		Boston
" "	Schoon	Ozello	104	W. Cutts	5	1	Pensacola
" "	Ditto	Banner	91	C. Richardson	6		New Orleans
" "	Steamer	Almendares	380	G. Smith	14	5	Charleston
" 8	Smack	Francisco	36	J. G. Burrows	5		Florida
" "	Brig	Leonidas	247	E. Crocker	10	2	New Orleans
" "	Ditto	Henry Clay	141	J. G. Gardiner	7		New York
" 9	Ditto	Sterling	201	E. Treat	8		Caimito
" "	Ditto	Hyperion	238	J. Blake	8	2	Ditto
" 10	Smack	Liberty	31	J. M. Latham	5		Florida
" 11	Steamer	David Brown	190	J. F. Wright	10		New Orleans
" "	Ship	Gardiner	346	A. M. Jackson	7	9	Montevideo
			4815		220	36	

Consumption

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Boston		Rice, cocoa &c		
Ditto		Whls & russias		
Fall river		Provisions hoops &		
New York		Bags. leather. ropes		
Marblehead		Fish & cocoa		
New Orleans		Whls		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Eastport		Whls. lard &c		
Baltimore		Wood & Specia		
Groton		Fish		
Boston		Whls. candles &c		
Stonington		Ballast		
Portland		Ditto		
Appalachicola		Lumber		
Boston		Whls. candles &c		
Gardiner		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Coals		
New Port		Ballast		
Groton		Fish		
Providence		Whls. hoops, candles		
New York		Ballast		
Duxbury		Sugar & rum		
Portland		Molasses &c		
Groton		Fish		
New York		Ballast		
Gardinier		Jerked beef		

...wn- continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of Departure	
Ballast		5		February	29
Ditto		5		"	
Hhds & coffee		11	2	March	5
Sugar		12	5	April	17
Molasses, Sugar & cigars		8		May	12
Ballast		4	3	March	9
Sugar		13		April	27
Fruit		4		March	26
Ballast		5		"	4
Ditto		5		"	4
Ditto		5		"	5
Sugar, coffee, tobacco		9	2	"	14
Ditto do do		7	1	"	23
Ballast		5		"	5
Sugar for Ballast		9	5	April	12
Ditto, coffee, cigars & fruit		3	1	March	17
Molasses		7		April	3
Sugar, coffee & fruit		4		March	19
Sugar		12		"	19
Ballast		5	1	"	15
Coffee, sugar & cigars		6		"	19
Sold					
Ballast		5		"	8
Molasses		10	2	April	17
Ditto		7		"	16
Lumber		8		March	18
Molasses		8	2	"	10
Ballast		5		"	11
Ditto		10		"	12
		197	24		

Consular Return — continued.

						General remarks
Fishing						
Ditto						
Matanzas						
St. Petersburg						
New York						
Pensacola						
Riga						
Key West						
Ditto						
Fishing						
Ditto						
New Orleans						
Ditto						
Fishing						
New Orleans						
Mobile						
Portland						
Mobile						
Matanzas						
Ditto						
New Orleans						
Sold						
Fishing						
Providence						
New York						
Caimito						
Boston						
Fishing						
New Orleans						
In Int						

Consular Return - continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
March 11	Schoon	New York	109	B. F. Wheeler	7		New Orleans
" 12	Brig	Magnet	110	N. P. Parsons	5	2	Ditto
" "	Smack	Energy	38	A. Parker	5		Florida
"	Brig	Chatham	101	B. Morgan	8		New York
" 14	Ditto	Crawford	122	L. S. Franklin	7		New Orleans
"	Ditto	Kanhawa	174	R. Hall	7	2	Ditto
"	Schoon.	Frank^a Jane	115	B. Waite	6	1	Savannah
" "	Ship	Wm Engs	310	G. Vaugn	6	6	Bristol (E)
" "	Schoon	Charlotte	92	C. Coit	6		New York
"	Ditto	Harriett	116	E. Chandler	6		Sisal
"	Ditto	Columbus	86	J. Pederson	5	1	New York
" 15	Ditto	Independence	98	J. R. Pitman	6		Savannah
"	Barque	Isabella	268	M. S. Gordon	8	1	Portland
"	Smack	Eden	31	J. Fish	4	1	Florida
"	Schoon	Crusader	66	J. K. Rogers	4	1	Charleston
"	Ship	Havana	261	M. Lane	13		New York
"	Brig	Rapid	189	R. L. Wand	8	1	Ditto
"	Ditto	Marshal Ney	193	J. R. Talbot	7	2	Cienfuegos
" 17	Ditto	Franklin	198	H. Crowell	7	1	Caimito
"	Barque	Burlington	406	R. Evans	10	5	Boston
"	Schoon	Oscar	88	C. Carter	4	1	Wilmington
"	Ditto	Fredericksburg	82	W. Pearse	4	3	Wallis
"	Brig	Caspar Hauser	181	J. A. Cook	9	1	New York
"	Ship	Samarang	388	C. A. Rumlet	12	3	Boston
" 19	Brig	Canabasset	231	J. Lewis	8	2	Portland
" 21	Smack	Havana	38	G. W. Parker	5		Florida
"	Brig	Betsey	187	A. Pendleton	7	1	Wilmington
"	Schoon	Sabina	98	V. Tilyou	5	2	Sisal
"	Brig	Spartan	177	H. Thurston	7		Portland
"	Ditto	Dawn	163	L. S. West	5	3	Ditto
			4716		201	40	

Consolidated

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
New York		Hhds & fish		
West Port		Ballast		
Groton		Fish		
Boston		Rice & figs		
Warren		Coals		
New Orleans		Flour, specia & tobacco		
New Port		Lumber & rice		
Ditto		Ballast		
New York		Rice & potatoes		
North Yarmouth		Leather, bags, ropes &c		
New York		Rice, lard & pork		
Bristol (RI)		Rice		
Portland		Lumber & fish		
Stonington		Fish		
Portland		Rice & fish		
New York		Dry goods, furniture &c		
Ditto		Ditto ditto		
Boston		Timber		
Duxbury		Sugar & rum		
Boston		Hhds & grindstones		
Wilmington		Lumber & rice		
Baltimore		Hides indigo &c		
New York		Dry goods, cocoa &c		
Boston		Hhds & ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Boston		Lumber		
New Orleans		Bags, leather ropes &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		

...turn – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Molasses		7	.	March	26
Sugar, coffee & Cigars		5	2	"	19
Ballast		5	.	"	12
Molasses. sugar & fruit		8		April	8
Molasses		6	1	"	22
Sugar & coffee		7	2	March	26
Molasses		6	1	"	23
Sugar		6	6	April	30
Fruit		4	2	March	24
Sugar. coffee & fruit		5	1	"	24
Cigars & ditto		5	1	"	19
Sugar & Molasses		6		April	13
Ditto ditto		8	1	"	20
Ballast		5		March	15
Molasses		4	1	"	30
Sugar, coffee, cigars & fruit		12	1	"	30
Ditto ditto ditto & ditto		7	2	April	3
Ballast		7	2	March	30
Lumber		7	2	"	22
Sugar for ballast		10	5	"	31
Sold					
Rum. goods, oil &c		4	2	"	30
Sugar. cigars & fruit		9	1	April	3
Ditto & coffee		12	3	"	12
Molasses		8	2	"	29
Ballast		5		March	22
Molasses sugar & coffee		7	1	May	5
Wine. oil. cheese &c		5	2	April	2
Molasses & honey		7	.	"	29
Ballast		5	3	May	4
		182	43		

Consular Return - continued.

General remarks
New York
Mobile
New York
Ditto
Ditto
New Orleans
Savannah
Matamras
New York
New Orleans
New York
Ditto
Matamras
Fishing
Charleston
New York
Ditto
Cienfuegos
Caimito
Matamras
Sold
Truxillo
New York
Matamras
Boston
Fishing
Boston
Sisal
Boston
Matamras

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
March 21	Brig	Lincoln	191	W. Doughty	9		Matanzas
"	Ditto	Fame	257	D. Attwood	8	2	Boston
" 22	Barque	Argosy	347	C. Hill	9	4	Ditto
" 23	Brig	Soland	149	N. Austin	8		New Orleans
" 24	Smack	Paragon	34	H. Park	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Mon[sr] Star	36	P.O. Brown	5		Florida
" 26	Brig	Cicero	99	W.J. Watts	6	1	New Orleans
" "	Ditto	Rorose	212	G. Cady	10		Ditto
" "	Ditto	Heber	107	W. B. Brown	7		Pensacola
" "	Schoon[r]	Arula	121	J. Chase	7		Boston
" "	Ditto	Henry	103	J. Etchberger	6	1	Balize
" "	Brig	Minerva	238	J. King	8	2	New Orleans
" 28	Ditto	Texas	115	J.W. Ritchie	6	1	Mobile
" "	Ditto	Carroll	185	J.H. Young	7	2	New Orleans
" "	Ditto	Chapman	191	J.B. Thompson	8	1	Charleston
" "	Ditto	Beulah	227	J. Parsons	7	1	New Orleans
" "	Schoon[r]	Herald	65	E. Heydew	5		Mobile
" 29	Brig	Canonicus	215	J.C. Bigley	9	1	New York
" "	Schoon[r]	Edw[d] Franklin	118	J. Blatchley Master	4	2	Darien (Geo[a])
" 30	Smack	Enterprise	44	B. Curson	7		Key West
" "	Schoon[r]	Scioto	141	J. Walls Jr	6		Savannah
" "	Ship	Cowper	391	G. Henchman	12	4	Boston
" "	Steamer	David Brown	190	J.F. Wright	10	2	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Mentor	181	B. Carr	8		Caimito
" 31	Ship	Cristo[l] Colon	341	B. Smith Jr	14	1	New York
" "	Barque	Prudent	298	F. Moriety	11	1	Ditto
" "	Schoon[r]	Wm & John	10	D.C. Mellus	3		Key West
" "	Ditto	Caleb Goodwin	85	J. Tyler	4	2	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Simpson	158	R. Pinkos	7	2	Wilmington
" "	Ditto	Brig Packet	281	J. Waterhouse	10		Nagua
			5120		226	30	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amoun cargo l
Bath		Ballast		
Boston		Hhds, candles, fish &c		
Ditto		Hhds		
Ditto		Flour		
Boston		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Baltimore		Specia		
Providence		Lard		
Salem		Lumber		
New Castle (Me)		Fish		
Baltimore		Hides indigo, sarsa &c		
Philadelphia		Ballast		
New York		Wood & Specia		
Philadelphia		Flour		
Warren		Rice, oil, & Specia		
Boston		Flour, lard &c		
Baltimore		Wood, corn, & Specia		
New Port		Hhds. onions, potatoes		
Rochester		Rice		
Key West		Fish		
Belfast (Me)		Timber		
Boston		Fish soap &c		
New York		Ballast		
Boston		Sugar & rum		
New York		Dry goods, specie, cocoa		
Ditto		Ballast		
Key West		Fish,		
Baltimore		Flour, lard &c		
Providence		Lumber		
Portland		Timber		

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Molasses, sugar & coffee		9		April	8
Sugar		6	4	"	9
Ditto & coffee		9	4	"	7
Molasses		8		"	6
Ballast		5		March	22
Ditto		5		"	24
Sugar. coffee. cigars & fruit		6	1	"	30
Ditto do do & do		10		April	9
Sugar		7		"	23
Ballast		7		March	30
Rum. oil & dry goods		6	1	April	3
Ballast		8	2	"	5
Sugar. coffee & cigars		6	1	"	6
Ditto do do		7	2	"	11
Molasses & sugar		8	1	"	12
Molasses		7	1	June	5
Coffee & fruit		8		April	3
Ditto		9	1	"	3
Molasses & fruit		4	2	"	16
Ballast		1		"	2
Sugar		6		May	4
Ditto & coffee		10	6	"	6
Ballast		10	2	April	4
Molasses, honey &c		8		"	20
Ditto. sugar & fruit		12	3	"	22
Ballast		11	1	"	6
Ditto		3		"	"
Coffee. sugar & fruit		4	2	"	9
Sugar. cigars &c		7	2	May	3
Ditto. coffee & fruit		10		April	28
		220	36		

Consular Return - continued.

General remarks
Boston
St. Petersburg
Ditto
Savannah
Fishing
Ditto
New Orleans
Ditto
Mobile
Key West
Honduras
Matamras
Mobile
New Orleans
Charleston
New York
Mobile
Matamras
Darien
Key West
Matamras
St Petersburg
New Orleans
Boston
New York
Mobile
Key West
New Orleans
Boston
New Orleans

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
April 2d	Ship	Register	350	W. M. Brisbee	12	5	Matanzas
"	Brig	Otis	146	S. Smith	8		Philadelphia
"	Ship	Atticus	291	A. Usher	9	3	Bristol
"	Ketch	Angel	107	W. A Lederoff	6	2	New Orleans
4	Brig	Chas Wells	180	U. K. Cousillard	7		Caimito
"	Ditto	Fama	131	W. Callagan	7	"	Ditto
"	Ditto	Belvidere	181	J. H. Baker	6	2	Pensacola
"	Ditto	Frederic Shew	200	T. Hendrick	8		Boston
"	Ditto	Chas Miller	228	E. Sweetser	9		Portland
"	Ditto	Tallmadge	139	S. H. Hutchins	7		Ditto
"	Schoon	Fair Lady	104	W. Merrill	4	1	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Wildie	92	W. S. Young	6		Jamaica
"	Ship	Alciope	378	G. P. Stone	12	2	Boston
"	Schoon	Mayflower	91	D. Farr	2	3	Key West
"	Ditto	Hero	98	B. K. Latham	6	1	New Orleans
"	Brig	Mechanic	159	W. B Blanchard	8	"	Portland
"	Ditto	George	145	E. Gooding	7		Ditto
6	Smack	Energy	38	A. Parker	5		Florida
"	Ditto	Dread	36	S. Welsh	5		Ditto
7	Brig	Rolla	108	J. Pitman	8	2	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Julia	160	J. W. Conklin	6	3	Ditto
"	Schoon	Forester	95	E. H. Russel	4	2	Ditto
"	Brig	Leonidas	98	N. D. Kelly	6		Ditto
"	Sloop	Orviedas	75	T. L. Ritch	4	1	Mobile
8	Brig	Wm Harris	132	J. P. Churchill	6	1	Portland
"	Ditto	Speed	212	N. Smith	7	2	Ditto
"	Ditto	Alfred	228	W. Woodside	8		Ditto
"	Ditto	Virginia	234	J. Murray	8		New York
"	Sloop	Harmony	83	B. Alden	2	3	Key West
"	Smack	Relief	35	S. B. Denison	5		Florida
			4554		198	33	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amo cargo
Boston		Sugar.		
Philadelphia		Oil Furniture &c.		
Fall river		Hhds. hoops, onions.		
New Orleans		Flour. hams &c.		
Boston		Sugar & rum		
Philadelphia		Ditto. ditto		
New York		Lumber		
Boston		Ditto		
Portland		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Onington / Md		Flour, hhds. & hoops		
Baltimore		Ditto & pimento		
Newburyport		Hhds. candles &c		
New Orleans		Flour		
Stonington		Ditto		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Boston		Flour. pork & lard		
New York		Ditto & cotton		
Bath		Lard. hhds. hoops		
Boston		Flour do. do.		
Brookhaven		Lard & wood		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto.		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Coals		
New Orleans		Crates. nails. glass &c.		
Groton		Fish		

Return - continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure
		Americans	Foreign	
Sugar		10	1	April 28
Molasses & sugar		8		" 21
Molasses		9	3	" 30
Coffee, cigars & fruit		6	2	" 13
Lumber		6	1	" 9
Ballast		7		" 12
Sugar. coffee & honey		6	2	May 3
Same cargo		8		April 9
Molasses		9		May 5
Ditto		7		" 21
Ditto		4	1	April 22
Same cargo		6		" 6
Sugar & coffee		10	4	" 30
Lime &c		3	2	" 27
Sugar. coffee & fruit		6	1	" 14
Ballast		8		" 22
Molasses		7		" 24
Ballast		5		" 7
Ditto		5		" 1
Sugar. coffee & fruit		8	2	" 21
Ditto do & do		6	3	" 17
Molasses. coffee & cigars		4	2	" 24
Molasses		6		" 17
Sugar. coffee & fruit		4	1	" 16
Molasses		6	1	May 4
Sugar, coffee & honey		7	2	" 3
Molasses		8		April 30
Sugar & cigars		8		" 29
Molasses & sugar		2	3	" 24
Ballast		8		" 9
		194	37	

Consular Return - continued.

		General remarks
St. Petersburg		
Philadelphia		
Fall river		
New Orleans		
Caimito		
Ditto		
Mobile		
Caimito		
Dittoes		
Ditto		
New Orleans		
New York		
St Petersburg		
Salt Key		
New Orleans		
Matanzas		
Portland		
Fishing		
Ditto		
New Orleans		
Ditto		
Baltimore		
New Orleans		
Mobile		
Portland		
New York		
New Orleans		
New York		
Richmond		
Fishing		

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreign	Where from
April 9	Brig	Rover	118	A. W. Welden	6	2	New Orleans
"	Ship	Moro Castle	256	P. Flowry	13		Ditto
11	Brig	Perseverance	176	E. Burkham	7	2	Wilmington
"	Ditto	Lucy Ann	242	P. Johnson	10		New York
"	Ditto	Samaritan	201	S. Mosely	10		Baltimore
"	Ditto	Alexandria	128	E. Evans	6		Charleston
12	Smack	Liberty	31	J. M. Latham	5		Florida
"	Ditto	Moro Castle	39	D. Burrows	5		Ditto
13	Schoon	New York	119	J. Cushing	6		New Orleans
"	Brig	Emily Davis	114	H. Basford	7		Philadelphia
14	Ditto	Albion	255	E. Thomas	8	2	Portland
"	Ditto	Delta	225	J. W. Francis	7	2	Buenos Ayres
"	Ditto	Sterling	201	E. Treat	4	4	Caimito
"	Ditto	Mechanic	133	A. Packhard	5	1	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Elizabeth	142	J. Webster	7		Baltimore
15	Ditto	Paulina	226	J. Wilson	9		Portland
16	Steamer	David Brown	190	J. F. Wright	9	1	New Orleans
"	Schoon	Teaser	182	D. Jones	9		Ditto
"	Ditto	Tiberius	133	S. Albee	7		Portland
19	Ship	York	341	W. Lord jun	12	2	Kennebunk
"	Brig	Wm & Joseph	143	J. Stevens	6	2	Sisab
"	Ditto	Alcenus	188	P. Holbrook	7	1	Portland
"	Smack	Francisco	36	J. S. Burrows	5		Florida
20	Brig	Union	219	S. Place	6	2	New Orleans
"	Smack	Paragon	34	H. Park	5		Florida
"	Brig	Sea Bird	143	F. Mayberry	7		New York
21	Ditto	Franklin	198	H. Crowell	7	1	Caimito
	Ditto	Coral	127	J. Doughty	5	1	Pensacola
23	Ship	Irene	309	W. Plummer	10	2	Boston
"	Brig	Busy	180	Wm Allen	6	3	Providence
			5029		216	30	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amo cargo
New York		Flour		
Ditto		Flour, land. coll. & specie		
Portsmouth		Lumber		
Portland		Hhts & coals		
New York		Lumber		
Boston		Rice		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Bath		Flour & Lard		
Philadelphia		Ditto, Rice &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Salted Beef		
Duxbury		Sugar & rum		
Wiscasset		Flour & hhts		
Boston		Lumber, fish &c		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Ballast		
Eastport		Flour		
Wiscasset		Lumber		
Kennebunk		Ditto & hhts		
Salisbury		Bags, leather &c		
Harpswell		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Warren		Coals		
Gaston		Fish		
New Port		Hhts, hoops &c		
Duxbury		Sugar & rum		
New York		Spars & shingles		
Boston		Ice		
Providence		Hhts, oil & nails		

...tinn – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of Departure	
Sugar & coffee	.	6	2	April	21
Ditto & Tobacco		13	.	.	24
Molasses		7	2	June	9
Ditto		11		May	10
Sold					Sold
Ballast		6	1	April	14
Ditto		5		"	12
Ditto		5		"	12
Molasses		6		"	29
Ditto & Sugar		7		"	20
Ditto & ditto		8	2	May	27
Ballast		4	4	April	20
Ditto		5	1	"	23
Molasses, sugar & cigars		7		May	6
Ditto do & do		9		"	18
Sold					Sold
Sugar, coffee, cigars & fruit		9	1	April	28
Molasses		7		May	13
Sugar & coffee		12	2	"	19
Ballast		5	3	April	28
Molasses		7	1	June	2
Ballast		5		April	20
Molasses		6	2	May	18
Ballast		5		April	22
Sugar, coffee, & cigars		7		"	30
Ballast		7	1	"	26
Sugar, coffee, & Cigars		6		May	10
Sugar		10	2	"	12
Molasses		6	3	"	15
		191	27		

Consular Return - continued.

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Consular Return continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: American	Crew in: Foreign	Where from
April 23	Schoon	Agnes	99	A. G. Sweasey	7		New Orleans
" 25	Brig	Veto	156	B. McNear	6	1	Boston
" "	Ditto	Lydia	222	J. S. Safford	7	2	New York
" "	Ditto	Orient	195	W. W. Ellis	6	2	Montevideo
" "	Ditto	Enterprise	166	W. C. Clifford	8	.	Providence
" "	Ditto	Herschel	258	J. White	9	3	Trinidad, Cuba
" "	Ditto	Ligonia	176	E. Burnham	6	2	New Orleans
" "	Schoon	Sabina	98	O. Tilyou	6	2	Sisal
" 26	Brig	Lapwing	200	N. Tarabee	8	1	Bath
" "	Schoon	Elizabeth Ann	75	W. L. Weems	3	2	Pensacola
" "	Ship	Norma	293	D. B. Barton	12	2	New York
" 27	Brig	Hunter	114	J. Bonney	7	2	Charleston
" "	Ditto	Susan	133	L. P. Savage	6	1	St Iago, Cuba
" "	Smack	Liberty	31	T. M. Latham	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Eden	31	J. Fish	5		Ditto
" "	Brig	Octavia	110	J. Cross	7		New Orleans
" 28	Ditto	Novina	161	W. Hunt	7		Portland
" "	Ditto	Franklin	262	W. Hart	8	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Mail	180	T. Green	5	2	New Orleans
" "	Schoon	Aerial	123	A. Fauteell	7		St Iago, Cuba
" 29	Ship	Casco	285	A. G. Blanchard	9	3	Portland
" "	Brig	Cordelia	181	N. Crockett	9		Ditto
" "	Schoon	Columbus	86	J. Pederson	5	1	New York
" "	Brig	Pegasus	146	J. G. Remington	7	2	Philadelphia
" 30	Schoon	Benj Ferguson	79	J. W. Thomas	6	1	New Orleans
May 2	Brig	William	178	T. Snow	8		Portland
" "	Ditto	Ark	298	D. Stackney	13		New York
" "	Ditto	Sarah	153	J. N Farwell	7	2	New Orleans
" 3	Ditto	Chas Wells	180	W. R. Couillard	7		Cainnita
" "	Ditto	Hayti	97	J. Staples	5	1	Attakapas
			4666		211	33	

Cons

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
New Port		Flour lard & hams		
Boston		Lumber & candles		
New York		Hhds hoops &c		
Ditto		Jerked beef		
Providence		Hhds. hoops. oil &c		
Boston		Sugar & Molopes		
Baltimore		Flour & lard		
New Orleans		Bags leather ropes &c		
Bath		Lumber		
Annapolis		Ditto		
New York		Dry goods rice &c		
Portland		Rice & Lumber		
Boston		Provisions		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Boston		Flour, lard &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Cape May		Flour, lard &c		
Philadelphia		Molasses		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Hoops rice candles		
Philadelphia		Flour & merchandize		
Cherrystone Va		Corn		
Portland		Lumber		
Newbury Port		Ballast		
Boston		Laid to sea		
Ditto		Sugar rum		
Portland		Timber		

Return – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of Departure
Sugar & coffee		7		
Ballast		6	1	
Sugar		7	2	
Sold				
Molasses		8		
Same cargo		9	3	
Flour		6	2	
Wine, rum &c		5	3	
Molasses Sugar & Tobacco		9	1	
Sold				
Sugar, coffee & tobacco		12	2	
coffee		7	2	
Ballast		5	2	
Ditto		5		
Ditto		5	2	
Molasses, sugar & cigars		5	2	
Ballast		7	1	
Molasses		8	1	
Sugar, coffee, & cigars		5	2	
Molasses & Sugar		9	3	
Ditto & Ditto		9	3	
Molasses		9	1	
Fruit & cigars		5	1	
Sugar coffee & cigars		7	2	
Sold				
Molasses		8		
Sugars		13		
Sugar, coffee & cigars		7	2	
Ballast		7		
		188	31	

Consular Return - continued.

				General remarks
Charleston				
Matamas				
Ditto				
Sold				
Providence				
New York				
Matamras				
Sisal				
New York				
Sold				
New York				
Matamas				
Ditto				
Fushing				
Ditto				
Charleston				
Matamras				
Portland				
New York				
Philadelphia				
Boston				
Portland				
New York				
Philadelphia				
Sold				
Portland				
F. Telensburg				
New Orleans				
Caimito				
In Port				

Consular Return continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
3	Schoon.	Henry	103	J. Etchberger	5	2	Honduras
4	Ditto	Charlotte	92	C. Coit	6	.	New York
.	Barque	Henry	262	J. W. Perkins	11		Salem
.	Ship	Archimides	443	G. Winsor	5	10	Liverpool
.	Schoon	Banner	91	C. Richardson	5	1	New Orleans
5	Steamer	El Habanero	154	S. Darling	3	6	Key West
.	Brig	Fama	131	W. Colligan	5	2	Caimito
9	Schoon	Herald	65	C. Heyden	6	.	Mobile
10	Smack	North Amer.	39	C. Tark	4		Florida
.	Brig	Rodric Dhu	200	T. Hendrick	8	.	Caimito
11	Schoon	Phenix	93	C. Spicer	6	1	New Orleans
.	Brig	Maryland	100	J. A Durkee	8	3	Ditto
.	Schoon	Corine	80	W. Munroe	4	3	Mobile
.	Smack	Dread	36	S. Welsh	5	.	Florida
.	Schoon	Arula	121	J. Chase	7		New Orleans
.	Brig	Augusta	147	J. Patten	7		Boston
.	Schoon	James Monroe	77	G. Sears	4	1	Appalachicola
.	Ditto	G. W. Morris	40	C. G. Cox	5		New Orleans
14	Ketch	Angel	106	W. A Seidensoff	6	2	Ditto
.	Brig	El Dorado	96	H. H. Welsh	6	1	Ditto
.	Smack	Liberty	31	J. Latham	5		Florida
.	Ditto	Echo	31	J. Fish	5		Ditto
16	Barque	Ruble	252	N. T. Snell	10	3	Antwerp
.	Schoon	Lovely Maria	108	A. Mc. William	6	1	Charleston
.	Brig	Chapman	181	J. B. Thompson	8	1	Ditto
17	Ditto	Export	246	C. Morrell	8	2	Boston
.	Ditto	Poland	149	N. Austin	8	.	Savannah
.	Schoon	Frank Mc. Grew	115	B. Waite	6	1	Ditto
18	Brig	Luna	281	J. M. Mc. Manus	7	3	New York
.	Smack	Alert	30	C. A. Doolittle	4		Florida
			3900		183	40	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
Baltimore		Indigo hides & sarsa.		
New York		Hoops corn & oil		
Salem		Merchandize &c.		
Boston		Ballast		
New Orleans		Flour, cotton, pork,		
New York		Ballast		
Philadelphia		Sugar & rum		
Baltimore		Flour, corn, hams &c		
Groton		Fish		
Boston		Sugar & rum		
New London		Flour & merchandize		
Baltimore		Flour &c		
New Orleans		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
New Castle Del		Flour, lard, & cotton		
Boston		Dry goods, fish &c		
Stonington		Lumber		
New York		Flour & russias		
New Orleans		Ditto & lard		
Boston		Lard, pork &c		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Boston		Ballast		
Charleston		Rice		
Warren		Ditto		
Boston		Fish, candles &c		
New Port		Rice		
Ditto		& Lumber		
New York		Ballast		
Key West		Fish		

RETURN — continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure
		Americans	Foreigners	
Wax. coine, sumtc		4	3	May 19
Fruit & cigars		6	.	 12
Sugar		11		. 24
Ditto		7	8	" 31
Sugar & coffee		6	1	" 15
Sold				. Sold
Ballast		5	2	" 14
Coffee & fruit		6		" 15
Ballast		4		. 11
Ditto		7		" 12
Sugar. coffee. cigars & fruit		6	1	. 21
Ditto do do		8		" 19
Ditto Ballast do - do		7	3	. 25
Ballast		5		" 12
Sugar. cigars & fruit		7		. 28
Ditto. do & do		6	1	June 14
Molasses & cigars		6	1	" 5
Sold				Sold
Sugar. coffee & cigars		6	2	May 20
Ditto, do. do. & wax		7	1	. 26
Ballast		5	.	. 15
Ditto		5		. 15
Ditto		10	3	. 18
Molasses & cigars		6	1	. 29
Molasses		8	1	. 21
Sugar		7	3	June 2
Molasses		8		May 26
Ditto		6	1	. 29
Sugar		7	3	June 8
Ballast		4		May 19
		180	35	

Consular Return - continued.

					General remarks.
Honduras					
New York					
St. Petersburg					
Matamoras					
New Orleans					
Sold					
Caimito					
Mobile					
Fishing					
Caimito					
New Orleans					
Philadelphia					
New Orleans					
Fishing					
Baltimore					
New York					
Mobile					
Sold					
New Orleans					
Ditto					
Fishing					
Ditto					
Matamoras					
Charleston					
Ditto					
Matamoras					
Savannah					
Ditto					
Hamburg					
Fishing					

Consular Return - continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
19	Ship	Havana	261	R. Adams	9	3	New York
.	Brig	Rapid	189	R. L. Ward	10	.	Ditto
.	Ditto	Benjamin	122	C. W. Denison	8	.	Portland
.	Ship	Charlotte	222	T. Church Jr.	9	1	Bristol
.	Brig	Morgiana	235	E. Choate	7	2	Portland
.	Ditto	Nun	223	W. Norris	7	2	Ditto
.	Ditto	Bourne	195	S. G. Rogers	9	2	Montevideo
.	Ditto	Comet	118	S. F. Harrison	7	1	Philadelphia
.	Ship	Burmah	338	E. H. Webster	10	3	Boston
20	Smack	Relief	35	S. B. Denison	5		Florida
21	Ship	Elira	355	J. Peacock	13	2	Philadelphia
.	Brig	Sterling	201	E. Treat	4	4	Caimito
.	Ditto	Alexandria	128	E. Evans	6	1	Charleston
.	Ship	Grotius	299	J. Page	6	6	Liverpool
.	Brig	Trim	181	J. W. Humphreys	6	1	Portland
23	Ditto	Rose	212	S. Cady	8	2	New Orleans
.	Ditto	Roarer	118	A. W. Welden	8	.	Ditto
.	Ditto	Hyperion	238	J. Blake	7	1	Portland
.	Ditto	Fame	168	T. Carpenter	8	1	Providence
.	Ditto	Agenoria	201	W. Harris	9	1	New York
.	Ditto	William	162	T. W. Potts	7		Charleston
.	Ship	Mole	495	A. Winsor	6	11	Liverpool
24	Schoon	Fredericksburg	82	S. Pearse	5	4	Truxillo
"	Brig	Franklin	196	W. Crowell	7	1	Caimito
"	Ditto	Ceres	176	E. Scudder	7	1	St. Johns / NB
"	Smack	Energy	38	A. Parker	5	.	Florida
26	Ditto	Baldgon	34	W. Park	5		Ditto
27	Barque	Champion	336	S. Cutter	5	9	London
.	Smack	Dread	36	S. Welsh	5	.	Florida
.	Ditto	North America	30	T. Park	5		Ditto
			5626		213	59	

Consul

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
New York		Dry goods furniture &c		
Ditto		Ditto, rice, oil &c		
Brunswick		Lumber		
Bristol		Hhds. hoops. onions &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Baltimore		Jerked beef		
Philadelphia		Flour dry goods & candles		
Portland		Lumber & dry goods		
Mystic		Fish		
Philadelphia		Flour		
Duxbury		Sugar & rum		
Boston		Rice		
Salem		Dry goods iron, crabs &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Providence		Flour lard & cotton		
New York		Ditto ditto & hams		
Portland		Lumber		
Providence		Hhds. hoops. candles		
Ditto		Ditto & flour &c		
New York		Rice		
Boston		Ballast		
Baltimore		Hides indigo. sarsa		
Duxbury		Sugar & rum		
Boston		Codfish		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Boston		Porter &c		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		

...turn – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of Departure	
Sugar, honey & cegars		9	3	May	31
Ditto & ditto		10		"	31
Ballast		8		"	31
Molasses		9	1	June	9
Molasses		7	2	June	11
Sugar & tobacco		7	1	May	31
Sugar		10	3	June	2
Ballast		5		May	21
Sugar		10	5	June	12
Ballast		4	4	May	29
Ditto		6	1	"	27
Sugar for ballast		7	5	June	12
Sugar, coffee, & cegars		8	2	June	15
Ditto & ditto		8		May	31
Molasses		9	1	June	9
Ditto		9	1	"	30
Ballast		7		May	31
Sugar		9	8	June	15
Dry goods, wine &c		6	2	"	9
Ballast		7	1	"	2
Ditto		7	1	"	8
Ditto		5		May	25
Ditto		5		"	26
Ditto		8	6	June	7
Ditto		5		May	31
Ditto		5		"	31
		190	47		

Consular Return - continued.

General remarks
New York
Ditto
Matamras
Bristol.
Manout Port-
Portland
In Port
Philadelphia
Matamras
Fishing
St. Petersburg
Caimito
Matamras
Ditto
At anout Port-
Boston
New York
At anout Port-
Providence
Savannah
Matamras
Ditto
Truxillo
Caimito
Matamras
Fishing
Ditto
Matamras
Fishing
Ditto

Consular Return. continued.

Date of Sundah	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreign	Where from
31	Schoon	Sabina	78	D. Tilyou	7	1	Sisal
"	Brig	Sebago	228	H. Coffin	7	2	Portland
"	Ditto	Rolla	108	J. Pitman	8	2	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Heber	108	C. Brown	6		Mobile
1	Ditto	Arethusa	236	J. King	8	2	New Orleans
2	Barque	Manto	281	J. Gardiner	6	7	Amsterdam
3	Brig	Jama	131	W. Collagan	5	2	Caimito
"	Ditto	Constitution	199	J. M. Gage	5	2	New Orleans
6	Barque	Leda	258	J. Lewis	7	4	Amsterdam
10	Brig	Roderic Dhu	200	J. Kendrick	6	2	Caimito
"	Ditto	Emily Davis	114	W. Basford	7		Philadelphia
"	Ditto	Salah	153	J. N. Farwell	6	3	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Roxbury	215	C. Page	6	1	Apalachicola
"	Ditto	Chas Wells	180	U. A. Courtland	5	2	Caimito
"	Schoon	Teaser	182	D. Jones	8	1	New Orleans
"	Brig	Hamlin	234	O. Jenny	10		New York
"	Ditto	Arvena	161	J. Gumby	8		Baltimore
"	Schoon	Banner	91	C. Richardson	5	1	New Orleans
"	Barque	W. Smith	272	J. F. Safford	9		Portland
13	Ditto	Com Morris	297	C. Perkins	11		New York
"	Brig	Cashaw Banner	181	M. Lane	10		Ditto
"	Ditto	Otis	146	J. Smith	8	1	Philadelphia
"	Ditto	Catherine	131	P. J. Joye	8		Charleston
"	Ditto	Sun	263	D. Hood	9		Portland
"	Ditto	Swiftsure	192	G. C. Chason	2	7	Africa
"	Smack	Loreta	35	B. Sawyer	5		Florida
"	Ditto	Alert	30	C. A. Doolittle	5		Ditto
"	Ditto	Eden	31	J. Evans	5		Ditto
"	Brig	Hunter	114	J. Bonney	8		Charleston
"	Ship	Barar	452	W. Homan	12	4	Boston
			5303		212	44	

Consula

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
New Orleans		Bags, leather, ropes &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Tobacco, cotton Hand		
Salem		Wood		
Philadelphia		Flour		
Boston		Ballast		
Philadelphia		Sugar & rum		
Ditto		Flour lard &c		
Boston		Ballast		
Ditto		Rum & Sugar		
Philadelphia		Flour tobacco &c		
Boston		Ditto & Hard		
New York		Ballast		
Boston		Sugar, rum		
East port		Flour & cotton		
New York		Hides & ballast		
Baltimore		Flour. lard &c		
New Orleans		Flour		
Portland		Lumber		
Kennebunk		Ballast		
New York		Dry goods iron &c		
Philadelphia		Ditto flour bread &c		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber & fish		
Boston		Camwood & gum		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Charleston		Rice		
Boston		Ballast		

turn - continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out Americans	Crew out Foreigners	Date of Departure	
Wine, wax & goods		5	2	June	12
Molasses		8	2	"	17
Sugar, cigars &c		11	2	"	12
Ditto & sugar		7	1	"	26
Flour		9	1	"	14
Ballast		8	5	"	9
Ditto		5	2	"	10
Ballast		7	4	June	9
Molasses. sugar & cigars		8	2	"	27
Sugar. coffee & ditto		7		"	18
Ballast		5	2	June	12
Sugar. coffee, cegars & fruit		10	1	"	17
Ballast		10		"	15
Sugar. cegars tobacco &		7	1	June	24
Ballast		11		June	23
Sugar, cegars. & honey		12		"	23
Ditto d: & Molasses		9	1	"	23
Molasses. cegars & fruit		8		"	19
Sugar		9		"	30
Same		6	3	"	23
Ballast		5		"	14
Ditto		5		"	14
Ditto		5		"	14
Ditto		8		"	15
Sugar		14	4	"	24
		199	33		

Consular Return continued.

					General remarks
Sisal		2	2	Hides, leather,	
Portland		2	2	Lumber	
Pensacola		2	11	Tobacco, cotton,	
New Orleans		1	1	Coal	
Malaunas		1	2	Steel	
Ditto		2	2	Ballast	
Guimata		2	2	Sugar, rum	
In Port				Bark, hides	
Malaunas			1	Ballast	
Boston		2	2	Flour, lumber, coopers	
Philadelphia			1	Flour, coffee & oil cake	
In Port				Oil cake & flour	
Ditto				Ballast	
Malaunas		2	2	Sugar	
New Orleans		1	12	Flour, coffee, sugar, lumber	
Malaunas			12	Oil cake, ballast	
In Port				Flour, lard &c	
New Orleans		1	1	Flour, tobacco, sugar, coopers	
In Port				Lumber	
Malaunas			11	Ballast	
New York			12	Dry goods, arms, lumber, coopers	
Philadelphia		1	1	Oil cake, flour, lumber, coopers	
Charleston			2	Rice, lumber, coopers	
Corves			1	Fish, salt fish	
Boston		2	1	Lumber, rum, sugar	
Fishing			2	Salt	
Ditto			2	Salt	
Ditto			2	Salt	
Malaunas			2	Rice	
Ditto		11	111	Ballast	
		93	191		

Consular Return — continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: American	Crew in: Foreign	Where from
June 14	Schoon	Equity	88	W. H. Martin	4	2	Sisob
"	Brig	Tom Cringle	212	T. Barker	10		Providence
"	Smack	Liberty	31	J. M. Latham	5		Florida
"	Brig	Caroline	135	J. F. Marschalk	5	4	New York
16	Ship	Peruvian	381	J. W. Stansbury	12	5	Philadelphia
"	Schoon	Agnes	99	A. G. Sweasey	6	1	Charleston
18	Brig	Susan Jane	262	J. Winslow	7	2	Portland
20	Barque	Tasso	286	L. Condry	11	1	New York
"	Ditto	Hortensia	263	W. Massicot	8	3	Mobile
"	Ditto	Bashaw	392	C. Tyng	7	8	Hamburg
"	Brig	Orono	149	J. Dyer	7		Portland
"	Ditto	Henrietta	234	J. McLellan	7	2	Ditto
"	Schoon	Henry	103	J. Etchberger	3	4	Balize
"	Ship	Hero	298	W. F. Marshall	11	2	New York
"	Ditto	Sterling	360	H. Reef	11	4	Boston
21	Schoon	Lurdna	74	J. Burdick	5		New Orleans
"	Brig	Octavia	110	W. L. Weems	5	2	Charleston
22	Ditto	Thos. Genet	219	J. Watson	9	1	Ditto
"	Sloop	Harmony	83	B. Alden	4	1	Richmond
24	Brig	New Hampsh	248	S. E. Blunt	7	2	New Orleans
"	Schoon	Phenix	93	E. Spicer	5	2	Ditto
26	Ditto	Columbus	86	J. Pederson	6		New York
"	Brig	Telegraph	215	S. Blanchard	8		Portland
"	Ship	Garonne	511	L. Bardin	16	4	New York
"	Brig	Favorite	168	T. H. Choate	5	1	Appalachicola
"	Ship	Tiber	303	P. A. Oliver	14		Matamoras
			5353		198	51	

Consul

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards cargo	Amou
Baltimore		Bags, leather, ropes &c		
Providence		Whts & ballast		
Groton		Fish		
New York		Powder &c		
Philadelphia		Flour, hoops &c		
New Port		Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
Newbury Port		Ballast		
Baltimore		Ditto		
Boston		Ditto		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
Baltimore		Indigo, hides, specie,		
Boston		Whts &c.		
Ditto		Whts, provisions, nails,		
New Port		Flour & tobacco		
Baltimore		Rice & peas		
New York		Rice		
New Orleans		Flour & hams		
Portsmouth		Ditto &c		
New London		Lard tobacco & oil		
New York		Dry goods, rice &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Ballast		
New Orleans		Logwood		
New York		Ballast		

...turn – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreign	Date of Departure
Sold				
Ballast		8	.	June 17
Sugar, cegars, &c		6	4	" 30
Molasses		6	1	June 26
Same		8	3	June 20
Sugar		9	1	June 30
		34	9	

Consular Returns continued.

January

Sold
Vessels
Tonnage
Americans
Foreigners
Remarks

Arrivals
Ships
Barks
Brigs
Schooners
Sloops
Steamboats

There has entered at this Port, from the First day of January, to the thirtieth day of June 1836 inclusive

475 American Vessels, measr — 77144 Tons, navigated by — 3332 Americans and 593 Foreigners.

There has departed from this Port, during the same time;

427 American Vessels, measr 68175 tons tailing . . 2979 Americans and 532 Foreigners

There has been sold 16 Vessels . 1934 tons

There remains in Port 32 Ditto . 7035 .

There is included in the above statement 58 Fishing Smacks measr 1976 tons navigated by 285 Americans

Havana, June 30th 1836.

A. P. Wills.

2? Sept 29
Mr. Vail
[illegible]

No. 25. Washington, Sept. 28. 1836

Hon.ble John Forsyth,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a number of Cancelled Registers of vessels of the United States, brought with me from the Consulate at Havana, on my departure in July last.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yr. Ob.t Serv.t
A. P. Hill.

Registers sent to the Treas.y Dept.

Rec. Dec 19th 1836 — Register at page 9 — 2d paragr
No. 27
Examined
Extract to Foreign Corres
Consulate of the United States
Havana November 29. 1836

Hon.ble John Forsyth,
Secretary of State.

See page 9.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here with my family on the 19th inst, after a very rough & unpleasant passage of thirteen days from land to land.

Previously to leaving here last summer, I took a two years' lease of a delightful house in a beautiful & healthy situation, distant some miles from the city, and made every arrangement for the comfortable accommodation of my family immediately on our arrival; but these have all been frustrated by the sale of the house, whereof I received notice about a fortnight only before we sailed from the U. States. I was at the same time informed that my friends here were making every exertion to secure a house for me, and I trusted that they would succeed in doing so before our arrival. This hope, however, has not been realized; and as the only alternative to remaining on board the vessel, we have had to put up with the accommodation afforded by two chambers in a boarding house, for a family consisting of five grown persons & four children, where we are still detained, at a daily expense of $22 for board alone, owing to the

impossibility of finding even a tolerably suita-
ble residence either in the city or its vicinity.
This expense, which is considerably swelled
by others unavoidably incurred, is so far beyond
my means, & the unpleasantness of our situation so
great, that to extricate myself from it has necessa-
rily been the object whereby my time has been, &
must, I fear, for some days yet continue to be, almost
exclusively engrossed. Houses were never in such
demand as they are at this moment, — a number
of persons of my acquaintance whom I left comforta-
bly established without a thought of changing
their residence, have received notice to do so, — most
of the unoccupied houses which I have myself found
or been informed of, have on enquiry proved to be en-
gaged; and the known number of my competitors
places me under the necessity of postponing every
other object to that of procuring a residence for
my family.

Having troubled you with these remarks
as an explanation of my unavoidable delay in
devoting myself actively to my publick duties, I will
now turn to other subjects.

The perfect confidence expressed by me
at Washington, that so long as Genl. Jacon should
remain in the post in which he has proved the
greatest benefactor to the country, his authority
would not be subverted nor tranquillity in any
way disturbed by a declaration of the Con-
stitution nor any other movement of the sort,
has proved well founded. Not the slightest
symptom of any such proceeding has occurred, —

although every one says, what is doubtless true, that under any other Captain General they have ever had, a cry for the Constitution would long since have arisen and been acquiesced in.

This has actually occurred at St Jago de Cuba, (commonly called Cuba here) the capital of the Eastern Department of the Island. Or rather, Lorenzo, Governor of that city & Comandant General of the Department, took time by the forelock, and proclaimed the Constitution, which he caused to be sworn to by the troops & others, on the 29th of September, in anticipation of any order upon the subject from Spain, or from Genl. Jacon, to whom, in his capacity of Captain General of the Island, the governors of St. Jago & all other places & departments are subordinate & responsible, and from whom only they can officially receive even intelligence of any act of the supreme government.

Nor did Lorenzo stop here, but by addresses to the Audiencia, (or supreme Judicial Tribunal, which resides at Principe, an inland city,) to the Governor of Principe, to the Comandant General of the Central Department, to the Governor of Matanzas, and to other authorities & individuals, he has incited them to throw off the authority of the Captain General & follow his example.

The measures of the Capt.n General in reference to this movement are,

1st Two proclamations (which have not been published here,) under date the 8th of this month,

(November.) The one addressed to the Inhabitants of the Provinces of Cuba, the other to the Troops of the Eastern Department. These addresses, are such, as might have been expected from the author: distinguished above all other Spanish productions of this nature that have come under my notice, for the manly simplicity, firmness & moderation which belong to his character.

In both he exposes, in a clear & concise manner the illegality of the conduct of Lorenzo, and supports his exposition by an appendix containing the Royal Orders bearing both upon the general principle (whereby he was governed until he received orders from Spain,) and upon this particular subject. From these it appears that no act of the Home government can take effect here until regularly communicated, with directions to that end, to the Captn. General, and by him communicated to his subordinates; and that by the Royal orders of the 19th, 23d & 25th of August it was specially ordained in reference to the Constitution of 1812, established by the Decree of the 13th of August for Spain & its adjacent isles, that no change should take place here until this should be determined upon by the Cortes.

At the close of the proclamation to the Inhabitants, he refers to the example of Spanish America, appeals to their dread of anarchy & civil war, and tells them that for their precaution & the suppression of these baleful measures he relies upon a loyal & subordinate army &c &c, and upon the sanity & love of order of the generality

of the inhabitants of that Province. The address to the Soldiers begins with a reference to a proclamation of Lorenzo of the 26th October, "wherein I am represented as an infractor of the National will and of the Royal deliberation (resolve) and you are incited to sedition & disobedience"; — and concludes, "Many of you have been eyewitnesses of the sad results of the work of revolutionists in other parts of America. Be Spaniards & loyal, & when your Captain General shall call upon you to sustain the throne, — to obey the Queen, and to maintain the tranquility of this Island in Union with the mother country, you cannot fail to execute his orders and to march in the path of honor, abandoning any who may pretend to conduct you to crime & ignominy."

2.nd A proclamation under date 17th November, "The Captain General to the Corporations, authorities civil & military, Chiefs, Officers & Soldiers of the Province of Cuba, and all its inhabitants."

This begins "Governor Don Manuel Lorenzo, failing in all his duties as a Spaniard, as a magistrate, and as a Soldier, withdrew himself from the first authority of the Island, which in me resides, and ordered on the 29th of September, that the Constitution of 1812 should be sworn to" &c &c &c.

"In the midst of such disorder, I for a moment thought it possible that so soon as the voice of H. M. the Queen should be heard in these dominions, that Chief would concur in doing reverence to it and would return to the path of duty. With this view I communicated to him by a courier on the 22nd October the Royal Orders of the 18th & 28th of August,

wherein H. M. was pleased to ordain that the de=
cree of the 13th of that month should not take ef=
fect in this Island "&c. "But neither has the
voice of H. M. been listened to, nor has any answer
been given to my communication."

He then proceeds to declare Lorenzo to be de=
posed from office, — to appoint in his place
Brigadier Don Juan de Moya y Moreyon, and to call
upon them to yield obedience to his orders.

A respectable force is already in movement.
The troops are a model of subordination and
discipline: they go in the character of protectors
of order & individual security, and their mission is
limited to the obtaining of obedience to the
Queen, to preserve the integrity of her domin=
ions & reestablish tranquillity.

Such is the character of these procla=
mations, which have not been published here,
and I have been enabled to see only confi=
dentially. I have not yet seen H. E. My
arrival was announced to him in a note,
explaining the circumstances in which I
found myself, as an apology for not im=
mediately calling. This was replied to on
the same day by an assurance that it would
give him great pleasure to see me when=
ever it should become convenient. Knowing,
however, that he was too much engaged at
this particular juncture to be able to spare
even a few minutes without inconvenience,
I postponed making my call until last Sun=
day evening, when I supposed he might be

disengaged. Officers were going up & coming down the stair-case, — the aid in waiting said that H. E. was engaged with officers of "la Espedicion," but he would announce me, which I declined & left my card.

The force referred to in the last of these proclamations is called "la Espedicion Pacificadora de la Isla." It is ready to be put in motion, & amounts, so far as I can conjecture, (for these details are never made publick & it would be indelicate in me to appear desirous of knowing them,) to about four thousand men. Composed of cavalry, that marched some time since, and foot; the greater part of which will go, (if they go at all, which I believe, will in a few days prove to be unnecessary,) round Cape Antonio, in steam boats & other vessels that were some time since taken for the purpose. They are to be under the command of Brigadier Genl. Gasque, an officer of good reputation; and Colo Arana, the Secretario Militar of the Gobierno, a man of strong character & good experience, goes as chief of the staff.

Whether the troops, — if brought into the presence of the Constitutionalists, — will prove faithful is what I consider the chief problem. The consequence of the common soldier and of the officers in more immediate contact with him is immeasurably greater under the Constitution than under the other system

and this cannot but have a strong influence over their dispositions at such a crisis. So far as I can learn however — and my source of information are by no means undeserving confidence — the prevailing sentiment even at Cuba, both among the Military & other classes of influence, is now pretty decidedly against Lorenzo; and the probability is, in my opinion, very great that he will, if he have not already done so, conclude to avail himself of the opportunities to escape from a post of so much danger, which Genl. Jacon, with a moderation that does honor to his heart no less than his head, has left to him. His machinations have produced no effect whatever at any point; and he has been for some time blockaded by both sea & land.

A passport has been sent to him to leave the Island, which is to hold good for the space of eight days after it shall have been delivered to him; and more recently the commander of the British frigate Vestal, which arrived here from St. Iago, a short time after I did, & sailed for the same place, has been authorised to offer to Lorenzo & the persons implicated with him an opportunity to make their exit, upon such terms in regard to any property they may leave behind, as he will not, I am satisfied, fail to avail himself of. His position is full of peril, & I do not see what he can have to promise himself under any possible issue, to compensate for the risk he will run by holding out.

This division of the Island is perfectly quiet, and flourishing, & will, I am fully convinced, continue to improve in every respect so long as Jacon shall remain at the helm, — that is so long as he shall be left at it there by the government at home, for there is no danger of its being taken out of his hands in any other way. Even under any successor he may have, although there can be no hope of one at all to compare with him, nor of the continuance of order & security such as he has given them the first taste of, there will still be no danger of revolution unless it be positively induced by misgovernment, under even a tolerable state of things in this respect, a revolution will not arise, for the elements adverse to it are too much stronger than those favorable to it, to allow of any dread of the latter spontaneously spurning the ascendancy. The seeds of revolution are here, as they are every where; but the day is quite distant when they can spontaneously germinate. The great danger — the only serious danger that now impends over the Island — is that of having the Constitution of 1812, or any thing of the sort, forced upon it by the Mother country. Then indeed will ill consequences at once begin to show themselves, nor is there any telling where they will end.

[I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter, (which, from my answer, also enclosed, it will be perceived that I have returned to the writers,) addressed to me by the agents kept here by the British

Government, under their Conventions with Spain for the ~~suppression~~ abolition of the Slave Trade.— The one, (Mr. Schenley) with the title, formerly of Commissary judge, recently changed to that of Judge simply, sits conjointly with a commissioner of the same grade, (the Conde de Fernandina, a native,) as a prize court, to decide upon the captures made by the British cruisers under the treaties. The other (Dr. Madden) bears the title of arbitrator, recently substituted for that of Commissioner of arbitrations; and when a difference occurs between the two judges it is decided by lot whether the point shall be settled by the British arbitrator or by a Spanish agent of the same character.]

End - Copy enclosed

Ent Beg

From the circumstance of their addressing such a letter to me, and the matter & style of the letter, a pretty just estimate may be formed of the calibre of these gentlemen. Mr. Schenley has been an officer of dragoons,— a handsome & showy man, not long married to a young & very handsome daughter of a wealthy Baronet of Devonshire, where Mr. S. appears to have been a shooting companion of Lord John Russell, and by his own intimations quite an important electioneerer for his lordship. He is a votary of style & rank, & obsequious to men of title,— takes great pains & pride in giving stylish dinners & to show off in every possible way; quite a silly man, very vain & ever aiming at giving himself consequence.

Dr. Madden arrived during my absence, from one of the British Islands — Jamaica, I think,— where he has been residing some time in the capacity

of one of the many judges between the parties to the ap=
prentice-relation established by the abolition act, — "Ste=
pendiary magistrates," they are, I believe, called. I have
not got personally acquainted with him, but have heard
enough to know him to be an enthusiast — not to say
fanatic — in the cause of black-philanthropy; — in
other respects, a plain, sober man, & quite the reverse
of his senior colleague as to style, affectation of
rank, & assiduous cultivation of men of title. He
has long been known as an author, and his books,
of which he has published a number, will give his
measure. The last of them, — the only one that I have
read more than a page or two of, — "Residence in the
W. Indies," or some such title, is very trashy, — Suf=
ficiently so to satisfy me that nothing of substance
can ever have sprung from the same soil.

These two foreign residents present a
striking contrast to the third from the same nation, —
W. Tolmé, the Consul, a regularly bred merchant, (in
which capacity he is making a rapid fortune,) who
would do honor to any representative capacity that
his country could clothe him with. A man of the world
and of society, of sterling worth, & the most amiable,
unpretending & actively friendly disposition, and in
regard to both information & talents of a very high
order indeed.

The first draught of my letter had closed
with an expression of my regret at the necessity
of returning theirs, and of my wish that no mis=
construction might thence arise as to the pleasure
I derived from the friendly relations subsisting
between our respective countries, and that which

I

I should experience in doing all in my power to strengthen & promote them. But upon a final perusal of the returned letter, it appeared to very impertinent, (although, I was satisfied, not designedly so,) particularly the close of the first & last paragraphs, that I thought it unbecoming in me to say any thing of the sort.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Y.O.Servt.

S.P.Hill.

~~Consul Trist's Letter of Nov 29th 1836~~

~~Copy~~ Copy all

[Enclosure No. 1. to No. 27.] all

Havana; 17th October 1836

Sir;

We have the honor to acquaint you with the following circumstances, as being intimately connected with your Consulate and the Flag of your nation, which it will be our painful duty to report to his Majesty's Government.

During the month of September there arrived in this Port, for sale, from the United States, four new Schooners, we believe two from New York and two from Baltimore — all, however, built at this latter place — viz.t the "Anaconda," "Viper," "Emanuel" and "Dolores", expressly constructed and peculiarly fitted for carrying on the Slave Trade; the two former of these vessels having received on board from the French House of Forcade & Co, a cargo which, by the Treaty of the 28th June 1835, would have condemned as a Slaver any vessel bearing Spanish Colours, cleared out and sailed under the American Flag, the Anaconda on the 6th, the Viper on the 10th inst. for the Cape de Verd Islands, there to be transferred to a Portuguese subject and to proceed with the Flag of that nation

N. P. Trist Esq.r
Consul of the United States
at Havana.

to the coast of Africa, upon a Slaving enterprize.

The protection which these Schooners will receive from the American colours, both as regards their fitting and cargo, will effectually secure them against capture by His Majesty's Cruizers until they arrive at the scene of their depredations. The Emanuel and Dolores have, we believe, left the Port under the Spanish Flag; but we have also to inform you that some time since the Brig Martha of Portland, which arrived here from Matanzas, took on board in this Harbour a cargo which would equally have confiscated as a Slaver any Spanish Vessel, and sailed direct for the coast of Africa, to deliver it at some of the numerous Factories or dens of infamy established there, in connection with the Slave Traders of Havana.

The facilities thus afforded by the Flag of the United States for carrying on this inhuman traffic could never, we feel convinced, have been contemplated by your enlightened Government, especially as during the period that these Schooners were taking in their cargoes the harbour was visited by American Men of War, which, had any Convention existed between the two

Governments such as has been accorded to by almost every other Maritime power, a Seizure of the most important nature, as regards these iniquitous expe=ditions, must have been effected, however we do not entertain the least doubt but that a Know=ledge of the above circumstances will instantly produce measures calculated to remedy so deplo=rable and flagrant a profanation of the Ameri=can colours.

We have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient Servants

(Signed) Edward W.H Schenley

Rich.d Robt. Madden)

Consul Trist's Letter of Nov 29 1836

(Copy) Copy ale

[Enclosure No. 2. to No. 27.]

Consulate of the United States

Havana, November 29. 1836.

Gentlemen,

On my return to this city a few days since from the United States, I had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th ult°, which would have been sooner acknowledged, had not matters of more immediate urgency prevented my bestowing upon it the full consideration which, at a glance, the importance of its bearings was seen to require.

It has probably escaped your attention, that overtures, previously made, for a Convention of the character referred to in the closing paragraph of your letter, were more recently repeated by His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, and then declined by the Government of the United States, in a manner evincing the most decided disinclination to become a party to even any discussion whatever of the Subject.

Had this been adverted to, you would have been sensible, that besides the general objection to my holding with any agent of a

Edward W. H. Schenley
Rich.d Robt. Madden Esquires

foreign government, any correspondence not war=
ranted by the very limited official character with
which I am invested, the occurrence to which I
refer has rendered it particularly incumbent
upon me to decline receiving any communica=
tion of the nature of that which I now beg
leave to return.

I have the honor, gentlemen,

to be Yr. Ob. Servt.

A. P. Nicholas.

Recd. Dec 14th 1836.

Navy Department 14th Dec. 1836

Mr. Vail

Hon. J. R. Forsyth.

Sec'y of State.

Sir — I have the honor to return you the papers which you sent me respecting the Island of Cuba. I have given notice to Commodore Dallas, of the dangers apprehended to our Commerce in the neighbourhood of that Island — & requested him to take measures to guard against the same —

I am with great respect Your obt. Sv't.

M. Dickerson.

Dec. 7.

Navy Department 6th Dec. 1836

Cuba —

Sir

I have communicated to Commodore Dallas the information rec'd as to the alarms of our merchants respecting their trade with Cuba — and requested his particular attention to our commerce in that quarter —

The letter of A. Shelton & L. G. Gibson I return to you

I have the honor to be yr —

obt. Sv. M. Dickerson

Hon: Jno Forsyth

Sec'y of State.

ed. Feb. 2d. 1837.
Mr Clark.

Vandalia, Ill. Jany. 19th. '37.

Mr. Forsyth will confer a favour upon me, by forwarding the enclosed letter to Mr. Tiost.

I am, very respectfully,

Mr. F.'s obt. St.

Lucian Minor

Mr. Vail will please to answer that
~~that~~ letter sent by way of N. York
We never saw Fire without dispatch
when Occasion has been given to the
Enclosed is Mr Ryan

The Secretary of State

Washington

City

Recd. March 29th 1837 -
Mr Fairl -

No. 28.

Consulate of the United States
Havana, March 7. 1837.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose three packets to your addrest, which came under envelopes to me by the last British packet from Vera Cruz; and I leave those envelopes upon them, as Specimens of the packets of unknown contents, in regard to which I am presented with the alternative of leaving them in the post-office here or paying the postage.

The necessity of troubling you with this subject arises from a conversation I had in November last, with W. Stubbs, the agent of the Department, in relation to the charge for postages contained in the last semi-annual acct presented by me against the Department for miscellaneous expenditures. Referring to instructions he had received from you upon this point, he stated that no charge for postages could in future be allowed, except upon despatches to or from the Department, and that the account must be stated in such a manner as to show that each item conformed to this rule.

If a system prevailed in regard to the envelopes upon public despatches, which would enable one to distinguish packets of a public character from those containing private letters, the rule stated by W. Stubbs could not be productive of any hardship. But in the present State of

the

the case, as a glance at the enclosed envelopes will show, it must, on the one hand subject me to the expense of postages upon all packets which may be sent under cover to me, or on the other subject the government to the inconvenience that would result from my leaving in the post office all packets of doubtful contents, such as those now enclosed, (the postage upon which was $5 for one, and $3 for the other, — or 40 reals, and 24 reals — which are reals <u>de plata</u>, the real de <u>vellon</u> being unknown in the currency of this place,) and such as are, with scarcely an exception, all that come to my address.

My own private correspondence is exceedingly limited, consisting almost exclusively of single letters from our friends in the United States: so that it is next to certain, in regard to any large packet that may come to my address, that its contents are of no interest to me whatever, but consist of public despatches, or of letters upon either public or private business, (I cannot say which,) to be forwarded to their several destinations. Sometimes they contain both public despatches and letters to individuals. Even when the envelope bears the seal or endorsement of one of our legations or Consulates, this affords but a presumption, which not unfrequently proves erroneous; and when the contents prove to be addressed <u>to</u> one of our Consuls or ministers abroad, it frequently remains doubtful whether they relate to public or to private business.

So long as the interests of the public service shall require that packets of this doubtful nature be taken from the post-office, the expense should, it appears to me, be borne by the government, whatever may prove to be the destination of their contents.

This appears to be the dictate of justice, so far as the question lies between the government and the officer who in the discharge of a public duty, takes the packet from the post office.

On the other hand, if it be deemed important to secure the government against the expense of postages upon the private letters which its Consuls or diplomatic agents may have occasion to forward through others, I would beg leave to suggest what, after repeated reflection, has occurred to me as the only practicable mode of effecting the object. Instructions from the Government to its officers, forbidding them to forward through our diplomatic agents or Consuls any but public despatches, would, at best, operate in one direction only; and, even in that, would prove so great a hardship, that they would soon become generally disregarded. Their only practical effect would be, to subject those whom it was intended to protect, to the additional expense of postage upon letters of enquiry for the liberty taken in enclosing others. The only feasible plan, I think, for securing the government against this expense, and at the same time doing justice to those by whom it is first incurred, would be, on the one hand, to authorize all such postages to be charged

in

in the accounts of our diplomatic agents and Consuls against the Department; and on the other, to enter the corresponding debits, in the account kept by the Department, against the diplomatic agents & Consuls in whose behalf the postages had been paid. This plan would require that every item for postages, in the accounts presented against the Department, should be so particularized as to enable the corresponding debit to be entered against the proper person. It would, no doubt, be attended with some trouble to the accounting officer of the Department; and would, to some extent, fail in securing the government against the expense. But, whatever be the share of that expense which must unavoidably fall upon either the government or the officer who makes the disbursement, there can be little hesitation, I think, in deciding that it should be borne by the former.

Towards the close of December last, I had the honor to forward to the Department several packets received here, the postage upon which was $13 25/100. — One of them, from the Legation at Guatemala, of unusual size, and which had been there securely done up in a strong envelope directed to the Department, and then in another strong envelope directed to this Consulate, was brought to me from the post-office here in a state that required explanation. At one of the ends, both envelopes had

been

been torn in such a way that the contents could easily be drawn out and replaced. A glance satisfied me as to the way in which this had happened, as well as if I had actually seen it. From the magnitude of the packet, it was to be presumed that it contained newspapers, (upon which the postage, although enormous, is much less than upon letters,) whereas from the neat and strong way in which it was put up, it was inferred that it consisted of letters; in which case it would be worth a pretty handsome sum in reals de plata. To solve the interesting problem, some employé of the post office had, in the spirit of insolence which characterizes the inferior class of official gentry here, (and which, I must say in justice to the higher classes, distinguishes the two in a most striking manner,) concluded to tear the envelope at the end; and doing this without much delicacy, had made the rent rather longer and wider than was necessary for his purpose. He had probably not adverted to the circumstance that this bundle was not addressed to one of the "paisanos," who constitute the ignoble herd that are collectively distinguished by this title from the class "oficial." — This, I had no doubt then, nor have I now, was the true explanation of the matter.

Although convinced that there was no further intention in the act than to see whether the bundle contained newspapers, it was not a thing to be passed over without notice; but Mr. Hernandez,

the

the Administrador General de Correos, to whom I deemed it best to address myself, being then in the country for his health, I postponed taking any steps until his return. When this took place some weeks ago, I called upon him and stated the case. He is a gentleman, and evinced unaffectedly the proper feeling on the subject. He immediately summoned in succession, several of the principal employés of the post-office, who all had the same denial to make of all knowledge of the packet; and one of whom seemed to take the complaint as he called it, in high dudgeon, alleging, in a very lofty tone, that the fracture of envelopes was a thing which unavoidably happened every day in their transportation by land & in their being tossed about in letter bags on board ship, and for which they could not be held responsible. I observed to M. Hernandez in his presence, that it was easy to distinguish the accidental tearing or rubbing of a packet from that which was done intentionally & at once; and that I protested against any despatch from or to my government receiving such treatment here, or being delivered to me from the post office in any such condition without their being able to give an explanation of it. That if it was received in that state, they ought at least to make a note of the occurrence, and have it in their power to say that it was so received, and from whom. The gentleman who was next called up recollected the packet very distinctly,

and

and that it had come into his hands in that condition!

Upon this, I remarked to M. Hernandez, that having this official declaration, it was unnecessary to pursue this particular case any further; but that the doctrine, that packets put up in the secure way that this was, must unavoidably be subject to be torn open in their transportation, could not be acquiesced in; and that the Government of the United States, if its dispatches could not be safely transmitted through the post office, would be under the necessity of providing some other mode for their coming to my hands. In a friendly and unofficial way, I disclaimed all suspicion of evil design, & told him of my conviction as to the manner in which the thing had happened, the last declaration to the contrary notwithstanding.

This declaration was made by the Interventor of the Correos, which is a distinct branch of the post office business, not under the direction of the Administrador General. The Correos, or line of packets between this and Cadiz, is an empreta, or undertaking, in the hands of individuals, who are entitled to the postage on all letters brought by those packets, and also upon those coming from Spanish America. These letters are all delivered from the post office, but they previously pass through the hands of the Interventor, an agent of the company, who after ascertaining the postage upon them, delivers them to the post-office.

M.

W. Hernandez evinced much sensibility on the subject, he emphatically declared in the presence of these employés, that a sealed packet was a sacred thing, which, under no pretext whatever, they had any right to tear or to pry into. That packets of newspapers ought to come so put up that they may be seen to be newspapers, and if they come in a close envelope, letter postage must be charged upon them; but in no case should the envelope be torn. He was evidently anxious that the matter should be viewed in a satisfactory light by my government, — the necessity of making an explanation to which respecting the condition of that packet, I had stated to him at the commencement of our conference.

I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that an opportunity be taken to allude to the subject to the Spanish Minister, in order to have the opportunity of saying that the course of W. Hernandez on the occasion was such as left nothing to be desired, and that the matter was traced by him to a branch of the business not under his direction.

W. Hernandez is a near connection & intimate friend of the Captain General. —

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
A. Dodd.

Letter from R. P. Trist U. S. Consul at Havana
dated Apl 13 1833. Received May 3d.
Subject — Political sentiments in Cuba.

(This letter is filed in the Diplomatic Bureau —
Mr Veil will please to enter it in the Register)

Rec. May 21st 1837.
Ans. No. 30.

Consulate of the United States
Havana, May 2. 1837.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose two letters from the Captain General to me, under dates the 11th & 17th February last, together with a copy of my reply, under date the 28th of the same month.

This correspondence arose, it will be perceived, from the appointment by the Consul of the U. States at Trinidad in this Island, of a Consular agent for the port of Sagua, (Fernandina de Sagua,) situated on the South side, not far from Trinidad.

If the question, as to which of the Consulates established in this Island, the port of Sagua should be deemed a dependency of, turned merely upon the point of proximity, there would be no hesitation in attaching it to Trinidad, from which it is distant only about 40 miles.

There are, however, other considerations connected with the subject, which have satisfied my mind that no such agencies ought to exist, anywhere in the Island, except in connection with this Consulate. — In the present case, for example, Sagua is an intermediate point between Havana & Trinidad, above

a

a hundred miles from the former, and under forty from the latter.— The same weekly mail from this Capital to the provincial towns passes through both places, going & coming. Even in regard to celerity of communication with Havana on the one hand, and Trinidad on the other, it would depend therefore upon the direction in which the next post might happen to pass through, which of the two places might soonest be communicated with from Sagua. But this is not all. In almost every case that can be imagined, in which celerity of communication from a Consular agency to its Consulate could be of any consequence, a letter sent from Sagua to Trinidad, could only afford the subject for one from the Consul there to the Consul at Havana, whom the intelligence would have reached a fortnight earlier had it been sent to him directly from Sagua. The Governor & other authorities of Trinidad have no control over those of Sagua; and any case arising at either place, calling in any way for the interventions of a superior authority, must be brought to Havana. The only possible effect, therefore, of making the Consular Agent at Sagua dependent upon the Consul at Trinidad, is, a circuity, involving unnecessary delay & trouble.

I have heard the remark repeatedly made by very sensible men, that it was so very obvious, that the only system suitable to this Island was, to have a Consul General here, and Consuls or Vice-Consuls subordinate to him at all other ports,

as

as to make it a matter of wonder that it had not been adopted by the British and American governments, as it had been by the French, Russian, Dutch, Prussian, &c; and I think that no one could give ten minutes consideration to the subject, without being satisfied of the pistness of this remark.

The Governor of Havana is also Captain General of Cuba; and the Island is, to all intents and purposes, governed by him as an independent kingdom. Here is the Government, and here is the Court; and the representative of a foreign Government residing here, whether his title be Consul, or Consul-General, is, in fact, and unavoidably, Consul General, and not only Consul General, but Diplomatic agent also.—

This is a fact which arises from circumstances so evidently uncontrollable, that they and their effects are silently acquiesced in, and have become established here as a sort of Common-law. In instances without number does the necessity arise for the action of the American Consul particularly, when the nature of the case is such as by no means to justify Consular interference in any way or shape. And yet it is taken for granted,—it is felt,—that he must act; and his right to do so is practically recognised by the authorities. The remoteness of the mother country, and the real independence of this, nominally subordinate, government, are silently felt to require deviations from

from strict theory;— or rather, the case being altogether anomalous, and theory inapplicable in its premises, theoretic conclusions are unheeded, and others flowing from realities take their place.

Agreeably to the true nature of the Consular office, my field of action here would be very narrow in comparison with what it is. The Diplomatic Representative of the United States at Madrid, would be the proper functionary to receive from me representations in regard to matters here, and to present them for the consideration & action of the Government of Spain. This is the course required by theory, which supposes the authorities of this colony to be, ~~subordinate~~ in all things, ~~to~~ directed by, and obedient to, the government at home. But that supposition being directly the reverse of the truth, it results from the real state of the case, that, for any practical purpose, instead of addressing myself to our minister at Madrid, as the channel for appealing to the pro forma government there, I must address myself directly, to the real government here.

The necessity of such a state of things is evinced by the feeling, habitually and unconsciously manifested, of its actual existence. — In cases which, in other countries, would be the occasion of communications from the Government proper to the Diplomatic representative accredited to it, the Government here addresses itself directly to me. — In others

which

which would give rise to communications from Consuls to the Minister of their nation residing at the Court, those communications will naturally take the same direction, and be addressed, not to the Minister at Madrid, but to the Consul at Havana. Although from my commission, my Exequatur, and the use of my proper title & that of my office, (Consulate, and not Consulate-General,) in documents hourly issuing from it, and very frequent letters addressed to the authorities, they know and cannot but be often reminded, that I am only Consul, yet their communications are very frequently directed to me as Consul-General. This can proceed only from the feeling, that I am in fact the true and proper organ of communication between this government and all american citizens, and that therefore my office must be higher than that of the Consuls who are in communication only with their respective local authorities, all subject to the authority residing here; which, although in name is "Superior" only, is practically Supreme.

Our acts of Congress do not, so far as I know, recognize the office of Consul-General. But the subject admits of being regulated by Executive instructions, so far as to restrict the functions and authority of the several Consuls appointed in this Island, to the particular posts for which they are specially appointed, and at which they reside. The authority to appoint Consular Agents at places

where

where they may be needed might that be confined to the Consul at Havana.

So far as I am personally concerned, I should greatly prefer to be simply Consul at Havana, and to have nothing to do with Consuls or Consular Agents at any other points in the Island. The proper duties of this Consulate are so laborious and time-wasting, and so exceedingly unpleasant, that the barely decent support for my family, afforded by its emoluments, is dearly enough earned; and I am far from ambition of any extension of a field of duty, so odious and unprofitable, that my sole inducement to continue in it has long been and is, the conviction that a residence in this climate is necessary to my own constitution, and still more so to those of my wife and children.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Y.Ob.Serv.t
J. J. Smith.

Archivo Público y Histórico de la HABANA

Rec 12 Feby 37

Un oficio de 31 de Enero próximo, me dice el Gobernador interino de la Villa de Cienfuegos, lo que sigue.

„Escmo Sor= Con esta fecha he recibido un pliego „del Consulado de los Estados Unidos de America, en Trini„dad, con un oficio que traducido por el Interprete del „Gobierno, es á la letra como sigue= Consulado de los Esta„dos Unidos de America para Trinidad y Puertos „vecinos=. A su excelencia el Sor D Ramon Herrera de „Arroyo, Gobernador de Cienfuegos= Señor= Siendo necesario „nombrar un agente Consular para el puerto de Cienfue„gos, he nombrado Vice Consul, por ordenes de mi Gobier„no, á Clifton Wing, quien tendra el honor de cumpli„mentaros y presentaros su patente, que espero merecerá „vuestra aprobacion= Confio en que Vuestra Excelencia con„cederá á Mr. Wing vuestra benevolencia, en conformi„dad con la amistosa armonia que existe entre nuestros „dos Gobiernos= Tengo el honor, Señor, de suscribirme „con la mas alta consideracion y respeto= Vuestro obe„diente Servidor= Edm. C. Walsworth= Consul= Fri.

„ridad once de Noviembre de [illegible] pasado
„y seis= Al entregarme el expresado Oficio, el ofrecido
„cierto, pues tambien en mis manos el nombramiento
„Vice= Consul en este Puerto, que [illegible] dando
„paso, para que enterado V.E. se digne comunicar
„las ordenes Superiores, á fin de reunirlo al egercicio
„sus funciones, como se practicó con el Agente Con
„de Francia."

Lo que traslado á V.S. incluyendo un
to de la copia que se cita, para que se sirva m
festarme lo que se le ofrezca, para en su vista dis
lo que corresponda.

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s Tla
ma SS. de Febrero de 1837.

Manj Eduen

Sr Consul gral de los Estados Unidos de America

41.

Rec. Feb. 12. '37

enclosed in the Capt. Frail's letter of Feb. 11.th

Consulado de los Estados Unidos de America = En conse-
cuencia de las instrucciones del Ministerio de Estado, y creyendo que se
ra de beneficio al Comercio de los Estados Unidos, nombro y establezco á
Clifton Wing Esquire, Vice = Consul de los Estados Unidos de America
para el puerto de Sagua en la Isla de Cuba, para en lo adelante:
Y por el presente mando á todos los Capitanes, Maestres y Coman-
dantes de Navios y otros buques que naveguen bajo la bandera de
dichos Estados, asi como á todos los Demas de sus ciudadanos que le
conozcan y consideren como tal al expresado Clifton Wing. En testi
monio de lo cual he firmado el presente con el sello de mi consu
lado en Ciudad de Cuba á ocho de Noviembre del año del Señor
mil ochocientos treinta y seis; y de la Independencia de los Estados
Unidos el sesenta y uno = Edwd. D. Watmough = Consul = Es tra
duccion fiel. Cienfuegos treinta y uno de Enero de mil ochocientos
treinta y siete = Jhe. Maria Fernandez, Subrio, Interprete de
Gobierno =

Antonio M.a de la Torre
y Cardenas

Es copia.

...rio Político y Marítimo
de la
ABANA

Will N. P. Trists of May 2. 1897.
Recd. Feb. 18. '37

Con oficio de 5. del actual me dice el Sor Consul de los Estados Unidos de America de la ciudad de la ciudad de Trinidad, lo siguiente.

„Escmo Sor = Se me ha prevenido por „el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de „America, nombre una persona capaz de desempeñar el „empleo de Agente Consular por mi en el Puerto de „Sagua. He creido digno de llenar en encargo a Clifton „Wing, Escdo y por tanto, he hecho el nombramiento en él. „ Con la mayor deferencia y respeto tengo el honor de „participar a V.E. el anterior nombramiento, deseando sin „embargo merezca Su Aprobacion. = Tengo el honor de „Suscribirme con la mas alta consideracion y respeto, de „V.E. muy obediente Servidor. "

Lo que traslado a V.S., a fin de que pueda manifestarme lo que se ofrezca.

Dios

gue á V.S. en 2
na 17. de Febrero

Sor Consul grāl de los Estados Unidos de Amca

30.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, Feb. 28. 1837.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Y.E.'s two oficios of the 11th & 17th inst., communicating, for such remarks as they may appear to require from me, copies of oficios addressed to Y.E. by the Governor of Cienfuegos, and the Consul of the United States at Trinidad, on the subject of the appointment by the latter of a Consular agent for the Port of Sagua.

By one of the articles of the General Instructions to Consuls of the United States, — "When there "are several seaports in a Consular District, to which Amer= "ican vessels resort, it is the duty of the Consul to appoint "some fit person to be Consular Agent in such port, who shall "correspond with, and make his returns to the Consul."

These, probably, are the "instructions from the Department of State," to which reference is made in the Commission issued in favor of W. Clifton Wing by the Consul of the United States at Trinidad; and the validity of that appointment would appear, therefore, to depend upon the point, whether the Port of Sagua belongs to the "Consular District" for which

W.

Mr. Walmough has been ~~[illegible]~~ appointed by the Government of the United States, and recognized by that of H. C. Majesty;— and if this point prove to be one which has never before arisen, and remains therefore to be settled, the question will be, whether the port of Lagua can, in respect to Consular functions, properly be considered a dependency of the port of Trinidad.

Where the political divisions of a country are such as not to present any considerations affecting the subject,— the definition of the boundaries of different Consular Districts [redacted] within that country becomes a question of mere geography.

Supposing Consuls to be established at the ports of primary importance, and the country to contain also ports of secondary importance, at which no Consuls reside,— the only ground for assigning any particular port of the latter kind to one Consular District, rather than another, would be its greater proximity to one of the two Consulates.

But the political divisions of a country may be such as to present considerations of a magnitude to outweigh any arising from the geographical relations of the different ports.— If it be divided into local Governments, totally distinct from each other, one of the points requiring consideration in deciding the question, whether a particular port of the secondary

order

order should belong to a particular Consular District, would be, the local jurisdiction to which the port in question belongs.

A Consular Agent being placed in official relations with subordinate authorities belonging to a particular local jurisdiction, convenience obviously required that every agency of this kind should be a dependency of that Consulate which stands in similar relations towards the chief local authority of the same jurisdiction. If the local authorities with whom the Consular Agent is in direct communication be subordinate, not to those authorities with whom the Consul is in communication, but to some others distinct from those, great inconvenience would thence unavoidably arise.

These general remarks, which appear particularly pertinent to the political divisions subsisting in this Island, are all that I have at present to offer in reply to Y.E. invitation upon the subject.

I shall, however, transmit copies of Y.E.'s Oficios, and of this reply to the Secretary of State of the United States; and do myself the honor to communicate to Y.E. any instructions that I may receive in consequence.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Y.E.'s Obed.t

N.P. Trist

H.E. Dn Miguel Tacon, &c &c Captain General &c &c &c

Rec. May 22. 1837.

A. 12.

Consulate of the United States,

Havana, May 9. 1837.

Hon.ble John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose the Returns and Accounts of this Consulate, for the six months ending December 31. 1836, to wit:

1. Return of American Vessels.
2. Return of Fees.
3. Account (with vouchers,) For Relief & Protection of American Seamen.
4. Account with the Department of State.

For the balance, ($125.98) which appears due to me by the first of these accounts, I shall draw upon the Secretary of the Treasury; and for the balance ($68.51) which appears due by the latter, upon yourself, in favor of my friend Mr. Wm. Beverly Randolph of Washington, who will collect & remit to me.

It would better suit my convenience to sell the bills here, than to send them, as I do, for collection; but in the present state of things in our country, credit in that direction is almost entirely suspended, — it is only now and then that a sale of exchange is heard of; and I am mortified to say, one of the worst articles in that line which a seller could have upon his hands would

Accounts handed to Mr. Hubbs —

be exchange upon our Government. — And this, while the very best, is that upon the British! — A week or two ago, our most extensive & enterprising merchants in this place, conversing on this subject with Captn Mix of the Navy, observed that if he were in want of money, he would advance it upon his Captn / Mr's / own ~~responsibility~~ personal draft; but he would see him sell his guns to raise money, — before he would take his draft, as Commander of the Concord, upon our Government.

The current rate of exchange to day so far as there can be said to be a current rate, will be ascertained by me, and will govern the amount of my drafts. A short time since it was 6 ℘^ct discount; and in the regular course of things, it would have fallen still further, which it has been prevented from doing solely by the dead calm that reigns. — Competition among sellers of exchange having become so great as to be actually suspended in consequence of the utter hopelessness of selling upon any scale of sufficient magnitude to meet the requirements of an active business, this very fact has had the effect to diminish the discount upon the paper on the U. States which now and then finds a purchaser. —

I will close this, by taking the liberty to beg your attention to my letter of Septr 27th last, upon the subject of the form now prescribed for the returns

of Fees; which, I have there endeavored to show, is productive of great unnessary trouble, inasmuch as the object could be far better effected by a table of much simpler form. —

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Y. Ob't Serv't.
A. J. Dallas.

Besides the Returns & accounts abovementioned, there will be found enclosed, the cancelled Registers, accompanied by a list thereof, of american vessels sold or wrecked.

Inclt Consul Trists letter of May 9th 1837

Consular Statement of Fees

Services at Havana

From the first day of July to the thirty first day of Dec: 1836 inclusive

Names of vessels	Names of parties from whom service is due	Certificates		Oaths		Nothing Noted
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
Vessels in Port		43	$73.2	50	$13.4	$12
Ada	The Master					1
Augusta	Geo: Knight & Co					
Ann	do					
Astureo	The Master					
Ann Marshall	Geo Knight & Co					1
Antelope	C. S. West	3	5.2	3	0.6	
A. H. Carter	C. D. Hine & Co	2	4.4	2	4	
Beth America	J. Vargas	1	2.3	1	2	1
B: Howard	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
B de Cuba	do					
B: Lucia	The Duke & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Bayard	F. Alvarez	10	17.4	10	2.4	1
Franklin	Debonnet Spalding	4	8.-	4	1.0	1
Susan	Geo: Knight & Co	2	5.-	4	1.0	1
Virginia	The Master					
Lexington	do					1
Lima	Debonnet Spalding					2
Lexington	The Drake & Co	3	5.2	3	6	
M: Clan	do	57	67	68	17-	3
Sterling	Debonnet Spalding	2	4.-	2	4	1
Mobile	do					
Cleopatra	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
Argus	do	1	2.2	1	2	1
Virginia	C. D. Hine & Co	6	11.4	6	1.4	2
Whale	The Master					1
Catherine	do	2	3.4	2	4	1
Wido	Geo: Knight & Co	9	15.6	9	2.2	
Hunter	The Master	2	3.4	2	4	2
M: Clay	do					1
			235.4	171	42.6	33

Consular Statement of Fees continued

| | | |

Consular Statement of Fees- continued

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates No.	Certificates Amount	Oaths No.	Oaths Amount	Noting Protests
Baltimore	The Master	2	$3.4	2	4	1
Francis	Do Drake & C					1
Matanzas	Jos: Knight & C					
Maryland	C. S. West	3	4.4	4	1.0	1
Nellie	Jos: Knight & C	1	2.2	1	2	1
Navarre	Do Drake & C	30	39.6	47	11.6	2
N. Forbes	Jos: Knight & C	3	5.2	3	6	1
Nelson Thorp	Castillo Stephens	2	4.-	2	4	
Nelvidere	Jos: Knight & C	12	21.-	12	3.0	
Mechanic	Do	1	1.6	1	2	
Emigrant	Jos: Vargas	2	3.4	2	4	1
Charlotte	The Master	4	7.4	4	1.0	3
Angola	Jos: Knight & C					
Emily Davis	The Master	4	7.-	0	1.4	
Mc Harris	Jos: Knight & C					
Otis	J. Alvarez	0	9.-	8	2.-	
Matanzas	The Master	3	6.2	3	0.6	
Oregon	H. Munyer & C					1
H. Miller	The Master	3	5.2	3	1.6	1
Sisters	Do					1
Linden	Jose Vargas	1	2.2	1	2	
Norma	Drake & C	41	56.4	62	15.4	2
Henry	The Master					1
Nis	Jos: Knight & C					
Norwich by	The Master					
Nonna	C. D. Olmé & C	7	10.6	9	2.2	
Vargas	The Master	1	1.6	1	2	1
Banner	Drake & C	12	15.4	14	3.4	1
Mariner	Do	21	35.6	23	5.6	2
Huron	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
			245.2	209	52.2	21

Consular Stat

Deposit of Ships Papers	Survey Ref: &c	Copy of Protest from Revenue	Extending Protests	Declarations No	Declarations amount	Powers of Atty No	Powers of Atty Amt:	Ct Charter No	Ct Charter amount
1 12				2	4				
1 4									
4									
1 4									
1 4									
8									
1 4									
8									
4				2	8				
4									
1 4		8 4	17	1	2				
12									
4									
8									
8									
1 4									
1 4									
1 4	17	8 4	17	1	2				
4									
8									
1 12				2	4				
8									
12				1	2				
8	8 4	8 4	17						
1 4									
8	8 4	8 4	17	1	2				
8									
4									
192	34	34	68		21				

...tement of Fees - continued

Ch... Charter		Passports		Recording Documents not rec'd from Consulate		Certif: of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total or Fees received
No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
										1 21.-
										" 5.-
										" 4.-
										" 10.4
										" 7.4
										" 61.4
										" 11.-
										" 12.4
										" 33.-
										" 6.-
										" 36.4
										" 23.4
										" 4.-
										" 16.4
										" 4.-
										" 19.-
										" 15.-
										" 5.-
										" 11.-
										" 49.4
										" 6.4
										" 82.-
										" 17.-
										" 8.-
										" 14.-
										" 55.-
										" 7.-
										" 64.-
										" 51.4
										" 6.4
										667.4

Consular Statement of Fees. continued

General Remarks on this page							
2	Invoices					3	Voyages
2	do	1	Del. Certif.				
				1	Bill of Lading		
13	do	14	do			2	do
3	do						
1	do			1	do	2	do
12	do						
1	do						
2	do						
3	do			1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do	1	do	2	do
4	do	2	do			2	do
1	do			3	do	2	do
3	do						
				1	do		
19	do	21	do	1	do	2	do
						3	do
						2	do
						3	do
5	do	2	do			2	do
1	do						
10	do	2	do			2	do
18	do	2	do	1	do	2	do
				1	do		

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of persons for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protests
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Rio Island	Geo: Knight & C	4	8.-	4	1.0	2
Abella	Dominick Spay	1	1.6	1	2	
Manuel	The Master	3	3.-	6	1.4	
Octavia	Chs Drake & C	15	27.2	15	3.6	2
Olivi	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
Flores	do	3	3.-	6	1.4	
Caroline	do	6	8.6	9	2.2	1
Columbus	do	15	15.-	30	7.4	2
Red Star	Geo: Knight & C					
Brilliant	Chs Drake & C					
Eliza Ann	The Master	0	11.-	0	1.4	0
Ort	Geo: Knight & C					1
Quito	The Master	6	11.-	0	1.4	1
Caroline	Chs Drake & C	5	8.6	5	1.2	1
Lindelo	do	5	8.6	5	1.2	1
Wagener	C. D. Gilmé & C	5	8.-	6	1.4	1
Hymokia	Geo: Knight & C	2	3.4	2	4	1
Delaware	C. L. Mott	5	8.6	5	1.2	
Wells	Geo: Knight & C					
Mary	do					
Mary Perry	do					
U.S. Packet	Castillo Stephens					
Hyperion	L. Martinez & C	2	3.4	2	4	
Thomas Clay	The Master	3	5.2	3	0	1
Dove	do	2	2.-	4	1.-	
Diana	Geo: Knight & C	1	2.2	1	2	
Delta	The Master					1
Gil	José Vargas					
Mark	Geo: Knight & C	0	11.-	0	1.4	1
William	do					
Hebron	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	
			155-	124	31	16

Consular Statement

Deposit of Ships Papers	Surveys Reg & Ins	Copies of Orders from Revenue	Extending Protests	Declarations No	Declarations Amount	Powers of Attorney No	Powers of Attorney Amount	Certificates No	Fees
8			17						
4									
4									
8									
4									
4									
12									
12									
8									
4									
4									
4	8.4		17	1	2				4
4									
8	8.4		17	2	4				4
4			17	1	2				4
4						1			
4									
4									
4									
8									
4									
4									
8									
4									
4									
4

...nt of Fees - continued.

...ion	Passports		Recording Documents or C. from Consulate		Certif. of Citizenship		Burials		Sums total on this repeal
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amount	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
									$ 80.—
									" 6.—
									" 8.4
									" 41.—
									" 6.4
									" 8.4
									" 24.—
									" 26.4
									" 8.—
									" 4.—
									" 16.4
4									" 41.—
									" 17.4
4									" 57.—
4									" 42.4
									" 14.4
									" 9.—
									" 14.—
									" 4.—
									" 4.—
									" 4.—
									" 8.—
									" 8.—
									" 11.—
									" 11.—
									" 6.4
									" 5.—
									" 4.—
									" 25.4
									" 4.—
									" 6.4
4									$ 492.4

Consulars Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this Page.

2	Invoices			2	List of Crew	2	Voyages
1	do						
		3	Del: Certificates				
13	do			2	List of Crew	2	do
		3	do				
2	do	3	do			2	do
		15	do			3	do
						2	do
5	do			1	do		
5	do			1	do		
5	do					2	do
5	do						
4	do	1	do				
2	do						
5	do						
						2	do
2	do						
3	do						
		2	do				
				1	do		
				1	do		

Consular Statement of Fees - continued -

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates No.	Certificates Amount	Oaths No.	Oaths Amount	Noting Protests
William	Geo: Knight & Co					
Wm Henry	The Master					
Export	Geo: Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Jno. Frew	do	1	1.0	1	2	
Ann	The Master	3	5.2	3	6	
Lewis	Geo: Knight & Co	5	8.6	5	1.2	
Napier	C. D. Freme & Co	28	39.4	42	10.4	2
Martha	The Master					
Fremont	Debonnet & C.					
Harmony	Luis Mantz & Co	5	9.2	5	1.2	
Nevada	The Master	2	2.-	4	1.-	
Neptune	C. & Drake & Co	4	7.-	4	1.-	
Bourne	The Master	3	5.6	3	6	
Indian	C. & Drake & Co	10	17.4	10	2.4	
Viper	The Master	2	2.-	4	1.-	
Geneva	Geo: Knight & Co	1	2.2	1	2	1
Huber	do	3	5.2	3	6	
Irwin	Geo: Knight & Co	2	3.4	2	4	1
Liberty	The Master	10	17.4	10	2.4	
Albion	Geo: Knight & Co					
Alvarado	The Master					
Panama	Geo: Knight & Co					
Butler	The Master					
Temperance	do	6	10.4	6	1.4	1
Argo	Geo: Knight & Co					1
Arana	C. & Drake & Co					
Lucy	Geo: Knight & Co					
Goodwin	The Master					
Branch	do	2	3.4	2	-4	
Jane	Geo: Knight & Co					
Constitution	C. Drake & Co	1	2.2	5	-1.2	1
			145.2	111	27.6	7

Consular Statement

Deposit of Ships Papers	Surveys Reg: &c	Copy of Docts. from Record	Extending Protests	Declarations		Proofs of Alls.		Ch. Chs.	
				No.	Amt:	No.	Amt.	No.	
4									
4				1	2				
4									
4									
8									
4									
8									
4				1	2				
4									
4									
4						1	8. 4		
4									
4						1	8. 4		
4				17					
4									
4	8. 4	1. 2. 4							
8		1. 6. -		1	2				
4									
4									
4				1	2				2
4									2
4									
4				1	2				
4									
4									
4									
8									
4									
4									
140	8. 4	111 8. 4	17		10		17		4

Falls - continued -

Certificates	Passports		Recording Documents not orig. from consulate		Certif. of Citizenship		Burial		same total this page
No.	No.	amt.	No.	amt.	No.	amt.	No.	amt.	
									$ 4.—
									" 6.—
									" 6.—
									" 6.—
									" 14.—
									" 14.—
									" 60.—
									" 6.—
									" 4.—
									" 14.4
									" 15.4
									" 12.—
									" 10.4
									" 24.—
									" 15.4
									" 24.4
									" 10.—
									" 20.—
									" 36.—
									" 4.—
									" 4.—
2									" 18.—
2									" 16.—
									" 17.—
									" 7.—
									" 4.—
									" 4.—
									" 5.—
									" 12.—
									" 4.—
									" 8.4
4									$406.—

Consular Statement of Fees- continued

General Remarks on this Page									
	1	Invoice							
	1	do							
	3	do						2	Voyages
	5	do							
	13	do	14	Del:	Certif:	3	List of Crew	2	do
	4	do				1	do		
			2	do					
	4	do							
	2	do				1	do		
	11	do							
						1	do		
	3	do							
	2	do							
	11	do						2	do
	6	do							
	2	do						2	do
						1	do		

Consular Statement of Fees- continues-

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt.	Oaths No.	Oaths Amt.	Notary Protest
Indians	The Master	3	5.2	15	3.6	1
Mirror	do	3	5.2	15	3.6	1
Grants	Chs Drake & Co	5	9.2	5	1.2	
St. Morris	do	1	2.2	1	2	
Atlas	Jno: Knight & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Canton Jm	Chs Drake & Co	6	10.4	0	1.4	1
Anglo Saxon	The Master					
Henriette	Jno: Knight & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Emperor	José Vargas	2	3.4	2	4	
Arion	Castillo Stephens					
Heroes	do	2	3.4	2	4	
Delaware	The Master	2	3.4	2	4	1
Miller	Jno: Knight & Co	5	8.6	5	1.2	
Thompson	do					
Planet	The Master					1
Perseverance	Jno: Knight & Co					
Sabina	The Master					
Laurel	Jno: Knight & Co					
Denmark	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Falmouth	do	2	4.4	2	4	
J. Nash	F. Clark & Co	5	8.6	5	1.2	1
Hamrick	Jno: Knight & Co	4	7.-	4	1.-	
Franklin	do					
Monument	The Master	1	2.2	1	2	1
Octavo	do					1
Anglo	do					1
Ann	do	1	1.6	1	2	
Mary Jane	Chs Drake & Co	2	3.4	2	4	1
Midas	Jno: Knight & Co	2	3.4	2	4	1
Bird	do	4	7.0	4	1.-	
Mary	Chs Drake & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
			100.4	80	20.-	11

Consular Statement

Deposit of Ship Papers	Surveys &c	Copy of Docts. from Record	Extending Protests	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Certificates
				No	amt.	No	amt.	No.
4								
4			17					
8				1	2			
8				1	3			
4								
4								
4				

nt of Fees- continued-

Certificates		Passports		Receiving Goods: restored from Consulate		Certif: of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total on this sheet
No.		No	Amt:	No	Amt:	No	Amt:	No	Amt:	
										$ 14.-
										" 31.-
										" 20.4
										" 13.4
										" 8.-
										" 17.-
										" 4.-
										" 8.-
										" 8.-
										" 4.-
										" 8.-
										" 9.-
										" 14.-
										" 4.-
										" 5.-
										" 4.-
										" 4.-
										" 4.-
										" 6.-
										" 9.-
										" 15.-
										" 12.-
										" 4.-
										" 7.4
										" 5.-
										" 9.-
										" 6.-
										" 43.-
										" 9.-
										" 12.-
										" 6.-
										$223.4

Consular Statement of Fees - continued

		General Remarks on this report				
	3	Invoices				
	3	do				
	4	do	1	List of Crew	2	Voyages
			1	do	2	do
	2	do				
	2	do				
	2	do				
	2	do				
	2	do				
	5	do				
	1	do				
			2	do		
	5	do				
	4	do				
			1	do		
					2	do
	2	do				
	2	do				
	4	do				
	1	do				

Consular Statement of Fees - continued -

Names of Vessels	Names of parties from whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
anor	The Master					1
ator	Watjen & Meyer					1
ano	Louis Mantz & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
ica	Chs Drake & Co	7	12.2	7	1.6	
yperion	The Master					1
lis	Dominick & C.	2	3.4	2	4	1
naran	Jos: Knight & Co	2	3.4	2	4	1
uetnet	Chs Drake & Co					
rander	Dominick & C.					
gan	Jos: Knight & Co					
hemia	do					1
ina	The Master	5	8.6	5	1.2	1
w	C. J. West	1	2.2	1	2	
ral	Chs Drake & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
rolt	The Master	2	3.4	1	2	1
irrow	do	1	1.6	1	2	
wes	Jos: Knight & Co	5	8.6	5	1.2	
er Witch	The Master					1
ges	José Vargas	7	10-	10	2.4	1
Calhoun	Chs Drake & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
rpinzo	Jos: Knight & Co					
yo	A. Mantz & Co					
ny Bros	Jos: Knight & Co	1	1.6	1	2	1
Brothers	The Master					
en	do					
Castle	do					
ead	do					
erly	do					
esa	do					
rsy	do					
erk	do					
			63.-	39	9.6	11

Consulate

Deposit of Ships Papers	Survey Regts. &c	Copy of Docts. from Rusia	Endorsing Portes	Declarations		Powers of Attys		Certificates	
				No.	Amt.	No	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1 4									
1 4	25.4	1.8.4	17	1	2				
4									
4									
1 4				1	2				
1 4									
1 4									
4									
4									
4									
1 4									
1 4									
4									
4									
4									
4									
1 4	8.4	1	17						
4									
4									
4									
1 4	8.4	2.17	17	1	2				
8									
10									
4									
10									
6									
6									
10									
4									
150	42.4	25.4	51	3	6				

tements of Fees - continued -

Passports		Recording Deeds &c &c from Consulate		Certif: of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total on this page
No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
								£ 5.–
								„ 58.–
								„ 6.–
								„ 18.–
								„ 7.–
								„ 9.–
								„ 9.–
								„ 4.–
								„ 4.–
								„ 4.–
								„ 5.–
								„ 15.–
								„ 6.4
								„ 6.–
								„ 8.6
								„ 6.–
								„ 14.–
								„ 5.–
								„ 43.–
								„ 8.–
								„ 4.–
								„ 4.–
								„ 51.4
								„ 8.–
								„ 10.–
								„ 4.–
								„ 10.–
								„ 6.–
								„ 6.–
								„ 10.–
								„ 4.–
								£ 358.6

Consular Statement of Fees cont

		General Remarks on this report
1	Invoice	
7	do	
3		
2	do	
2	do	
5	do	1 List of Crew
1	do	
2	do	
4	do	3 Del. Certif
2	do	
1	do	

4	Voyages
5	do
2	do
5	do
3	do
3	do
5	do
2	do

Consular Statement of Fees - continued

Nature of Papers	Name of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Notary Protest
		No	Amount	No	Amount	
Aragon	The Master					
Morning Star	do					
Enterprize	do					
Van Buren	do					
Illinois	do					
Gallery	do					
	Various Merchts.	20	$35	20	5.-	3
			$35	20	5	3

Consular Stat

Deposit of Ship Papers	Survey Keys to	Extending Protests	Declarations	Powers of Atty.		Contracts Charter Parties		
				No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
8								
0								
2								
0								
6								
2								
30			11.	$52	24	$170		

of Fees - continued -

	Copy of Deeds: how many Issued		Recordings Deeds: how many from Consulate		Certif. of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total in this report
	No.	amt.	No.	amt.	No.	Amt.	No	amt.	
									$ 8.-
									6.-
									3.-
									6.-
									6.-
									2.-
		20 Signatures $90							" 355.-
									$305.-
							No 1		" 781.6
							" 2		" 667.4
							" 3		" 492.4
							" 4		" 406.-
							" 5		" 323.4
							" 6		" 358.6
									$3415.-
							Commissions		" 136.2
									$3551.2

Consulate of the United States
Havana, Dec.r 31. 1836

N. P. Hill.

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this report

4 Voyages
3 do.
1 do.
3 do.
3 do.
1 do.

with Consul Trist's Letter of May 9 '1837

Consular Return.

of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from Havana, from the
1st day of July to the thirty first day of December 1836 inclusive.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in		Where from
July 1	Brig	Alexander	228	S. H. Fessenden	7		Mobile
.	Ditto	Antelope	182	S. Kirby	8		Ditto
.	Barque	Duc de Orleans	310	W. B. Hoodless	12	1	New York
.	Ship	John Marshall	450	I. Curtis	12	3	New Orleans
.	Ditto	Chs. Colon	340	B. Smith Jun	12	4	New York
.	Brig	Veto	156	B. M. Near	5	1	Mobile
.	Ditto	Pegasus	146	I. I. Remington	9		Philadelphia
4	Ditto	Belvidere	181	I. H. Baker	5	2	Mobile
5	Ship	Iner	356	I. A. Jaques	11	2	Boston
.	Barque	Augusta	304	I. Blaisdell	9	2	Baltimore
.	Brig	Merida	188	W. Thompson	7	1	Portland
.	Ditto	Sterling	201	E. Treat	4	4	Caimito
.	Ditto	Franklin	198	H. Crowell	6	1	Ditto
	Ketch	Angel	106	H. A. Leiderseff	6	2	New Orleans
6	Brig	Toma	131	W. Collagan	4	2	Caimito
	Barque	Virginia	284	W. Sinclair	9	2	New York
	Schoon.	North America	66	W. Carpenter	6	..	Ditto
	Brig	Arcturus	256	H. A. Foque	9	2	Boston
	Ditto	Sigonia	176	M. Mahoney	6	2	New Orleans
8	Ditto	Lexington	214	M. Wise	8	1	Ditto
	Ditto	Pactolus	284	I. Otis	8	2	Portland
11	Ship	Jn. W Cater	217	E. Ross	10		Jamaica
.	Brig	Susan	133	I. P. Savage	6	1	Boston
	Ditto	Col. Howard	332	I. G. Gatchell	11	3	Baltimore
	Schoon	Cleopatre	96	W. H. Everett	7	3	New Orleans
15	Brig	Francis	191	R. Green	6	2	Ditto
.	Ditto	Wm Harris	132	I. L. Churchill	7		Portland
18	Smack	Eden	31	I. Evans	4	1	Key West
.	Schoon	Sir. Heria	108	A. M Williams	6	2	Charleston
			5997		220	46	

Consul

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
Bath		Rice.		
Baltimore		Ballast.		
New York		Ditto.		
Portland		Tobacco.		
New York		Dry goods, beef, chairs &c.		
Boston		Ballast.		
Philadelphia		Dry goods, powder &c.		
New York		Pine wood.		
Newbury port		Hats.		
Kennebunk		Ballast.		
Portland		Lumber & fish.		
Dunbury		Sugar & rum.		
Ditto		Ditto ditto.		
New Orleans		Flour, lard. hams.		
Philadelphia		Sugar & rum.		
New York		Fish, furniture &c.		
Ditto		Tar, pitch. beef &c.		
Boston		Russias & Lumber.		
Baltimore		Flour, lard & tobacco.		
Philadelphia		Ditto & do.		
Portland		Lumber.		
New York		Ballast.		
Boston		Fish, provissions & lard.		
Baltimore		Rice, cocoa & fish.		
New Orleans		Tobacco, powder &c.		
Bath		Flour, pork &c.		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Charleston		Rice		

turn_ continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure
		Americans	Foreigners	
Sugar. coffee & cigars.		8		July. 22
Ditto do. do.		8		" 12
Sugar.		12	1	" 15
Same cargo.		12	3	
Sugar. coffee & cigars.		12	4	
Ballast.		5	1	
Molasses & sugar.		9		
Coffee, tobacco & cigars.		5	2	
Ballast.		11	2	
Ditto.		9	2	
Sugar, cigars & fruit.		7	1	
Ballast.		4	4	
Ditto.		4	4	
Dry goods & jobbder &c.		7	1	
Ballast.		5	1	
Ditto.		9	2	
Sold.				
Ballast.		9	2	
Sugar, coffee & cigars.		9	2	
Sugar.		8	1	
Ballast.		8	2	
Ditto.		12	0	
Sugar.		12	0	
Rice.		11	2	
Dry goods powder &c.		3	7	
Ballast		6	2	
Molasses		9	0	
Ballast		4	1	
Molasses & cigars		6	2	
		212	52	

Consular Return continued

				General remarks
New Orleans				
New York				
Hamburg				
London				
New York				
Laguinas				
Philadelphia				
New York				
Malamas				
New Orleans				
New York				
Boston				
Ditto				
Africa	✓			
Caimito				
Malamas				
Sold	//			
Malamas				
New Orleans				
Malamas				
Turks Islands				
New York				
Boston				
Malamas				
Africa	✓			
Key West				
Portland				
Fishing				
Charleston				

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: American	Crew in: Foreign	Where from
July 19	Brig	Baltimore	167	R. Chesebrough	8		New Orleans
" 20	Ditto	Henry Clay	140	I. G. Gardner	7		New York
" 25	Schoon	Han[a] Porter	91	G. H. Douglas	6	1	Savannah
" "	Brig	Catherine	131	P. I. Frye	7	1	Charleston
" "	Ditto	Hunter	114	I. Bonney	7	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Rolla	108	T. Galt	8	2	New Orleans
" "	Ship	Havana	261	R. Adams	10	3	New York
" "	Schoon	Charlotte	90	M. Howes	5	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Pocahontas	61	I. R. Irvan	7	2	Philadelphia
" 26	Brig	Mechanic	154	W. Blanchard	7		Portland
" "	Ditto	D[r] H. Miller	121	C. T. Driscol	5	2	Charleston
" 27	Ship	Nonnia	293	D. B. Barton	12	2	New York
" "	Barque	Isabella	268	M. S. Gordon	9		Portland
" "	Ship	Eliza Ann	370	L. Briggs	12	5	Charleston
" "	Brig	Orb	249	I. Higgins	9		Portland
" "	Ditto	Angola	137	I. Binney	7	1	New York
" "	Ditto	Maryland	100	D. N. Pascal	7	1	Philadelphia
" "	Schoon	Emigrant	84	H. B. Hardy	6	1	New Orleans
" 28	Ditto	Edw[d] Thompson	33	I. B. Berry	4	1	Philadelphia
" "	Ditto	Whale	81	I. Thompson	4	1	Key West
" "	Sm[a]ck	Two Brothers	31	W. Reed	3	1	Ditto
" "	Barque	Diantha	284	N. L. Thompson	9	2	Boston
" 30	Brig	Rinaldo	172	I. B. Hobert	9		Baltimore
" "	Ditto	Matanzas	249	I. L. Springer	7	3	Boston
August 1	Ditto	Franklin	196	G. Brazer	8		Portland
" "	Schoon	Henry	103	I. Etchberger	5	2	Belize
" 3	Brig	Trio	196	I. Humphreys	7	2	Portland
" 5	Schoon	Two Sisters	94	I. Hunt	5		Trinidad Cuba
" 6	Brig	Otis	146	I. I. Nobre	8		Philadelphia
" "	Ditto	Emily Davis	114	H. White	6	1	Ditto
			4638		214	36	

Whence belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amo cargo
Baltimore		Flour, pork & hams.		
New York		Lumber & bricks.		
Philadelphia		Rice		
Charleston		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
Boston		Flour, lard &c		
New York		Dry goods, provissions		
Ditto		Rice, & ditto		
Philadelphia		Flour, bread, onions.		
Portland		Lumber		
Baltimore		Rice beef &c		
New York		Dry goods, beef &c		
Portland		Lumber, fish &c		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Ballast		
Baltimore		Merchandize		
New Orleans		Lard, candles &c		
Philadelphia		Fish onions &c		
Key West		Ballast		
Groton		Fish		
Kennebunk		Ballast		
Boston		Flour, lumber & bricks		
Portland		Merchandize & fish		
Ditto		Lumber		
Baltimore		Hides, indigo, sarsa.		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Sugar Molasses &c		
Ditto		Dry goods & provissions		
Ditto		ditto ditto		

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure
		Americans	Foreigners	
Sugar, coffee cigars		8		August . . . 3
Ballast		7		
Sugar, coffee & cegars.		6	1	
Molasses. coffee & cegars		7	1	
Ditto do. do.		7	1	
Ballast		8	2	
Sugar coffee, tobacco		11	3	
Fruit		6	1	
Ditto & cegars		6	1	
Molasses		7		
Sugar. coffee & cegars		5	2	
Ditto do. do.		12	2	
Ditto Molasses & do		9		
Ditto. coffee & do		12	5	
Molasses		9		
Sugar. coffee & cegars		6	2	
Ditto ——— & do		7	1	
Ditto & Molasses		6	1	
Molasses. coffee & cegars		4	1	
Ballast		4	1	
Ditto		3	1	
Ditto		9	2	
Molasses, sugar & cegars		9		
Ballast		7	3	
Molasses		8		
Rum. wax. sugar		5	2	
Molasses		7	2	
Same cargo		5		
Molasses. sugar & cegars		8	1	
Sugar. coffee &		6	1	
		213	37	

Consular Return continued.

	General remarks
Marseilles	
Malaunas	
Savannah	
Charleston	
Dito	
Trinidad / Cuba	
New York	
New Orleans	
Charleston	
Portland	
New Orleans	
New York	
Boston	
Baltimore	
Portland	
Marseilles	
New York	
New Orleans	
Mobile	
Key West	
Fishing	
New Orleans	
New York	
Key West	
Portland	
Honduras	
Portland	
New York	
Philadelphia	
Dito	

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival		Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in		Where from
August	6	Brig	Argus	128	A. Farnsworth	6	1	Charleston
"	"	Ditto	Timoleon	228	S. Clark	10		New York
"	8	Ditto	East[n] Star	230	E. Brazer	8		Portland
"	"	Smack	Alert	30	C. A. Doolittle	4	1	Florida
"	11	Brig	Eveline	165	I. I. Jackson	8	2	New Orleans
"	"	Ship	Paragon	359	W. Curtis	5	10	Hamburg
"	"	Schoon[r]	Frederick Sch[r]	82	J. W. Pierce	4	2	Belize
"	"	Ditto	Banner	91	A. Gordon	5	1	New Orleans
"	16	Ship	Drome	307	J. Devereux	10	3	Boston
"	"	Brig	Rice Plant	123	A. Drinkwater	6	2	Ditto
"	"	Ditto	Caroline	146	P. C. Duma	9	1	New Orleans
"	"	Ditto	Casp[r] Hauser	181	M. Lane	10		New York
"	"	Ditto	Sarah	153	J. N. Farwell	8	2	New Orleans
"	"	Barque	Huron	211	P. Flowery	4	8	New York
"	18	Brig	Mary	135	E. Beach	4	3	Pensacola
"	"	Schoon[r]	Rosini	123	J. Glufrio	7		Baltimore
"	"	Ditto	Jn[o] Edmonson	57	R. A. Martin	3	2	Ditto
"	"	Brig	Octavia	110	W. L. Weems	5	2	Charleston
"	19	Ditto	Franklin	232	W. Hart	7	1	Portland
"	"	Ditto	Quito	138	C. W. Hoyt	5	2	New Orleans
"	"	Smack	Eden	31	G. Evans	4	1	Fishing
"	24	Brig	Hyperion	238	J. Blake	7	1	Cainsito
"	"	Ditto	Tho[s] Genet	219	J. Watson	8	2	New Orleans
"	"	Ditto	Catherine	131	P. J. Joye	6	2	Charleston
"	"	Schoon[r]	Columbus	86	J. Pederson	6		New York
"	25	Brig	Kanhawa	174	M. E. Wolf	4	5	Sisal
"	"	Ditto	Poland	149	W. Norris	6	2	New Port
"	"	Schoon[r]	Two Sisters	149	C. Welsh	6	2	Baltimore
"	26	Ditto	Emanuel	129	P. Pascal	5	2	Ditto
"	"	Ditto	Dolores	131	W. G. Woodland	5	2	Ditto
				4966		185	62	

Consul

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward.	Value of inward	Amou cargo
New York		Rice		
Ditto		Hhds, &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Key West		Fish		
New Orleans		Flour &c		
Boston		Bricks.		
Baltimore		Hides indigo &c.		
New Orleans		Sand & Specia		
Boston		Ice.		
Ditto		Fish, candles &c.		
New Orleans		Flour, rice &c.		
New York		Dry goods, flour, cidar &c.		
Boston		Sand, cocoa &c.		
New York		Dry goods, provissions &c.		
Philadelphia		Lumber &c.		
Baltimore		Flour, Sand &c.		
Ditto		Sail cloth, & provissions.		
Ditto		Rice.		
Portland		Lumber.		
New York		Flour. Sand &c.		
Stonington		Fish		
Portland		Lumber &c.		
New York		Flour rice & Sand.		
Charleston		Rice		
New York		Dry goods, beef, &c.		
New Orleans		Bags, leather, ropes &c.		
New Port		Rice, hoops, onions &c		
Baltimore		Dry goods, beef &c		
Ditto		Ditto D° & provider		
Ditto		Ditto D° & D°		

turn continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out. Americans	Crew out. Foreigners	Date of departure.	
Molasses & Sugar.		10		August	25
Sugar, coffee &c.		8	2	"	22
Molasses.		8		September	7
Ballast.		4	1	August	8
Molasses, cegars &c.		7	3	September	12
Ballast.		7	8	August	16
Rum, wax, sugar &c.		5	2	"	26
Sugar, coffee, cegars &c.		5	1	"	"
Sugar		10	3	"	"
Molasses, cegars, &c.		6	2	"	31
Sugar cegars, & wax.		7	3	September	3
Ditto & cegars.		10	1	August	27
D° . & d° .		7	3	September	24
Sold.				Sold	
Coffee & fruit.		4	3	September	16
Sugar, cegars, & fruit.		5	2	"	2
Sold				Sold	
Sugar, wine, cegars & fruit		4	3	September	2
Molasses		7	1	"	13
Sugar, honey, tobacco & cegars		5	2	"	9
Ballast		4	1	August	20
Molasses		7	1	September	21
Sugar, tobacco & cegars		8	2	"	14
Molasses, sugar & d°		6	2	August	31
Sugar, cegars & fruit		6		September	3
Ditto d° & d°		6	3	"	16
Molasses & cegars		6	2	"	22
Sold				Sold	
Ditto				Ditto	
Ditto				Ditto	
		162	51		

Consular Return continued.

General remarks.
Charleston
Marseilles
Portland
Fishing
Boston
Malamras
Honduras
New Orleans
Matamras
Boston
New Orleans
New York
Ditto
Gold //
Pensacola
Baltimore
Gold //
New Orleans
Matamras
Boston
Fishing
Boston
New York
Charleston
New York
Ditto
Boston
Gold //
Ditto //
Ditto //

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival		Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: American	Crew in: Foreign	Where from
ugust	29	Brig	Magnolia	172	H. Loring	6	1	Boston
"		Ditto	Brilliant	205	A. Snow	8	3	Matamoras
"		Smack	Loreta	35	B. Sawyer	8	.	Florida
"		Brig	Fama	131	A. Mathews	5	2	Caimito.
"		Ditto	Legonia	176	M. Mahorner	5	2	New Orleans
Septemb	1	Ditto	Chas Wells	180	J. Parker	7	1	Boston
"	.	Ditto	Lapwing	200	N. Larabee	8	1	Bath
"	4	Ditto	Agile	140	W. C. Kennedy	7	.	Boston
"	"	Barque	Rapid	189	R. L. Ward	11		New York
.	.	Brig	Volta	120	G. Wanner	7		Maracaybo
"	5	Ditto	Avice	162	F Alcina	8		New York
.	"	Ditto	Pegasus	114	E. Hall	7	2	Philadelphia
"	6	Ditto	William	178	J Snow	8		Portland
"	.	Schoon	Mary Perry	89	J. Darling	5		Bristol
"	.	Brig	Hunter	114	J Bonney	6	1	Charleston
.	9	Schoon	Nahum & Mary	110	D. B. Moore	7		Philadelphia
"	12	Ship	Hebron	297	A. A. Burwell	11	2	Boston
.	.	Schoon	Gov. Veria	107	J. Prescott	7	.	Charleston
.	.	Ditto	Pocahontas	61	J. R. Irvin	6	1	Ditto
.	.	Ditto	Charlotte	131	J. G. Lemon	7	2	Baltimore
.	.	Brig	William	134	O. M. Cutter	5	2	Cuba
"	.	Schoon	Harmony	83	B. Alden	2	2	Rosario
.		Brig	Albion	255	C. Thomas	9		Portland
"	13	Ship	India	184	J. Martin	8	3	Pensacola
X	15	Schoon	Vipex	101	E. Galt	3	5	Baltimore
X	.	Ditto	Anaconda	100	W. Knight	5	2	Ditto
.	.	Ship	Minerva	308	E. J. Marshall	4	7	Liverpool
"	17	Brig	Vermont	152	A. Usher	7	1	Bristol
.	.	Schoon	Frank Owen	115	R. S. Gardner	6	1	New Port
X	.	Ship	Rosanna	284	G. Chason	10	5	Boston
				4687		200	46	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
Portland		Provissions candles &c.		
New York		Sugar.		
Groton		Fish.		
Philadelphia		Sugar Drum.		
New Orleans		Sand tobacco &c.		
Boston		Provissions Hhts &c		
Bath		Lumber		
Boston		Fish, beef Lumber &c		
New York		Dry goods, rice, oil &c		
Philadelphia		Cocoa hides.		
New Orleans		Flour beef rice &c		
Philadelphia		Do powder dry goods &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Bristol		Potatoes, onions hoops		
Charleston		Rice		
Philadelphia		Powder, Flour &c		
Boston		Fish russias, beef &c		
Charleston		Rice		
Philadelphia		Ditto		
Baltimore		Powder & dry goods		
Marblehead		Fish, beef, candles &c		
New Orleans		Sugar		
Portland	St Thomas	Lumber		
New York		Ditto		
Ditto		Pig iron		
Ditto		Ditto		
Portsmouth		Dry goods crates, iron paints &c		
Bristol		Hhts, hoops & potatoes		
New Port		Do do do		
Boston		Fish, duck & lumber &c		

turn – continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out- Americans	Crew out- Foreign subs.	Date of departure
Molasses.		6	1	September 15th
Sugar, coffee & cegars		8	3	" 9th
Ballast		5	"	" 1st
Ditto		5	2	" 5
Sold				
Molasses. cegars &c		7	1	September 16
Sugar, coffee, cegars & fruit		8	1	" 29
Molasses		7		" 23
Sugar coffee cegars & fruit		11		" 30
Ballast		7		" 23
Wine oil wax, &c		8		" 26
Molasses. sugar, & cegars		7	2	" 17
Molasses		8		" 26
Ditto		5		" 17
Sugar, cegars & fruit		6	1	" 17
Molasses. Sugar & fruit		7		" 21
Sugar		10	3	" 25
Molasses		7		" 26
Sugar coffee & cegars		5	2	" 17
Sold				"
Coffee		5	2	" 24
Sugar. cegars & fruit		3	2	October 1st
Molasses		9		" 16
Sugar coffee. cegars & fruit		8	3	" 9
Dry goods iron & powder		5	3	" 8
Do do do		5	2	" 4
Ballast		7	4	" 12
Molasses		6	1	September 30
Ditto		6	1	" 26
Sugar dry goods &c		9	6	October 22d
		190	40	

Consular Return - continued.

			General remarks.
Boston			
Trieste			
Fishing			
Caibrito			
Sold	//		
Boston			
Ditto			
Ditto			
New York			
Maracaybo			
Sisal			
Philadelphia			
Matamras			
Bristol			
Charleston			
Philadelphia			
Matamras			
Charleston			
New Orleans			
Sold	//		
Matamras			
New Orleans			
Matamras			
New York			
Cape de verde Island		✓	x
Ditto		✓	x
Key West			
Bristol			
Cardenas 17 Oct for Boston			
Cape de verde			✓ x

Consular Return. continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	When from
September 17	Ship	Cris. Colon	340	W. W. Ellis	12	4	New York
"	Smack	Two Brothers	31	W. Reed	4		Key West
"	Ditto	Loreta	35	B. Sawyer	5		Ditto
" 19	Brig	Elon	131	G. Croft	6	2	Charlestown
"	Schoon	Coast Trader	38	F. Washington	3	1	Key West
"	Ditto	Export	86	F. L. Boss	6		New Port
"	Brig	Maryland	100	D. M. Pascal	4	1	New York
"	Schoon	Wm Henry	54	T. W. D. Potts	1	3	Matanzas
" 20	Brig	Heber	188	W. W. Clough	5	2	Pensacola
"	Ditto	Bourne	195	W. Cole	9		Philadelphia
"	Ditto	Neptune	123	W. Bradford	7		Bristol
"	Schoon	Charlotte	93	M. Howe	5	1	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Fan[y] Butler	96	J. Petherson	5	2	Ditto
" 22	Brig	Baltimore	189	J. Russel	7	1	Boston
"	Ditto	Martha	180	J. D. Rumnels	8	2	Matanzas
" 24	Ditto	Otis	146	J. J. Nobre	9		Philadelphia
" 30	Ditto	Atlas	240	J. Deering	9		Portland
"	Schoon	Edwin	103	J. Howes	4	1	St Johns [illegible]
October 1	Ditto	Henry	103	W. A. Milton	3	6	Belize
3	Ship	Argo	450	J. K. Farley	10	7	Liverpool
"	Schoon	Banner	91	A. Gordon	5	1	New Orleans
"	Ditto	Liberty	73	J. Gavet	4		St Marks Flo
"	Smack	Dread	36	J. Welsh	5		Key West
"	Ditto	Paragon	34	D. P. Welme	5		Ditto
8	Brig	Octavia	110	W. L. Weems	5	2	New Orleans
"	Bark	Gulnare	273	W. Cushing	8	3	Boston
"	Brig	Elie	179	J. Robinson	3	6	Buenos Aires
10	Ditto	Temperance	124	J. P. Babcock	5	1	Wilmington
12	Ditto	Caroline	146	P. C. Dumas	10		New Orleans
"	Schoon	Edw[d] Thompson	34	J. W. Berry	5		Mobile
			3942		182	46	

Consul

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
New York		Dry goods, powder &c		
Stonington		Fish		
Groton		Ditto		
Charleston		Rice		
Key West		Ballast		
New Port		Hoops, potatoes &c		
Baltimore		Cocoa, provissions &c		
New York		Ballast		
Salem		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Dry goods provissions &c		
Bristol		Provissions, onions &c		
New York		Lard		
New Orleans		Ditto		
Portland		Fish dry goods beef &c		
Ditto		Rum &c		
Philadelphia		Flour dry goods & beef		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Fish		
Baltimore		Hides indigo & Specie		
Boston		Dry goods, crates, iron &c.		
New Orleans		Lard.		
Baltimore		Ballast.		
Groton		Fish.		
Ditto.		Ditto		
Baltimore		Lard & tobacco		
Boston		Fish, candles, chains &c		
Salem		Jerked beef		
Plymouth		Rice & lumber		
New Orleans		Flour		
Philadelphia		Rice		

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Molasses sugar. cigars.		13	4	October	1st
Ballast.		4		"	2d
Ditto.		5		"	2d
Molasses & cigars.		6	2	"	29th
Ballast.		3	1	"	28th
Molasses.		6		"	11th
Sugar. cigars & fruit.		6	2	September	26
Sold.				" Sold	
Sugar. coffee & cigars.		5	2	October	12th
Ditto fruit & ditto.		7	2	"	5th
Ditto do & ditto.		7		"	5
Ditto. do & ditto.		4	2	"	1
Dry goods, powder tobacco.		2	4	"	22d
Sugar, coffee & cigars.		7	1	"	5th
Rum, dry goods & powder		8	2	September	30th
Sugar. coffee, cigars & fruit		9		October	12
Ditto do do & ditto		9		November	11
Ditto & ditto – –		4	1	October	12
Rum, wax & tobacco.		5	2	"	29
Sugar		10	7	"	24
Sugar coffee & cigars		5	2	"	15
Ditto do do & Specia		6	1	"	14
Ballast		5		"	4
Ditto		5		"	4
Sugar. coffee. cigars & fruit		6	2	"	22d
Sugar		8	3	"	16th
Coffee. cigars & fruit		7	4	December	10
Sugar. coffee & fruit		6	1	October	24
Molasses coffee & Specia		11	1	"	26
Fruit & cigars		5		"	22d
		184	46		

Consular Return – continued.

				General remarks.
New York				
Fishing				
Ditto				
Charleston				
Key West				
New York				
Philadelphia				
Sold	//			
New York				
Philadelphia				
Mobile				
New York				
Cape de Verdes	/	X		
Boston				
Africa	/	X		
Philadelphia				
Boston				
Trinidad				
Matanzas				
New Orleans				
Ditto				
Ditto				
Fishing				
Ditto				
New Orleans				
Matanzas				
New York				
New York				
New Orleans				
Mobile				

Consular Return – continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in American	Crew in Foreign	Where from
October 4	Smack	Mons. Star	36	E. D. Bramen	5		Florida
" 12	Brig	Caroline	146	C. Dumas	10		New Orleans
" 14	Ditto	Otranto	150	D. Landon	5	1	Pensacola
" "	Ditto	Busy	181	J. Gladding	9	"	Providence
" 16	Smack	Paragon	34	D. P. Helme	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Dread	36	G. Welsh	5		Ditto
" "	Ditto	Van Buren	46	O. T. Breman	4		Ditto
" "	Ship	Havana	261	R. Adams	12	2	New York
" "	Smack	Two Brothers	30	G. Perry	3	1	Florida
" "	Ditto	Energy	38	G. Haley	5	"	Ditto
" "	Schoon	Called Godwin	85	B. C. Gare	8	2	Vera Cruz
" "	Brig	Nancy Jane	134	N. Merchant	6	1	Charleston
" 18	Smack	Mons. Star	36	E. D. Bramen	5		Florida
" "	Brig	Henretta	234	J. M'Lellan	7	2	Portland
" 19	Schoon	Mirror	98	A. Auchinleck	7	2	Philadelphia
" "	Brig	Jane	168	P. Carpenter	7	2	Providence
" "	Schoon	Branch	68	N. Wyllie	5		New Port
" 20	Smack	Splendid	39	G. Woodward	5		Florida
" "	Brig	Drumo	153	W. Carpenter	8	1	New York
" 22	Schoon	Fredericksburg	82	J. T. Seane	1	7	Belize
" "	Ditto	Columbus	86	J. Pederson	5	1	New York
" "	Brig	Constitution	199	S. H. Sage	7	1	Key West
" 24	Ditto	Cha. Miller	228	W. Sweetser	7	1	Portland
" "	Ship	Robert Morris	241	C. Waitham	8	3	New Orleans
" "	Schoon	Mexicano	99	N. W. Manter	5	2	Baltimore
" 25	Ditto	Lurana	74	J. Burdick	6		New Port
" "	Brig	Cas. Wausau	181	M. Lane	10	1	New York
" 26	Smack	Paragon	34	D. P. Helme	5		Fishing
" "	Ditto	Dread	36	G. Welsh	4	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Energy	38	G. Haley	5	"	Ditto
			3271		184	30	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
Groton		Fish		
New Orleans		Flour		
New York		Lumber		
Providence		Potatoes, onions &c		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Dry goods, powder &c		
Stonington		Fish		
Groton		Ditto		
New Orleans		Beans, hams &c		
Georgetown SC		Rice & lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Flour, beef & dry goods		
Providence		Potatoes, onions & hoops		
New Port		Ditto Ditto &c		
Mystic		Fish		
New York		Dry goods, fish, beans & rice		
Baltimore		Hides indigo &c		
New York		Dry goods, iron & furniture		
Philadelphia		Yard		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Ballast		
Baltimore		Flour, bread, beef &c		
New Port		Onions, potatoes, hoops &c		
New York		Dry goods, beef, furniture &c		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Fish		
Ditto		Fish		

eturn - continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Ballast.		5		October	4
Molasses, coffee & fruit.		11		"	26
Sugar, coffee & specia.		5	1	November	4
Molasses.		7		October	26
Ballast.		5		"	16
Ditto.		5		"	16
Ditto.		4		"	16
Sugar, honey, cegars & fruit.		12	2	"	29
Ballast.		3	1	"	16
Ditto.		5		"	16
Wine, wax, dry goods.		8	2	"	30
Molasses, coffee, cegars &c.		7	1	"	28
Ballast.		5		"	18
Molasses, sugar & cegars.		7		November	21
Cegars & fruit.		7	1	October	28
Molasses & Ditto.		8	2	November	2
coffee & Ditto.		5		October	29
Ballast.		5		"	
Sugar, cegars, tobacco & fruit.		9	1	November	2
Rum, sugar, wax &c.		2	5	October	31
Fruit.		5	1	"	28
Sugar, coffee & fruit.		6	2	November	3
Molasses & cegars.		7	1	"	24
Sugar & Ditto.		7	4	"	5
Sugar, coffee & fruit.		5	2	"	3
Fruit.		6		"	2
Sugar, coffee, cegars & fruit.		11	1	"	11
Ballast		5		October	26
Ditto		4	1	"	26
Ditto		5		"	26
		188	28		

Consular Return - continued.

							General remarks.
Fishing							
New Orleans							
Ditto							
Providence							
Fishing							
Ditto							
Ditto							
New York							
Fishing							
Ditto							
Vera Cruz							
Charleston							
Fishing							
Boston							
New Orleans							
Providence							
Charleston							
Fishing							
New York							
Truxillo							
New York							
Philadelphia							
Boston							
Philadelphia							
New Orleans							
Ditto							
New York							
Fishing							
Ditto							
Ditto							

Consular Return continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew: Americans	Crew: Foreigners	When from
Octo 18	Brig	Iama	131	A. Mathews	5	2	Cairnito
26	Ditto	Denton & Son	114	D. Rogers	5		Charleston
"	Ditto	Pegasus	146	I. I. Remington	7	2	Philadelphia
"	Ditto	Rice Plant	123	O. Mayhew	6	1	Boston
"	Ditto	Catherine	131	P. I. Joye	6	2	Charleston
27	Ditto	America	200	T. Churchill	8		Portland
"	Smack	Van Buren	46	I. O. Brames	4	1	Florida
"	Ditto	Energy	36	I. Haley	3	"	Ditto
28	Ship	Norma	293	D. B. Barton	11	2	New York
31	Smack	Eden	31	I. Evans	5		Florida
"	Bark	Mary	215	I. I. Smith	7	1	Montevideo
Novemb 1	Smack	Loreta	35	B. Sawyer	5		Florida
"	Schoon	Henry	75	R. Grimes	4	2	Middletown
" 2	Ditto	Soi Feria	107	A. M. William	6	1	Charleston
"	Ditto	Young Sailor	36	I. Jimenez	3	1	Key West
" 4	Smack	Splendid	39	G. Woodward	5		Florida
"	Schoon	Sabina	98	O. Tilyou	8	1	Sisal
" 5	Brig	Gustave	153	I. I. Hoffman	8	2	New Orleans
"	Schoon	Emperor	105	I. Arranour	6	2	Ditto
" 7	Brig	Shamrock	228	I. Jordon	9		Portland
"	Ditto	Coral	127	I. Doughty	2	5	Pictou N.S.
"	Ditto	Perseverance	176	I. Burnham	7	1	Kennebunk
"	Ditto	Planet	129	I. Henry	5	2	Boston
"	Schoon	Herald	65	O. Heyden	5		New Port
"	Brig	Franklin	196	G. Burnham	7	2	Portland
"	Smack	Mary Star	36	E. D. Brames	5		Florida
" 9	Brig	Denmark	163	E. Delano	6	1	Bath
"	Smack	Liberty	31	T. M. Latham	5		Florida
"	Brig	Eveline	131	I. I. Jackson	7	2	Boston
" 10	Smack	Mallory	37	H. Park	4	1	Florida
			3364		176	34	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo la
Philadelphia		Rum, sugar, &c		
New York		Rice		
Philadelphia		Dry goods, beef, soap &c		
Boston		Fish, potatoes & onions		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
New York		Dry goods, oil, & furniture		
Groton		Fish		
Baltimore		Jerked beef		
Groton		Fish.		
Glastenbury		Potatoes, onions &c.		
Charleston		Rice.		
Key Vacas		Ballast.		
Groton		Fish		
New Orleans		Bags, ropes, leather &c		
Ditto		Flour, lard, pork & coals		
Ditto		Ditto do & do		
Boston		Lumber		
New York		Coal		
Baltimore		Lumber		
Portsmouth		Fish, candles & dry goods		
New Port		Potatoes, onions, hoops &		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
Bath		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
New Orleans		Fish, soap, candles &		
Mystic		Fish		

...urn continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of departure	
Lumber		5	2	October	26
Sugar, coffee, cegars & fruit		5	"	November	10
Ditto do do & do		7	2	"	5
Sold				"	4
Fruit.		6	2	"	6
Ballast		4	1	October	28
Ditto		5		"	28
Sugar, honey, cegars & specia		11	3	November	25
Ballast		5		October	31
Ballast.		5		November	2
Sugar, coffee, cegars & fruit		4	3	"	11
Same cargo		6	1	"	6
Ballast		3	1	"	19
Ditto		5		"	11
Wine, cheese & goods.		8	1	"	28
Coffee & fruit.		9	2	December	2
Sugar, fruit & cegars.		6	2	November	21
Do. Molasses & coffee.		9		"	30
Coffee, cegars & fruit		5	2	December	18
Ballast.		7	1	November	25
Wine, goods &c.		5	2	"	24
Cegars & fruit.		5		"	22
Coffee & do.		7	2	"	30
Ballast.		5		"	6
Coffee & fruit.		6	1	"	30
Ballast.		5		"	10
Sugar, coffee, cegars & fruit.		6	3	"	30
Ballast.		4	1	"	10
		158	32		

Consular Returns continued.

General remarks.
Caimito
New Orleans
Philadelphia
Sold
Charleston
Fishing
Ditto
New York
Fishing
Fishing
New Orleans
Ditto
Key West
Fishing
Sisal
New Orleans
Ditto
Boston
Mobile
Salt Keys
Sisal
Mobile
Charleston
Fishing
Mobile
Fishing
New Orleans
Fishing

Consular Return - continued —

Date of Arrival		Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in		Where from
Novemb^r	9	Brig	Elm	131	G. Croft	8	1	Charleston
"	"	Smack	Moro Castle	39	D. Burnes	4	1	Florida
"	10	Brig	Orono	149	E. Dyer	7		Portland
"	"	Ditto	Nun	223	A Sewell	9		Ditto
"	"	Ditto	Laurel	126	W. I. French	7		New Port
"	11	Ditto	Sampson	159	R. Purkess	6	2	Providence
"	"	Bark	Rapid	189	W. L. Ward	10	1	New York
"	"	Ditto	Leonidas	184	W. E. Clifford	9		Boston
"	"	Brig	Monument	211	J. Eaton	8	1	Sisal
"	"	Ditto	Sea Bird	113	F. Mayberry	8		New Port
"	"	Schoon	Delaware	131	C. Thompson	7		Richmond
"	14	Bark	Bohemia	281	A Millon	5	7	Liverpool
"	"	Schoon	Orion	50	F. Green	3	1	Key West
"	"	Smack	Dread	36	J. Welsh	4	1	Florida
"	"	Ditto	Enterprize	44	E. Crusoe	4		Key West
"	15	Brig	East^n Star	231	E. Brazer	10		Portland
"	16	Smack	Energy	38	J. Bayley	5		Key West
"	"	Ship	Equator	398	J. Brisson	10	5	New Orleans
"	17	Schoon	Charlotte	92	M Howes	6		New York
"	"	Ditto	Falmouth	80	J B. Murrey	5	2	Portsmouth N.H.
"	"	Brig	Inca	227	J. J. Green	8	3	Halifax N.S.
"	"	Smack	Van Buren	46	J. O. Bramen	5		Florida
"	"	Ditto	Two Brothers	31	J. Jeen	3	1	Ditto
"	"	Schoon	Mary	116	J Mckeirson	5	2	Halifax N.S.
"	18	Ditto	Joseph Band	90	J Beckwith	8		Savannah
"	21	Brig	Rouse	212	J. W. Cady	8	2	Providence
"	"	Ditto	Trio	196	J. Humphreys	7	2	Portland
"	"	Ditto	Sophia	198	J H. Haven	9	2	Montevideo
"	22	Ditto	Eleanor	110	E. Hall	5	2	Philadelphia
"	"	Smack	Paragon	34	D P. Helme	5	.	Florida
				4165		198	36	

Consulate

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
Charleston		Rice		
Groton		Fish		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Ditto		
New Port		Potatoes, onions, oil &c		
Providence		Ditto do . do &c		
New York		Dry goods, in mncasks &c		
Providence		Candles sheetings &c		
New York		Bags, leather, ropes &c		
New Port		Potatoes, onions & hoops		
New York		Flour		
Wennebunk		Dry goods, in mpaints &c		
Key West		Lumber & rice		
Groton		Fish		
Key West		Ditto		
Portland		Lumber		
Groton		Fish		
New York		Cotton, tobacco & Slaves		
Ditto		Rice apples & candles		
New Port		Mackerel, hoops &c		
New Orleans		Codfish		
Groton		Fish		
Ditto		Ditto		
Braintree		Codfish		
Baltimore		Rice		
Providence		Hhds. onions, potatoes &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelph[a]		Salted beef		
Ditto		Flour, candles &c		
Groton		Fish		

...gun — continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of departure	
Sugar. coffee. cegars & fruit		8	1	November	25
Ballast		4	1	"	9
Molasses		7		December	5
" Coffee & fruit		9		"	2
Ballast		7		November	29
Sugar coffee, Ditto cegars, fruit & specie		6	2	"	24
Sugar coffee & cegars & fruit		10	1	December	3
Ditto, skins & d.		9		"	3
Sugar, coffee, cegars & fruit		7	2	November	30
Sugar. coffee, cegars & fruit		9		December	3
Ditto do do do		7		November	23
Sugar		7	5	December	13
Ballast		3	1	November	22
Ditto		4	1	"	14
Ditto		4		"	14
Same cargo		10		"	17
Ballast		5		"	16
Same cargo.		10	5	December	3
Fruit.		7		November	25
Sold					
Sugar. coffee & fruit		8	3	December	8
Ballast		5		November	15
Ditto		3	1	"	15
Coffee & fruit		5	2	December	3
Ditto. sugar & cegars		8		November	30
Ditto do do & do		8	2	December	23
Molasses. honey & cegars		7	2	"	15
Sugar. coffee. cegars & fruit		5	2	December	3
Ballast		5		November	22
		187	31		

Consular Return. continued.

	General remarks.		
Charleston			
Fishing			
Boston			
Savannah			
Wilmington /N.C/			
Ditto			
New York			
New Orleans			
Sisal			
New Orleans			
Ditto			
Antwerp			
Key West			
Fishing			
Ditto			
Matamras			
Fishing			
Havre de Grace			
New York			
Gold	//		
New Orleans			
Fishing			
Ditto			
Mobile			
Savannah			
New Orleans			
Boston			
Philadelphia			
Fishing			

Consular Return continued.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
Septembr 23	Brig	Emily Davis	114	A. H. Brooke	5	2	Philadelphia
"	Ditto	Carroll	185	J. H. Young	10		Ditto
"	Ditto	Fama	131	A. Matheos	4	4	Caimito
"	Ditto	Delta	225	J. W. Francis	1	9	Cardiff
" 24	Schoon	Banner	91	A. G. Wild	1	2	New Orleans
" "	Ditto	Hyperion	125	J. Tyler	5	1	Charleston
" "	Brig	Baltimore	189	E. Libby	7	2	Boston
" 25	Schoon	Edw Thompson	34	J. O. Berry	4	1	Mobile
" "	Smack	Splendid	39	G. Woodward	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Liberty	31	T. W. Latham	5		Ditto
" "	Ship	Agamemnon	329	W. H. Mosher	12	2	Bristol
" 28	Brig	Eagle	100	J. E. Evans	6		Charleston
" "	Schoon	Annandan	124	H. Paine	5	1	St Johns N F.
" "	Brig	Catherine	131	P. L. Joye	6	3	Charleston
" "	Smack	Alert	30	C. A. Doolittle	4		Florida
" "	Ditto	Eden	31	L. Evans	4	1	Ditto
" 29	Schoon	Ajax	94	L. Saunders	8		New York
" 30	Ditto	Liberty	73	J. Gavet	4	1	Tampa Bay
Octobr 1	Ship	Christ. Colon	341	B. Smith Jun	15	2	New York
" 2	Brig	Agenoria	201	W. Harris	6	2	Wilmington
" 3	Ship	Logan	332	A. Tollansbee	14	3	Boston
" 5	Schoon	Bee	61	C. Cox	4	1	New Orleans
" 6	Brig	Angel	137	W. A. Leidesdorff	10	2	Boston
" 9	Schoon	Jn C. Calhoun	117	J. Ross	7		Charleston
" "	Ditto	Water Witch	121	J. Dupiere	8		New Orleans
" "	Brig	Alexander	198	A. Pendleton	7	1	Boston
" "	Ditto	Caroline	146	J. Hughs	6	2	New Orleans
" "	Ship	Cabinet	302	B. Berry	12	1	Baltimore
" "	Ditto	Lloyd	233	D. Mumford	9		Portland
" "	Schoon	Coast Trader	38	P. Stout	3	1	Key West
			4303		197	44	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amount cargo
Philadelphia		Flour, dry goods, bread &c.		
Ditto		Ditto hoops &c.		
Ditto		Rum, corn &c.		
Boston		Iron for railroad.		
New Orleans		Flour, lard, beens & hams.		
Baltimore		Rice.		
Portland		Lumber.		
Philadelphia		Ballast.		
Mystic		Fish.		
Groton		Ditto.		
Bristol		Hhds. onions & potatoes.		
East Greenwich		Rice.		
Provincetown		Codfish.		
Charleston		Rice.		
Mystic		Fish.		
Stonington		Ditto.		
Baltimore		Dry goods, beef, candles &c.		
Ditto		Ballast.		
New York		Dry goods, oil, beef &c.		
Providence		Lumber.		
Boston		Russia's & ballast.		
New Orleans		Flour.		
Ditto		Fish, candles & russia's.		
Charleston		Rice.		
New Orleans		Flour & specia.		
Boston		Shooks, shingles &c.		
New Orleans		Flour, lard & hams.		
Boston		Lumber.		
Portland		Ditto.		
Key West		Ballast.		

...turn - continued.

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out - Americans	Crew out - Foreigners	Date of departure	
Sugar, logwood, coffee & fruit.		5	2	December	1st
Coffee, cegars & fruit.		10		"	16th
Ballast		4	3	"	13
Coffee, segars & fruit		6	1	December	8
Molasses		7	2	"	15
Fruit & cegars		4	1	"	6
Ballast		5		November	26
Ditto		5		"	26
Sugar		12	2	December	12
Ballast		7		"	1
Coffee & fruit		5	1	"	12
Molasses, coffee & fruit		6	3	"	7
Ballast		4		November	28
Ditto		4	1	"	28
Coffee cegars & fruit		8		December	16
Ditto sugar & do		4	1	"	13
Ditto do & specie		15	2	"	25
Ballast		11	3	December	14
Ditto		4	1	"	18
Sugar, coffee, cegars & fruit		10	2	"	25
Molasses do & do		7		"	25
Coffee, cegars & do		8	2	"	22
Same cargo		7	1	"	13
Coffee, cegars & fruit		6	2	"	25
Ballast		9		December	31
Fruit & cegars		8	1	"	14
		179	31		

Consular Return continued.

General remarks.
Philadelphia
New Orleans
Caimito
New Orleans
Boston
Mobile
Fishing
Ditto
Matamoras & Conos
Key West
New Orleans
Charleston
Fishing
Ditto
Mobile
New Orleans
New York
Matamoras
Key West
New Orleans
Charleston
New Orleans
Caimito
New Orleans
Turks Islands
Neyuest

Consular Return - continued.

Date of Inward	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
Decemb 10	Schoon	Columbus	86	J. Pedersen	5		New York.
" 12	Brig	Otranto	150	D. Landon	7	1	Matamoras
" "	Ditto	Eagle	100	J. Evans	4	1	Key West
" "	Schoon	Santa Anna	88	J. H. Dunbar	4	2	Boston
" "	Brig	Cumberland	176	J. Clough	8		Portland
" "	Ship	Morro Castle	256	J. Smith	11		New Orleans
" "	Brig	Exchange	181	W. Burr	8		Warren
" "	Ditto	Franklin	232	W Hart	9		Portland
" "	Ditto	Avice	162	F Alcina	7	2	Campeachi
" "	Schoon	Mirror	98	W. White	6	1	Philadelphia
" "	Ditto	Bonny Boat	100	D.D. Thompson	5	2	Boston
" "	Brig	Ob	249	J. Higgins	9		Portland
" 13	Ditto	Billow	174	E. Lawrence	9		Bath
" "	Ditto	William	134	E. W. Cutter	9		New Orleans
" 14	Schoon	Branch	68	R. Wylie	4	1	Charleston
" "	Brig	Enterprize	166	J. J. Clough	7		Providence
" 15	Ditto	Mechanic	154	W. B. Blanchard	8	1	Portland
" "	Ditto	Arethusa	238	J. King	7	2	St Iago (Cuba)
" "	Ditto	Alpha	122	W Thomas	7		Charleston
" 17	Ditto	Delaware	139	J. Wilson	5	2	St. Thomas
" 18	Ship	Wm W. Cater	217	E. Ross	12		Jamaica
" "	Brig	Morris Cooper	190	J. Smith	11		Philadelphia
" "	Ditto	Nahant	236	J. Chambers	10		Providence
" "	Schoon	Fredericksburg	82	W. Hale	7	1	Truxillo
" "	Ditto	Henry	103	W. A. Milton	4	5	Ditto
" 19	Smack	Dread	36	J. Welsh	5		Florida
" "	Ditto	Morro Castle	39	D. Burrows	5		Ditto
" "	Bark	Cuba	240	D. Stover	9		Bath
"	Brig	Otis	146	J. L. Nobre	9		Philadelphia
" 20	Smack	Liberty	31	J. M. Latham	5		Florida
			4393		216	21	

Consu

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amou cargo
New York		Dry goods, iron & sundries.		
Ditto		Coffee.		
East Greenw		Rice tobacco & sugar.		
Baltimore		Machinery, lumber &c.		
Portland		Lumber.		
New York		Flour, lard & tobacco.		
Warren		Potatoes, onions & hoops.		
Portland		Lumber.		
New Orleans		Bags, ropes, leather &c.		
Philadelphia		Bread, oil, candles &c.		
Boston		Powder, fish &c.		
Portland		Lumber.		
Gardiner		Ditto.		
Marblehead		Flour.		
New Port		Rice.		
Providence		Hhds. hoops, onions &c		
Portland		Lumber.		
Philadelphia		Ballast.		
Charleston		Rice.		
Philadelphia		Cocoa.		
New York		Fustics.		
Philadelphia		Flour, oil, bread &c.		
Providence		Hhds. onions, potatoes.		
Baltimore		Hides, indigo & specie.		
Ditto		Ditto do & do.		
Groton		Fish.		
Ditto		Ditto.		
Boston		Lumber.		
Philadelph		Dry goods, flour &c.		
Groton		Fish.		

eturn- continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure	
		Americans	Foreigners		
Fruit		5	.	December	21st
Coffee. Sugar & cegars		7	1	"	24th
Sugar		4	1	"	22d
Sugar. coffee. cegars & fruit		6	1	December	20
Ditto & fruit		5	2	"	31st
Coffee & fruit		4	1	December	22
Ballast		7		"	31
Same cargo					
Sum. wax & Merchandize		7	1	December	24
Ditto & f & c		4	4	"	24
Ballast		5		"	19
Ditto		5		"	19
Ballast		5		December	20
		64	11		

Consular Return – continued.

	General remarks
New York	
New Orleans	
Key West	
Philadelphia	
Savannah	
Charleston	
Matanzas	
New York	
Truxillo	
Ditto	
Fishing	
Ditto	
Fishing	

Consular Return. continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in Americans	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
December 20	Smack	Energy	38	S. Haley	5		Florida
" 21	Brig	Twin	181	J.H. Humphreys	7		Portland
" "	Schoon	Warsaw	97	J. Burdic	6		New Port
" 22	Brig	Virg[a] Packet	282	J. Waterhouse	8	2	Portland
" "	Ship	Havana	261	H. H. Ellis	12	3	New York
" "	Ditto	Rob Morris	241	H. M. Quillan	9	2	Philadelphia
" "	Brig	Gen[l]. Glover	215	W. Pitman	8	1	Boston
" 24	Ditto	Antioch	170	W. Barnes	7		Bath
" "	Ditto	Oromo	153	W. Carpenter	7	2	New York
" "	Ditto	Pegasus	146	J. J. Remington	9		Philadelphia
" "	Ditto	Baltic	246	J. Leavitt	9		Portland
" "	Schoon	Texas	85	J. Johnson	6	1	Boston
" 25	Ditto	Jn[o]. Wand	90	J. Beckwith	7		Savannah
" 26	Ditto	Sabina	97	O. Tilyou	8	1	Sisal
" "	Brig	Leopard	165	W. Pratt	7	1	Wilmington
" "	Ditto	Lapwing	199	N. Larabee	7	2	Bath
" "	Schoon	Frank Owen	115	B. Waite	7		New Port
" "	Ditto	Commerce	136	W. Messer	6	1	Wilmington
" "	Smack	Eden	31	S. Evans	5		Florida
" "	Brig	Latona	353	J. O. Fletcher	9	7	St. Thomas
" "	Ditto	Grampus	211	J. Sayward	8	2	Boston
" "	Ditto	Orion	130	D. Morrison	6	1	Ditto
" "	Ditto	Sebago	228	H. Coffin	8	2	Portland
" 28	Bark	Isabella	268	M. S. Gordon	10		St. Jago Cuba
" 29	Ditto	Hellespont	249	M. S. Trott	7	2	Bath
" "	Ditto	Speed	212	J. Hutchins	8		Portland
" "	Ship	Chas Henry	265	E. H. Smith	10	1	Buen[s] Ayres
" "	Brig	Ann	192	W. Kilgore	8	1	Portland
" "	Ditto	Hunter	114	J. Bonney	7		Charleston
" 30	Schoon	Guat[a] Packet	84	J. Eichberger	5	1	Baltimore
			5254		226	33	

Consular Return – continued.

Vessels	Port	General remarks.	Vessels	Seamen
Fishing		Fish		
Portland		Lumber		
Wiscasset		Potatoes onions & hops		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Bags goods &c		
New Orleans		Sundries shingles		
Machias		Lath & lumber		
Bath		Lumber		
New York		Bags goods & plaster		
Philadelphia		Lime lumber & staves		
Portland		Lumber		
Maitland		Lime & lumber		
Baltimore		Flour		
New Orleans		Bags sugar & molasses		
Wilmington		Lumber & Pitch		
Bath		Lumber		
New York		Bales Yarn & sundries		
Ditto		Lumber tar & Pitch		
Fishing		Fish		
New York		Plaster		
Gloucester		Fish cordage & sundries		
Mass		Flour & grain & stone		
Portland		Lumber		
Ditto		Plaster		
Bath		Lumber		
Portland		Flour		
Boston		Flour & Bread		
Portland		Lumber		
Charlestown	3	Lumber Pitch		
Portland		Bark & shingles &c		

Consular Return.

American Vessels arriving at, and departing from Havana,
m the 1st. day of January to the 31st. day of Decemb. 1836. inclusive

First six months.

		Tons		Amer.	Foreign
0	Vessels meas.	72175	navigated by	2933	575
7	D. as coasters	2993	" "	114	18
8	D. Smacks	1976	"	285	
5		77144		3332	593

Last six months.

				Amer.	Foreign
4	Vessels meas.	46890	navigated by	1957	422
4	D. as coasters	524	" "	26	8
4	D. Smacks	1565		215	4
2		48979		2198	434

Whole number of Vessels.

		Tons			
1	Vessels meas.	119065	navigated by	4890	997
1	D. as Coasters	3517	" "	140	26
2	D. Smacks	3541	"	500	4
4		126123		5530	1027

Consulate of the United States
Havana 31st. December 1836

A. Phill.

No. 1 with Consul Nott's letter of 1 May 1837.
Copy sent with the Registers to the Regr of the Treasury

Registers of American Vessels wrecked & Sold.

Ship	Rosanna	of	Boston	Regist.d at	Boston Augt 9th 1836
Brig	Avice	"	New Orleans	"	New York " 6 "
Ditto	Fama	"	Philadelph.	"	New Bedford Oct 12th 1835
Schoon.	Two Sisters	"	Baltimore	"	Baltimore Augt 11 1836
Ditto	Dolores	"	Ditto	"	Ditto " 3 "
Ditto	Charlotte	"	Ditto	"	Ditto " 18 "
Ditto	Emanuel	"	Ditto	"	Ditto " 5 "
Ditto	Wm Henry	"	New York	"	Ditto " 16 "
Ditto	Benj Ferguson	"	Cherrystone	"	Cherrystone Decr 5th 1835
Ditto	Hyperion	"	Baltimore	"	Charleston Nov. 12th 1836
Ditto	Santa Anna	"	Ditto	"	Baltimore Apl 18th 1835
Ditto	Wm Scott	"	New York	"	New York Decr 20th 1836
Ditto	Falmouth	"	New Port	"	Boston Oct 20th "
Ditto	Bee	"	Key West	"	Key West Decr 30th "

Note, the Rosanna, Hyperion, and Bee, sold to Americans, the Fama wrecked, the remainder sold to Foreigners.

Consulate of the United States
Havana, 25th April 1837.

N. Nott

Recd. Mar 8 1832
Vol Vol No. 32.

Consulate of the United States
Havana, May 17. 1837.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Under date the 9th inst, I had the honor to address you a letter accompanying the Returns & Accounts of this Consulate for the six months ending 31st December last; and enclosing also one for my friend Mr. William Beverley Randolph, containing drafts for the balances due me.

I now take the liberty to enclose another letter for that gentleman, containing the seconds of the same drafts, and also two notes on the subject of the rate of Exchange, from Messrs George Knight & Co, and Charles Drake & Co, which were accidentally omitted in making up the first packet..

To these I add a dispatch for yourself, and a letter for Mr. Slacum, part of the contents of one received yesterday from our Consul at Vera Cruz, the postage on which was 20 reals, or $2.75. — This, for a Ship letter, brought by the British packet! It would have been the same, had it been brought by an american vessel; and had the packet been of double the size, the postage would

have

have been double, and so in proportion. As all these letters are brought by American or British vessels, these postages are without any colorable plea for their justification; they are, not a compensation for service rendered, but a wanton and impudent use of an opportunity to tax & plunder. — The amount is too insignificant for the notice of our government; but the extortion is so barefaced and shameless, that a strong representation at Madrid, upon the subject of this contemptible intake levied upon the publick despatches of our government, on their transit here, would have a good effect upon a gentry whose insolent rapacity makes itself felt upon every occasion, and cannot be too often rebuked.

The despatch for Commodore Dallas, contained in the same packet, will be forwarded by the first opportunity for any of our ports on the gulf.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Y. Ob. Serv.t

A. J. Dallas.

Mr Young desires me to inform Mr Dickins that Mr Smith's letter accompanying his note of this morning, has been passed, and the construction given by him to the law in regard to Consular fees is deemed correct

With respect to the case referred to by the Consul of the piling up of a cargo of the landing abroad of goods exported for debenture it will be perceived by reference to the 81st Sec. of the act of 1799 quoted by that Officer that the Comptroller has pursu

who he deems it expedient, to extend the time for obtaining the proof required to be adduced in such cases, and the one alluded to by Mr Flint may possibly be of this nature. He does not bring any proof upon this subject so it is not thought necessary to give any further instructions thereupon.

Mr Fs letter is returned in accordance with your request

Very Respectfully
Yours
G. Rodman
May 17. 65

Mr Dickins

No. 33. Confidential

Consulate of the United States
Havana, Aug. 30. 1837

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

The following circumstances are of a nature to make it obviously my duty to communicate them in time to put it in your power to guard Congress against the surprise which is doubtless meditated, and which may possibly be attempted early enough in the approaching session to render dispatch on my part of consequence.

Not having time for more than a naked narrative of them, I shall present the subject in that form; which seems, indeed, the best calculated to enable you to appreciate their weight as evidence of an audacious fraud, such as my study of the subject of the Louisiana and Florida documents had satisfied me long ago, must have been practised repeatedly upon our fellow-citizens, both collectively and individually, in relation to land titles in those parts of the union.

At the same time that it is my duty to take this step, it is equally so to state, that besides the considerations obviously arising from the character of the circumstances, there are other reasons, of a still more weighty nature, against their being publicly divulged. — In this country, any circumstance, however trivial, may be made the ground of an action for slander, to become once involved in which is tantamount to ruin to any man who has substance enough — and it does not require much — to merit the notice of the harpies of the law. Such an action is the most convenient way in which revenge can vent itself, particularly in one who has nothing,

against

against an enemy who has wherewithal to pay the costs; and my principal informant, should he be betrayed by the publicity of my intelligence, might very possibly be made to feel this very severely: his situation being such that he cannot leave this country without abandoning prospects such as he could not expect elsewhere.

I will begin by explaining the meaning of a Spanish word, the understanding of which will be necessary to that of the statement on which I am about to enter. Expediente is the name given to the documents arising in the course of any official proceeding. For instance, a memorial is addressed to the proper authority, praying a grant of land. This officer refers it to his legal adviser, — the legal adviser calls for the report of the Surveyor, — the Surveyor reports on the subject, &c, &c, &c, until it receives the final action required by the nature of the case. — In the course of this proceeding, the original memorial, the orders of reference, the reports, the decrees, &c, &c, are all written, successively, (sometimes in continuation of one another, at other times upon the wide margin which is always left,) upon one or more sheets of stamped paper; and these sheets of paper, stitched together, one by one, as they come into use, constitute the original Expediente; which, upon being completed, or concluded without completion, is always archived in the appropriate archivo or escribania (notary's office) as the case may be, where it remains as the evidence of the official action which has been had upon the subject, and whence is issue certified copies, on the application of such as need them.

On Saturday the 10th of June last, a Stranger visited this consulate, & presented a document, to which he asked my authentication of the signature of the Conde de Villanueva, the Intendente of the Island.

A glance at it satisfied me that it was a piece of roguery; and, with a view to take notes of its contents, I desired the bearer to leave it until the after-

noon

noon, by which time I might perhaps be able to commu=
nicate with the Intendente and ascertain positively if it were
his signature. — The reply was, that the document could
not be left; whereupon I began to take notes from it. —
This created a very perceptible uneasiness in the other party,
who, after bearing with my proceeding for a few moments,
observed that all that he had asked of me was, that I would
authenticate the signature of the Intendente. Remarking
that I deemed it proper, before giving any such authentication,
to take notes of its contents, I pursued my task until it
was accomplished, not so much in detail as it would have
been under other circumstances, (for he was evidently getting
more & more uneasy every moment,) but still sufficiently so
for my general purpose. I then told him that, although I
was conversant with the Intendente's signature, & believed
that to be his, yet I must, before giving this authentication,
ascertain positively that it was. He expressed great anxiety
that I would do so at once, so that I might despatch him
that day; and I promised to communicate with the Intendente
in the course of the day if I conveniently could. Late in the
afternoon another person called with the document, and evinced
the strongest wish to obtain my authentication immediately. He
could not be gratified, and was put off until the ensuing
week.

On monday, the 12th June, I saw H. L. and ascertained
that he had put his signature to a document of that des=
cription. (It is not necessary that I should advert any
further in this communication to what passed between us,
which related to the subject of the Florida Archives generally,
rather than to this particular document.) There being no longer
any objection to my giving the desired authentication, I con=
cluded to do so: reserving to myself the right to obtain such
further insight into the business as I could, and to give
timely notice on the subject in the proper quarter.

I will now state what the document was:
It consisted of the first two or three sheets of an Expediente,

arising

arising out of the petition of "Don Santiago Edmonston, Agrimensor del Estado de la Luisiana." (Surveyor of the State of Louisiana:— a title implying authority to act officially in this matter.)

First comes the petition addressed to the Intendente, under date, "Havana 20th December 1836", praying for "the copies or authenticated copies of the grants made by the Spanish Government to the individuals whom he will make known."

To this is appended a list of 57 names, with the number of arpents opposite to each, varying from about 1000 to 2000. (Such appeared to be the number of names and the quantities of land, in the rapid count which I made of them.)

Then comes the Intendente's order, dated Decr. 23. 1836, to this effect: "Let the Secretary of this Superintendencia report."

Then, under the same date, the order of Arocha, the Secretary, calling for the report of the "oficial archivero", or officer charged with the archive.

Under date the 29th December 1836, Santa Cruz, the archivero, reports to the Secretary as follows: "Having proceeded, in compliance with your Superior order, to the examination of the papers which exist in this archive relating to the Floridas, there does, in effect, result from those contained in three books or stitched-pamphlet-books, made of common" (i.e. unstamped) "paper, and appropriate, the first, to the years from 1782 until 1790, — the second, to 1791, — and the third, to 1792, which have for title Registers of perfected titles of concessions, the proofs in favor of the individuals embraced in the list accompanying this petition, with the exception of those relating to Antonio Gras and John Cistney: this being as much as it appears to me that I ought to report to Your Lordship upon the subject."

Then, under date, January 2d 1837, follows the report of Arocha, the Secretary, communicating the foregoing, as

as vouched for by him, to the Intendente.

And finally, the decree of the Intendente, under date January 3. 1837, to the effect, that the prayer of "the person interested" be fulfilled.

Such was the document presented to me; and which it was doubtless intended to follow up with the authenticated copies prayed for.

That it was a contrivance to obtain, under the forms of Spanish law, from Spanish functionaries, no longer held in check by any responsibility, & having no motive whatever to respect the rights of either the government or the individuals who might be injured by the proceeding, forged copies of grants either purely fictitious, or which had never been perfected, — that this was the nature of the business scarcely admitted of doubt. I had heard of several instances in which $100 per acre had been refused for lands in the same region; — Mr "Surveyor of the State of Louisiana" had, it was to be presumed, taken care to select — perhaps to lay off & mark the lines of — good tracts; — and, at one tenth part of the price abovementioned, the "perfected titles of concessions" discovered by the archivers would be worth about a million of dollars! To ensure their discovery "the person interested" could well afford, therefore, to reward in the handsomest manner the utmost deligence of research that might be displayed in the caute, or the utmost skill in creating what it should prove impossible to find. The existence of very sufficient motives for the fabrication of such a simple product of industry as "books made of common paper" in any quantity or shape that might be requisite for the purposes of the petitioner, was very obvious: while, on the other hand, the improbability was equally so, that any genuine documents of that character should, after a lapse of half a century be so readily found among papers that had, beyond doubt, been winnowed hundreds of times over, — sometimes at the call of Speculators from Louisiana & Florida; at others, with a view to the discovery of any thing in the shape of a land title which might promise to prove

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a Saleable commodity if sent to that market.

That fraud was at the bottom of the business, was to me quite clear; and I determined as already stated, to keep it in view, endeavor to obtain a further insight into it, and take such course as its precise nature might call for.

I supposed it to be the intention of the parties to use these titles, either in actual law suits against individuals in possession of the lands or in support of threats of law-suits, made for the purpose of extortion; and the general impression left on my mind was, that I should have to communicate upon the subject with the authorities of Louisiana & Mississippi: in one or the other, or perhaps in both, of which States, agreeably to my recollection of the localities named in the Expediente, the lands in question lay.

I must now lay aside the documents, to enter upon a part of the case, the connection of which with them will, at the first blush, be anything but obvious.

On the 29th of June, I was taken with the fever, while at my office in the city. Three days before, on the 26th, while at my residence out of the city, I received a visit from two persons, one of whom was a Stranger, and the other known to me as a young american physician, who had come out the winter previous as agent of the patentee of improved trusses for Hernia. The Stranger was introduced as Mr. Edmonston, whom I conjectured to be the "Surveyor of the State of Louisiana," and who at once opened his business. It was of a singular character. About a week previous, he had married into a Spanish family, residing in Havana, by the name of Faure; and, having discovered that before his marriage an illicit connection had existed between his wife & her brother-in-law, he had told the whole family of it, and declared that he would not live with her: whereupon they had instituted legal proceedings against him, and he had been summoned to appear before a Teniente Gobernador, who being a friend of the Faure family would doubtless take sides with them.

As their object was, to oblige him to provide for

for the support of his wife, he had come to claim my protection as an american citizen, and to ask me to receive in deposit all the money he had with him here, which amounted to upward of $7000.

Such, in outline, was the case which he laid before me in considerable detail, & in a manner which did not impress me very favorably, as to either his case or his feeling.

I consented to receive the money; (which, however, I informed him some days after, I should not pretend to conceal nor to hold against any legal process against his property,) but, in regard to the question of protection, I told him that having seen fit to enter into the relation of marriage in a foreign country, he had incurred whatever obligations the laws of the country attached to that relation, and could not be released therefrom either by me or by our government. However, if he wished it, I would give him an introduction & recommend his case, to a very respectable lawyer, who stood high in the confidence of the Capt. General, and who would see that he was fairly dealt by. He expressed the wish, and I gave him an introduction to the gentleman in question, Senor Cañeta, who besides practising the law fills the office of Cantor of the priests.

During my convalescence, while still confined to my house, I received, on, I think, the 10th of July, another visit from Mr. Edmonston, — his second or third, I forget which. On this occasion he brought a pretty voluminous expediente, at the end of which were some notarial signatures which he wished to have authenticated at my Consulate. My Vice-Consul (agreeably to instructions from me in relation to all suspicious documents,) had declined to give the desired authentication without my express sanction; and this had brought Mr. Edmonston out to my house. From my recent illness, my head was not in a state to permit a thorough or close examination of this expediente; nor had it been so, should I have thought this advisable, lest by giving him the alarm, it should cause him to precipitate his measures

&

thereby defeat the purpose I entertained to bring their true character to light. A glance at the first pages showed that it consisted in part, and probably altogether, of deeds of Sale of lands; and the notarial Signatures being, beyond doubt, genuine, I wrote a note to my Vice Consul, to attach the proper authentication to them.

Some days after, in a conversation between Mr. Olañeta & myself, he adverted to the case of Edmonston & told me that he had enquired particularly into the business and had ascertained to his entire satisfaction that he was in the wrong, — the Faure family were perfectly respectable people, and there was no ground for the charge brought by E. against his wife. He had received this information from the Teniente Gobernador, before whom the case had come, with whom he was well acquainted; and I might rely upon its correctness. There could be no doubt that E. was in the wrong, either knowingly, or by being misled by his own imagination or by mischievous persons; and I would do well to use any influence I might have over him, to make him see the matter in its true light, and return to a sense of duty.

In a visit which I paid to Mr. Olañeta on the 18th July, having myself received a recent one from Edmonston in regard to his being threatened with confinement in the Cabañas, I mentioned this circumstance & enquired if he had seen him lately. In the course of Mr. O's reply, he said that the Faure family were determined, if E. did not come to terms, to proceed very rigorously against him; and to attack him for procuring forgeries to be done here! "You have legalized (authenticated) some title papers for him", observed Mr. O. — "Yes," I replied, "that is to say, I have authenticated some notarial Signatures to documents relating to land titles." "Well," resumed Mr. O, "those titles are forged, — the notarial signatures signify nothing; and as it is the practice here, when people go to law, not to confine themselves to the subject in dispute, but to bring up

up against one another every thing that they are chargeable with, — & in this instance, the Faure family intend to accuse him of procuring those papers to be forged, which he is known to have done, and which is a grave crime against our laws."

I requested M. O. to procure for me, if he could, some tangible circumstances connected with this forgery; and I explained my wish to obtain them by stating my hesitation as to the use which it was intended to make of these forged titles, and the duty of protecting if possible, the intended victims of the villany. My precise object, although I did not deem it necessary to state it on this occasion, was, if a sure clew could be got to the forgery — one that I might make use of without a breach of ~~faith~~ confidence — to bring it at once before the Capt. Genl., who would make short work of it.

On returning from M. O.'s to my office, I mentioned this circumstance to M. Smith, my vice-Consul, (an old gentleman in whose honesty & discretion I have perfect confidence) who replied that these "forged papers" were very probably at that moment in the office: for a packet had been left there, a day or two before, by M. Edmonston, who requested that it might remain, subject to his directions. It was done up in a roll, sealed at both ends, and being as near as M. Smith could judge, of the same bulk as the documents last brought for my authentication, he supposed it to be the same. When E. had come with it to the Consulate he was accompanied by a young man, who was requested by him to write the direction upon it. For this purpose, E. himself had written the proper direction upon a slip of paper, to be copied by his companion, who then wrote it upon the roll. This slip of paper had been left upon the table & kept by M. Smith, who, at my request, produced it. — The address was, "J. H. D. Bowmar Esq. Natchez Miss. via N. Orleans."

On

On the 27th of July, My Vice-Consul, upon my asking him some question about W. Edmonston, informed me that on the Saturday previous he had called and taken away the papers, together with the balance of his money, (he had already drawn part of it) $1000 of which, he stated, he was going to leave with his father-in-law, as a provision for his wife during his absence in the States, for which he meant to embark immediately.

On the 28th of the present month (august) in the course of a visit to W. Olaneta, I enquired if he had been able to procure for me the intelligence concerning the Edmonston forgeries. He replied no. Faure, the brother of E's wife, from whom (that is F.) the information had come, was at Marianao, passing a temporada — a short time devoted to relaxation. — "The people here," observed W. O. "are very fond of absenting themselves from the city for a temporada. When he returns, I'll see if I can obtain from him what you wish. The old man, the father, is a dull & heavy man."

I replied that as E. had now reconciled himself with the family (although I believed there was no sincerity on his part in the reconciliation, but that it was intended to serve some temporary purpose, after which he would abandon her,) they would probably be averse to doing anything that might prejudice him, particularly in a pecuniary view, as that would be to injure their daughter. W. O. assented to this, and said he would endeavor to effect my object through the Teniente Gobernador, who was intimate with them, and very well disposed towards himself.

On my return to my office, I received a visit on business from W. S., an american gentleman residing here; and while he was with me another person came in, and sat apparently without any purpose until S. went out. — Upon this taking place, he changed his seat for one on the sofa near me;

and

and, with considerable embarrassment of manner, observed that he felt it his duty to inform me that Edmonston was a great rascal, and that those title papers which he had got authenticated by me were false.

This came from him in a way showing plainly that it required considerable effort to bring it out. I replied that I had already had some intimation of the same thing; and a pretty long & desultory conversation ensued, sometimes on this subject, sometimes on others, and in which I avoided appearing to take a special interest in it. — Among the particulars which I gathered, were the following, which had all been derived by my informant from Edmonston himself, who had spoken freely on the subject, at various times:

Edmonston had two partners in this business. He had brought the papers with him from the States, where they had been prepared to suit their purposes; and, in conformity with those papers, E. had got the Recorder (as my informant called him,) to make out the forged titles. — E had not yet gone to the States, but was then living outside of the walls, with his wife: not in the design of continuing with her, but to keep matters quiet, and prevent her family from taking measures against him, until he should be made secure by the acknowledgment of the titles by Congress. (Down to this moment, the idea of a recognition of the titles by Congress had never occurred to me. I had always supposed that they were to be used against individuals, or at least, in court.) Edmonston had observed to him, that the family could not hurt him here by informing against him now, because the forged titles had been forwarded to the States, and the original draughts had been destroyed so soon as the others had been made from them. — E. had two partners in the business: one, a Dr. Bowmar, a young man belonging to one of the best families in Kentucky; the other, whose name he had forgotten,

forgotten, was a gentleman who had been Recorder (my informant thought it was recorder) in Louisiana; and who now resided at Natchez.— They had advanced the funds which E. had brought with him. He had spent part of them foolishly here; and as he would have to account for them, he had taken to speculating lately, as a way to replace what he had fooled away. (Here I asked, in what way?— Why in coffee for New Orleans; and he has sent some money to Charleston, to buy rice.) I enquired also of my informant if he knew the name of the Escribano whom E. had employed to execute these forged titles. No: he did not know that he had employed any escribano. The person he employed was the Recorder,— the person who has charge of all those papers at the Intendant's, which you have been engaged upon. The way I happen to know this particularly, (said my informant,) is, that being with me one day, Edmonston observed, "There is a man going by who is more afraid of me than he is of Jacob,— he's afraid of my staying here, lest it should become known to Jacob what he has been doing for me: for he would then go to the Cabañas for life"; and he said it was the Recorder, that he had told me of, who had charge of all those papers, and who had made the titles for him.

Upon my informant's rising to take leave, I enquired the name of the young man from Kentucky. "Bow=man" was the reply. "But", he added, "I should not wish my name to appear in the business." I replied that he need give himself no uneasiness on that score,— that from his manner at the outset I considered it a friendly & confidential communication, and should treat it as such.— He then added that Edmonston had shewn him a letter once from D^r. Bowman, in which he said he would be in Washington at the meeting of Congress, and hoped to push it through early in the Session. He had strong friends there: among others "the Senator from

from Mississippi — what's his name," (was it Walker, I replied) "Yes, Walker, — I think its Walker: well, he is a friend of the partner who lives at Natchez; and they count upon his doing much to serve them."

Such are the circumstances which I have to state in relation to this business. Previously to hearing a word on the subject from either my first or second informant, I scarcely entertained a doubt of its fraudulent nature. Now, I entertain none whatever.

Upon this occasion as upon all others in which I ever conversed with him, my informant appeared to be a very ingenuous young man, with a great deal of that stiffness & simplicity which indicates rustiness in the ways of the world. A test to some extent of the correctness of his information will be afforded by what takes place at Washington. Should the claim be presented to Congress, (the possibility of which, strange to say, had not occurred to me,) and should the courts & relations of the parties accord with his statement, these circumstances will strongly corroborate its truth.

I must add, that I feel perfectly certain that there has been no communication whatever, direct or indirect, between him and M. Planeta; and that they are indeed, totally unknown to each other. — I have no reason, either, to believe his character otherwise than perfectly respectable. His associating familiarly with Edmonston is the only unfavorable particular respecting him which has come to my knowledge; and for this a great deal of allowance is due on the score of the general character of our countrymen in this respect, particularly in the South west, where intimate associations are every hour formed between strangers who meet for the first time in their lives, to pass a few days together,

in

in the same stage, steam-boat or tavern.

It must be borne in mind, too, that reflection satisfied him of the duty on his part to apprise me of the character of Edmonston. This was not a mere pretence. So far as I can see into a man, he was perfectly sincere and conscientious in the proceeding; and the sense of duty under which he acted evidently arose from the fact, that he had been the person to introduce Edmonston to me. This incident is important in forming an estimate of the weight due to his testimony; and therefore I mention it. On the other hand, inasmuch as it would infallibly lead to his identification, it must be viewed as stated in perfect confidence.

As to Edmonston, he stands very low indeed. His first appearance here took place some years ago, not long previously to my coming to Havana. He was in company with his mother and two sisters, from Charleston, where there are also respectable people of the same name. I heard at the time of the mother as a woman of bad reputation, and of the sisters as having made themselves the laughing stock of Havana, by executing Spanish national songs on the stage, at a concert got up for their benefit. Mr. Edmonston, by some means or other, obtained admission into the palace, and from the Capt. General (Ricafort) some nominal office as an engineer, or something of the sort, and caused himself to be considered, universally so far as I can learn, as a most contemptible creature. The affair of his wife, about which he talked to every body, and thereby got himself into difficulty with her family, affords a pretty good idea of his character. From what I have seen & heard of him in matters unconnected with the forgery, I should suppose him to be just silly and shameless enough to talk of it in the manner represented by my informant, and to make a merit of the fortune which was to be realized by this bold stroke.

Now that I know who Dn Santiago Edmonston is, I incline strongly too, to the suspicion that he has been guilty of smuggling a Slave from this Island into Louisiana, with intent to hold him there as such.

On the 28th of February last, I took a memorandum of having authenticated the Notary's signature to a deed of liberation in favor of "a negro boy, creole (that is to say, native) of this Island, named Francisco, about 11 years of age." This deed was executed by "Don Santiago Edmonston, a resident of this city." — I took for granted at the time, that the authentication could be wanted for no other purpose than to take the boy to the States; but had the name been a genuine Spanish one, this circumstance would not have fixed my attention. Such a deed once executed here is irrevocable, and does really and truly secure to the slave his liberty if he remain in the island or be brought back to it; and consequently, when executed by a person regarding whose intentions to return here there can be no doubt, it must be considered as done in good faith. In such case it is a sacrifice of the price of the slave, which is never a sum of any great moment, for the convenience of having his services during the owner's travels in the United States or Europe.

But in this case my attention was arrested by the name Edmonston; which suggested the possibility that, although the individual to whom it belonged was stated in the deed to be a resident of Havana, he might in reality be a citizen of the United States; in which case it was far from improbable that he designed this deed of liberation never to take effect unless it should become necessary to produce it, to secure W. L. against the consequences of having introduced a Slave.

That this negro boy was taken to New Orleans by Edmonston is, I think, highly probable; and the animus in which this was done would be apparent if he had treated

treated him there as a Slave, instead of making his character as a free boy generally known.

I have heard from some one, that the mother and her family are living at Natchez. Enquiry might also be made at Donaldsonville, the seat of the Surveyor's office from which L. has stated to me that he holds a deputy Surveyor's commission: which he did for the purpose of inducing me to certify on that ground, that he was an "officer of the United States"; hoping that this would protect him from the miseries apprehended from his wife's friends.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obed't.
S. P. Hill.

September 15th — Owing to the many interruptions which have compelled me, a dozen times at least, to lay this letter aside, I have been unable to finish it until to-day. I retain, however, the date on which it was begun.

Rec'd Oct 8 1837—
N York

Whole

No. 34.

Consulate of the United States
Havana, Sep.r 14. 1837.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

The within enclosures relate to some measures recently adopted at this port in regard to free negro and colored persons arriving in Merchantmen.

On monday morning, the 4th inst, on going to my office, I learned that the american Schooner Deposit, from Boston, on entering port the day previous, had had her cook, a colored man, taken out by one of the boarding boats; and that the master had been informed that this man would be kept in custody until the vessel should be ready for sea. For explanations of this proceeding, he had, upon asking what it meant, been referred by the boarding officer to the Capt. General.

This was soon communicated to me by the master, in person, who, as is usual on such occasions, spoke in a manner evincing the expectation that I would forthwith wave my Consular wand and set every thing to rights.

Other vessels soon arrived, to meet with the same reception; among them the new steam Ship Cuba, that has just been established as a regular packet between this and New Orleans, and upon which the operation of this proceeding, unpleasant & provoking enough in any case, was peculiarly inconvenient.

Although the feelings excited in our Ship-masters on the occasion were not fully shared in by me, I could not but sympathise with them and feel somewhat annoyed that a proceeding of the sort without sufficient notice, nor even the formality of an announcement &

explanation

explanation to the foreign Consuls. I, at once, conjectured that it had arisen in some way or other, from the proceedings of the British Commissioners on the Slave trade; and I doubted not that it had a good foundation. — Still, considering the severity of its operation, upon us particularly, I thought it very remiss in the authorities not to announce & explain it to me; and after waiting one day, I wrote, & had a translation made of, the letter to the Capt. General, under date the 5th inst, copy whereof is enclosed, Marked A:

Upon reflection, however, I determined not to be in haste to lead in this letter, lest it should draw an answer, officially informing me of a peremptory rule upon the subject, and thereby precluding all hope of a modification of it: for 'tis a part — and a necessary part — of the Capt. General's System, not to reconsider any subject which he has once disposed of.

I applied confidentially to the Capt. of the Port for an explanation of the business; and he showed me a letter addressed to him by the Commandant General of Marine, enclosing a copy of the Royal Order addressed from Madrid to the Capt. Genl., on the subject of the consent given by the Queen to the stationing here of a British ponton, or receiving ship, for the reception of the africans captured by British cruisers in Spanish Slavers. That Royal order, besides announcing to the Capt. Genl. the consent of the Queen in regard to the ponton, requires him to take care that "under the shadow of no pretext" (bajo la sombra de ningun pretexto) no free negro or colored person from a foreign country should be allowed to enter the island.

[The ponton in question had reached this port a few days previous, from Nassau, convoyed by H.B.M. frigate Seringapatam, and having on board a

guard

guard of black troops, who were evidently destined to be forbidden by General Tacon from ever setting foot on shore, however long they might remain here.]

Having obtained this insight into the matter, I determined not to address to the Capt. Genl. any official communication, until, in a personal interview, I should have ascertained how suggestions from me might be received, and how far I might succeed in establishing a distinction between the entrance of a free negro into the island, and his being permitted to remain on board of a foreign merchantman in the harbor, with a prohibition to set foot on shore.

This being evidently all that could be hoped for, I determined to restrict myself to that field, and even to narrow it down to cooks, firemen, and servants: the exclusion or admission of colored seamen not being a point of sufficient importance to justify any addition to the difficulties of obtaining a modification of the rule.

I threw into the shape of a private memorandum for H. E.'s use, some remarks upon the inconvenience which would arise from this proceeding; and having got it translated, I called upon him on the evening of the 6th inst.

He received me in the friendly & unceremonious way that he always does; and having invited me to a seat on the sofa, took one by me. Upon my mentioning the subject which brought me there, he at once entered into a statement of the Royal order, &c, detailing things already known to me, together with some particulars which were not. — In consequence of his refusal to permit the negroes of the captured Slavers brought into this port to be landed and kept here under the guardianship of the British Commissioners

sioners, as proposed by them, the Government at Madrid had consented to the stationing here of a British receiving Ship for the accommodation of such negroes.

This Ship, (an old two-deck frigate) had arrived, and her guard, as already stated, consisted of "tropa negra". H.E. had lost no time in informing the Br. Commrs that this was a part of the business for which there was no warrant in the Royal order; which, on the contrary, required him to take care that "bajo la somtra de ningun pretexto" no free negro de from a foreign country should be allowed to enter the Island. He therefore required that these "famosos soldados" (as he contemptuously called them in speaking to me,) should be immediately withdrawn. In the discussions to which this had given rise, D.r Madden, one of the British Commission, had objected that free negroes de were allowed freely to come & go on board of merchant vessels: to which the Capt. Gen.l replied, that he was not aware of this being the case, and if it was, it must be put a stop to. Hence had arisen the new regulation. (The Captain of the Port informed me that the "famosos soldados" had been allowed to remain in port, only upon the British Commissioners pledging themselves that they should not set foot on shore. But for this pledge they would have been required to withdraw or go into prison.)

H.E. adverted to the abolitionists and their emissaries: said they were bent upon the destruction of this island with the rest, and would probably effect their object, but they should not do so while he had it in charge. He spoke of a mulatto who had been brought down a day or two before from Matanzas, where he had been arrested with incendiary pamphlets, prints, de, in his possession. (Knowing the summary way in which such subjects are disposed of here by the military commission, I took it so much for granted that I should hear

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some day shortly, that this reformer had been garrotted, that I made no enquiry with regard to the fate that awaited him. To my surprize, however, he was, a few days after, shipped off to Nassau, whence he came.

In this conversation, the Capt. General at first replied to my suggestion that the rule might perhaps be relaxed without departing from the spirit of the Royal order, by repeating very emphatically that he was required to prevent the entrance into the port of any free negro de, under the shadow of any pretext whatever! and he added that if I had received such an order from my govern= ment, he felt very sure that I would enforce it. — To my distinction between an entrance into the island, and an entrance into the port, on board of a vessel, without permission to land, he replied that once within the Morro a man was in the Island.

He seemed, however, to become favorably impressed with the grounds in support of an exemption of cooks & firemen; and this conversation, and one which followed, next day, convinced me that he would relax as far as consistency might permit.

At his suggestion, I then made an official communication to him, the nature of which will be seen from the enclosed copies (B. and C.) of the english originals of my letter and the observations which ac= companied it.

So soon as the matter shall be definitively settled, I shall communicate the result to you, and give notice thereof at such of our ports as are within my reach.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Y.O.H.Sv.t.

N. P. Trist.

A

with Consul Peirce's No. 34

Letter written to the Capt. General, but withheld.

On yesterday, the master of the American Schooner Deposit, from Boston, reported to me, that upon entering this port on the day before, the 3 inst. he was required by the officer of one of the boarding boats to state whether he had on board any free negro or colored man, and upon his producing his cook, the only person of that description who was in the vessel, he was taken into custody, and the Captain informed that he must remain so until the Schooner should have cleared and be ready for sea, when he would be restored to her. —

Upon asking the meaning and purpose of a proceeding for which he was entirely unprepared, and which, besides the inconvenience to himself and crew in being deprived of the services of the only person on board who could cook their food, subjects to a great hardship a citizen of the United States innocent of all offence, the Captain was referred to G. E. — The same course has been pursued towards the other vessels of the United States which have since entered the port.

It in consequence becomes my duty to ask to be favored by G. E. with such explanations on the subject as will put it in my power to answer the enquiries addressed to me by the persons interested, and with the information, whether these measures

are

are to be considered as the permanent rules of the Port, or, as I hope, only a temporary one. In either case it will be highly important to our shipping and mariners that the matter should be correctly understood in the Ports of the United States as speedily as the intelligence can be transmitted to them; and as some are so situated with respect to this Island that they can be communicated with more promptly from this point than from Washington. (where, no doubt, these proceedings, if they have their origen at Madrid, have been notified,) I would beg to be favored with a reply at the earliest possible moment. — God preserve &c &c

Habana, 5 of September 1837.

Most Excellent Sir,

(Signed) R. P. Pitt.

H. E. Dn Miguel Tacon
&c &c
Captain General
&c &c &c.

B
No. 34
from Consul Hill U. S. Havana

mte Consul Hill's No. 36 -

On the subject of the measures recently adopted in regard to free negroes and colored persons forming parts of the crews of merchant vessels entering this port, I beg leave to ask Y. E.'s consideration of the enclosed remarks upon the bearing which such measures cannot fail to have upon the commercial intercourse between this Island and the United States.

Aware of the friendly sentiments, which always actuate Y. E., and of the lively interest you take in the general prosperity of this country, whereof its commerce forms so important a part, I submit these remarks, in the conviction that every particular to which they relate will be considered by Y. E. in as favorable a light as is permitted by the general nature of the subject and Y. E.'s line of duty in regard to it. — God preserve &c Habana, Sep. 9 '37

(Signed) A. D. Hill.

To. E. Dr Miguel Tacon
&c &c &c
Capt. General.

C. (enclosed in A. P. S.'s letter of Sept. 9. to the Capt. Gen.l)

Remarks submitted by the Consul of the United States to H. E. The Captain General, in regard to the colored Seamen of the United States.

Black and colored men constitute a sensible portion of the mariners of the United States. In the capacity of Cook and of steward particularly, scarcely any others are to be found. I do not recollect ever to have seen a white ~~cook~~ or a white steward on board of an American vessel; and I am convinced that at least 99 out of every 100, employ none but negroes or mulattos in these capacities; and that if the attempt were made to procure white men as substitutes for them, it would be found impracticable. —

Of American steamboats, they compose the greater part of their crews, which consist almost altogether of firemen & servants, in both which capacities they are found so much more serviceable than white men, in warm latitudes particularly, that even if white men were to be had, which is not the case to any extent, negroes & mulattos would always obtain the preference: owing their being alone capable of withstanding the effects of the high temperature to which the greater part of the persons employed on board of steam boats are necessarily exposed.

The state of things in this respect is such, that I am perfectly convinced that if negroes & mulattos, on arriving here in American vessels, are to be put in con

finement

Gisinement; the practice cannot possibly fail to produce, within three months after it becomes generally known, a very sensible decrease of the american shipping at this port. — No vessel can navigate without a cook; nor any passenger-vessel without servants; and it is indubitable that white cooks and stewards could not at this moment be procured for the 50th part of the vessels of the United-States. — In regard to steamers, an adherance to this regulation will operate as a prohibition of that class of vessels.

I would beg leave therefore, to suggest to G. E. that the the prohibition of the entrance of free colored persons into this Island might be fulfilled without taking into custody those who come as part of the crews of vessels. —

If they were confined to those vessels, and prevented from coming on shore, under any pretext whatever, their entrance into the Island would be still more literally prevented than by taking them to prison on shore.

That they can be more effectually prevented from landing, by a regulation confining them to their vessels, has been proved for many years past, at the port of Charleston in the State of South Carolina. No government could be more firmly determined than that of that State, to prevent the entrance of any free negro or mulatto whatsoever. The regulation adopted for that purpose requires, on the arrival of any vessel having a negro or mulatto on board, that the Captain should give security in —

$1000

$1000, that said negro or mulatto shall not set his foot on shore, nor out of his vessel. If the Captain gives this security, he is allowed the benifit of the services of the person in question, during his stay in port, except when his vessel is lying at the wharf, during which time the colored person must remain in custody. If the Captain of the vessel declines to give the security, the colored person is taken at once into custody, and remains so until his vessel is ready for sea.

The great inconveniences resulting from this regulation have created a desire on the the part of the authorities of South Carolina to modify it as far as practicable. One of the modifications which it has experienced consists, I am informed, in excepting from its operation all free negro and colored persons who are natives and residents of States where slavery exists. For instance if a vessel from the port of Norfolk in the State of Virginia enters the port of Charleston, any free negro who may be on board such vessel is allowed to remain on board, provided said free negro can prove by authentic documents that he is a resident of the State of Virginia. —

In the port of Charleston arangements also have been made for the comfort of the persons thus taken into custody. If they were to be taken to a common prison, it would be impossible to prevail on any cook or steward to engage in a vessel going to Charleston. To obviate this objection, a most comfortable establishment has been

provided

provided for their reception, where they are much more agreeably situated than in their vessels, and where, consequently, but few have any objection to passing a few days. —

No. 35. 28 June 38 Confidential

w Consular Bureau

Consulate of the United States
Havana, September 17. 1837.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

On Thursday last, the 14th inst, some circumstances came to my knowledge, in regard to certain enquiries concerning the entrance into this harbor, the depth of water in the channel & elsewhere, &c, &c, so very precise and minute, that they were obviously made with a view to the operations of men of war of a large class. It was indubitable, too, that these enquiries proceeded from the British government.

This circumstance particularly engaged my attention, and determined me to communicate the matter to you; although, being entirely at a loss for any special motive with that government for possessing itself of such information at this particular time, I presumed it to be only one instance of a measure of general policy and precaution on its part, not calling for particular notice.

The next day, however, I heard the rumor of a new treaty between G. Britain and Spain, or rather between G. B. and the Queen, whereby, in the event of the success of Dn Carlos, the former guarantees this Island to the latter: and after hearing this, I was, of course, no longer at a loss to account for the enquiries concerning the harbor & entrance into it, which, it is to be presumed, were coupled with others concerning the fortifications &c, of which I did not hear.

How far the separation of this Island from the Crown of Spain, to be erected into a distinct Kingdom, under a throne established by British power & controled by British influences, — how far such a proceeding would be consistent with the understanding concerning this Island which has been said to exist for many years between the three powers, it is not for me to judge. Nor is it easy to arrive at a satisfactory opinion concerning the probable reception of such a scheme by the people of this country. I am inclined to think that the prevailing dread & hatred of British interference might be counterbalanced, among the old Spaniards by the fear of being superseded in their offices & commands by active adherents of Dn Carlos, and among the natives by the gratification of their vain desire to be an independent nation. The few among them who ever bestow a thought on such subjects are conceited & silly enough for anything; although individuals are not wanting among the natives as well as Europeans, with sagacity enough to perceive that the continuance of the existing order of things in the name of Dn Carlos, the absolute would be as good, and indeed better, because more secure (in which I am by no means sure that they are wrong) than in the name of either Isabel or the Constitution.

To our commerce, the severance of this Island from Spain, particularly by an event which would prevent friendly relations between them,

would

would, by putting an end to the discriminations in favor of Spanish vessels and produce, be highly advantageous.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr Obedt
A. J. Dallas.

Postcript. Should any use be made of this intelligence, either in communicating with the British Government or otherwise, I should wish that no definite allusion be made to the enquiries above mentioned: inasmuch as their having come to my knowledge would probably subject to suspicion & censure (for which in truth no ground whatever exists) a highly meritorious gentleman.

Mr Young the bearer
of this Mr Daniell,
who is a highly
respectable Citizen, an
letter of introduction
to Mr Tiffet.

Letter of introduction sent,

Rec'd at the Dept. of State Dec. 19th 1837
W Van

My dear Father,

I promised Mr. Varick of Utica, to write to you to say that he is going to Cuba next week & would be pleased if you could furnish him with letters of introduction to persons that might be of service to him there. My own impression is that the Pres't. does not do this; however, do what you like & write him the result.

Yr. affectionate Son
Martin Van Buren

New York Friday 15th Dec. 1837

Mr Nourse

NEW YORK
JUN 16

Wash.

Rec^d. Feby 11th 1838.

N°. 36.

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, January 16th 1838

To the Honble. John Forsyth

Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular from the Department of State, under date 1st. December, in relation to the flag, seal and arms of the United States for the use of the Consulates. — These articles having long since been provided for this office, the instructions will not have any operation here for a long time to come. —

I will avail myself of this opportunity to call your attention to the necessity of some legal provisions, of greater efficacy than any which may now exist, in relation to our flag; which, instead of the uniformity exhibited by, I believe, that of every other nation, displays, in what is considered the most essential part of a flag, an utter want of regulation.

The Union, as that part of a flag is called, which in ours contains the stars, is to my taste far handsomer in ours, when properly made, than in any other. As seen alone, quivering on its staff over the bowsprit of our men of war, the stars on the blue ground of our union appear actually to —

twinkle —

twinkle, and the whole effect is very beautiful. When united with the stripes, which seen at a little distance, have the effect, in the breeze, of a flickering flame, the union sets them off admirably.

This is the "Star-spangled banner", when the stars are so set upon their azure ground, as to seem scattered upon it. But the moment you arrange them in any regular figure, the effect is entirely destroyed. The stars no longer twinkle or shine indeed they are no longer seen. The figure, it is, which catches the eye; and it might about as well consist of unbroken lines of white, as of lines of stars. — Such is the consequence of disposing them in a regular figure, whether it be a star, or a circle, or any other.

The subject was under consideration early during Mr Monroe's Presidency: for I recollect to have seen at his house, while a lad, a painting of our flag with the stars arranged into a large star, and to have heard that it was proposed to substitute this piece of Dutch-garden formality, as it then struck me, for the banner, spangled or sprinkled with stars, familiar to my eye. Such did this innovation seem to me in the drawing. — But a flag is a thing, above all other things perhaps, the effect of which can be

known

known only by looking at the thing itself, and not from any painting.

Besides the real Spangled banner, three varieties of the American flag have come under my notice. — In one, the stars are arranged into one large star, — in another, into a large circle, and the third variety differs from the second only in having at the centre, a distinct star, larger than those which compose the line of the circle. — Unless the caprice of fashion be effectually controled in this matter, I should not be surprised to see our stars figuring a heart with an arrow through it, or any of the numerous devices with which seamen adorn their arms by tattoing.

In all these arrangements, I repeat, and in every other possible arrangement wherein designed formality shall be manifest to the eye, the effect produced is, not stars, but the figure. Even the big star arrangement has no star like effect whatsoever. — The only impression made on the eye is, the figure of a star in white bunting upon a blue ground.

Whatever diversity of taste may exist in this respect, there is however one point, not to be disputed, — That we ought to have a flag. One flag and not a dozen different flags, to be used as fancy

may

may dictate.

I will add— For our legislation affords— daily proofs of it— that an act prescribing the flag to be worn, and imposing a penalty for any deviation therefrom, will prove ineffectual, unless it be made the special duty of some particular officer in our ports to report immediately every violation of the law to the proper quarter; and unless such officer be himself subjected to a definate penalty for failing to discover any such violation, and a still heavier penalty for omitting to report any which may have become known to him. —

I am, Sir, very respectfy
Your obt. servt.
S. P. Hill.

Rec'd March 5th 1838-

No 37.

W Hall

Consulate of the United States of America.

Havana, January 22. 1838

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Referring to my No 34, date, Sep. 14 1837, I- now transmit a letter from the Captain General in reply to mine of the 9th September on the subject of the measures then recently adopted in regard to black and colored men arriving here from the U. States and other foreign countries. — That it has not been sooner transmitted is owing to its having been received during an illness with which I was seized at my office, on the evening of the 4th of December, and which handled me more severely than any I had had for a long period. Having been at the time sent to my house for my perusal, this communication was there lost sight of, on my return to my office, and remained forgotten until recalled to my mind a few days ago.

It will be perceived that H. E. quotes the opinion and advice given by the Auditor of War, founded upon an <u>exposicion fiscal</u>, rendered by Dr. Pedro de Alcantara, the Fiscal Primero, or principal

Crown

Crown Attorney of the military tribunal; of which exposition a copy accompanies H. E. letter.

The amount of the whole is, that H. E. adopts the advice given by these two law officers, and ratifies his own previous order, to wit: "that under the shadow of no pretext whatever, shall be allowed the entrance into this Island of any man of color, whether he be a slave or free".

This, henceforth, becomes the rule at Havana, and every other port in the Island; and that some real importance is attached to it by those whom it is the interest of the subordinates to please is indicated by the zeal which the latter display in acting their several parts under it. It is probable, therefore, that it will for the present be strictly enforced, not only here but at the other ports.

I will beg leave to suggest, that early efforts be made at Madrid, to procure a Royal order, explaining "la entrada en la Ysla" (so far, at least, as regards persons belonging to the crews of vessels) to mean an actual landing, (bajar á tierra): so that all Royal orders, laws or regulations whatsoever, from whatsoever emanating, prohibiting "la entrada en la Ysla de Cuba de hombres de color, esclavos ó libertos, procedentes de paises estrangeros", shall, so far as it relates to men of color belonging

to

~~to men of color belonging~~ to the crews of vessels, be understood to prohibit such men of color from landing (de bajar á tierra) and not to prohibit them from coming into the ports of said island, on board of the vessels to which they belong, provided they strictly confine themselves to said vessels, without pretending, under the shadow of any pretext, to set foot on shore.

This regulation will prove a constant source of serious inconvenience to our shipping, unless it be revoked (which can scarcely be expected or asked) or explained in the manner suggested. — Should this point be carried by our Minister at Madrid, the experience of the British Government in matters of this sort proves, that, whatever promises may be made at Madrid, in regard to orders to be issued to this place, their fulfilment cannot be at all relied upon. — The best way to provide against their breach is, to press for copy of the promised order.

Upon reflection it has seemed to me most proper to leave the notification of this regulation to our mariners to the Department of State, instead of myself making it public, as I at first thought of doing. — The Regulation prohibits all black or colored men, whether slaves or free, from coming to the Island of Cuba from any foreign country. It applies to

all

all persons of that description, mariners included: and the penalty upon the latter is, to be taken into custody the moment the vessel has entered port, and detained in jail until she is ready for sea.

The letter addressed by me to the Capt. Gen'l on the 18th inst. (copy of which is enclosed) relates to some particulars connected with the execution of this regulation. — It was sent with an endorsement, suggested by H. E. for such officies as I might on any occasion wish his own personal attention to be immediately given to; and his reply of the next day, satisfactory, as will be seen in every respect, is a fair specimen of the manner and spirit in which communications from me have ever been responded to by H. E.; to whom I am indebted for the utmost possible promptness, straight-forwardness and friendly courtesy, upon every occasion on which it ever became my duty to divert his attention from the numberless cares, the never ceasing renewal of which must render the post he fills, at least to any incumbent who pretends to discharge its duties (which few have ever done at all, and none after his fashion,) one of the most arduous tests that the mental and bodily strength of man was ever subjected to.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Ob't serv't
A. P. Hill.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL
DE HACIENDA
DE CUBA

Incluso en oficio No. 34 fecha Habana 8 de Octubre de 1825.

Mto Cornal Tomo 5 fo. 37—

Rec 13 Dcv 7 Octubre de 825—

Con ftha. de ayer me ha consultado el Sor Consejero honl. Auditor de Guerra lo que sigue.

" Escmo Sor. = El Auditor de Conformidad á lo que
" propone el Caballero Fiscal 1º del Juzgado en la
representacion antecedente, opina que es de ratificar-
se la providencia dictada por V.E. en 1º de Se-
tiembre ult. acerca de la entrada en esta Isla
de hombres de Color procedentes de paises estran-
geros, cumpliendose estrictamente sin ninguna
alteracion asi como las demas dictadas en el
mismo particular, haciendose la correspondiente
Comunicacion con Copia del dictamen fiscal
y esta Consulta si mereciese la aprobacion
" de V.E. á los Señores Consules Britanico y de
" los Estados Unidos de America."

Conforme con el antecedente dictamen he ra-
tificado mi providencia á q.e se refiere, y lo digo
á V.S. acompañandole Copia de la exposicion
fiscal en respuesta á la of.a de 9. de Setiembre
ult.o sobre este particular.

Dios

gue. á N. S. mt. al. Habana 12. de D
ciembre de 1837.

Sr. Consul gen.l de los E. U. de America.

Exmo Sor. = El Fiscal dice: que p.a la ajustada providencia q.l en 1.o de Set.e ult.o tubo á bien V.E. circular, p.a q.l ala Sombra de ningun pretexto se permita la entrada en esta Ysla de hombres de color esclavos ó libertos procedentes de paises estrangeros no era necesaria la expresa y terminante prevencion, q.e contiene la R.l orden de 12. de Marzo ult.o á que se refiere, estando vigentes las leyes de estos dominios, q.e lo prohiben; El Bando solemne publicado en esta Ciudad en 25. de Febrero de 1796.; su ratificacion de 9. de Julio de 1829.; la R.l orden de 6. de Agosto de 1831.; la Circular de 28. de Julio de 1832. repetida en 3. de Enero de 1835, y lo q.e es mas, la necesidad de salvar el Pais del inminente riesgo en q.e lo ponen los fanaticos esfuerzos del mal entendido y peor aplicado celo filantropico de las Sociedades establecidas en Inglaterra y en los Estados Unidos del Norte de America para abolir la esclavitud de los negros, de las cuales, que en el ultimo punto ascienden ya á 523. se han diseminado multitud de agentes, emisarios de su doctrina p.a propagarla p.r todos los medios q.e puede sugerirle el errones proposito de su instituto, el espiritu de especulacion, y el siniestro influjo de las pasiones. = Semejantes tentativas no han podido ocultarse á la sabia penetracion de V.E. ni á la activa solicitud con q.e vela por la seguridad de la Ysla y p.r el bien del Estado.

Varios son los datos de q. tiene conocimiento este ministerio y que podian citarse p.a comprovar lo util y necesario de aquella medida; pero graduando los graves inconvenientes de su referencia, la creyaria en la segura confianza de que en todos tiempos serán notorios los Motivos de publica conveniencia q.e la impulsáron; y por lo tanto contraido á las observaciones que han presentado á V.E. los Sres. Consules de Inglaterra y de los Estados Unidos, en solicitud de su reforma, concluirá en q.e á su juicio, no son bastantes al efecto, ni hay advitrio p.a que se suspenda el dcho determinado. = En otro caso no creyaria este Ministerio entrar en la polemica de los puntos q.e se ponen en cuestion, seguro del lauro, á la luz de la sana razon, sin necesidad de otro apoyo que el Mismo Conocimiento de sus autores y el de la buena fé con q.e reconocen el derecho, q.e tiene todo „ Soberano p.a impedir la entrada en su territorio „ de los estrangeros en grāl. de ciertos individuos, ó en „ ciertos casos segun fuere necesario p.a el bien del Estado", con cuya premisa bastaria preguntarles, si ignoran p.r ventura la existencia de las mencionadas Sociedades, su objeto y los medios q.e ponen en practica p.a conseguirlo, y si podia caber en la Moralidad de sus principios, pretender, q.e siendo cierto y conocido el mal, se cense entre las medidas analogas de precaverlo, la impugnada, por el gravamen q.e puedan esperimentar los especuladores de tomar á Sueldo estipendio, p.a el equipage de los Buques personas blancas,

en lugar delos negros y mulatos q.s p.a ello deti-
nan. = Como V.E. ha prevenido con prudente oportuni-
dad todos los inconvenientes p.a hacer menos sensible
la detencion de aquellas personas dispondrá, que
mientras se proporcionaba el deposito establecido en
el Quartel de la Fuerza, situado ála cabeza del
Muelle pral. de este Puerto, donde puedan ser soco-
ridos con facilidad por los Capitanes con el diario
alimento, se mantubieran en departamento se-
parado de la Carcel, sin exigirles Catedage ni cau-
sarles otra molestia, nada tiene que pedir este
Ministerio sino que se comunique álos mencio-
nados Sores. Consules lo resuelto en Contesta-
cion á sus anteriores oficios para los efectos
consiguientes á su cumplimiento. Habana 9.
de Diciembre de 1837. = Exmo Señor. = Pedro
de Alcantara.

Es copia.

Por ausen.a del Sr. Secret.o

Anr.o de Soto

Gobierno Político y Militar de la HABANA

Inclosure in No. 1 from Consul Gen.l dated 4th Feb.y 1838.

Consul Genl. No. 37.

Rec.d Saturday eve. at 9 Clock
Jany 20th 1838. Sealed, the wafer of
the cover was dampt

Por el oficio de V. S. de ayer quedo enterado de lo que me manifiesta con respecto á la extraccion que se hizo del Bergantin americano Athalia de Cinco hombres de su tripulacion á su entrada en el Puerto con arreglo á mi disposicion relativa á la gente de Color de raza africana, esclavos ó libres, Con lo demas á que se refiere: en su Consecuencia digo á V. S. por respuesta que he dispuesto se entreguen los dos individuos que trata, y que Con esta misma fha. he hecho las Convenientes prevenciones p.a que en lo sucesivo se haga la debida distincion entre aquella y esta Clase de personas, Como igualmente al Capitan del Puerto p.a que no se saque de abordo ninguno de la primera Citada Clase hasta que el Buque haya afianzado sus velas y quede fondeado con la debida seguridad

Dios gue á V. S. muchos años
Habana 19. de Enero de 1838.

Sor. Consul gral. de los Estados Unidos de America.

Sent with the endorsement "de Preferencia" for calling the Capt. Gen'l's imme-
diate & particular attention to it.

to Consul Trist's letter No 37.

Enclosure in No 38. Consulate of the U. S. Havana.

Consulate of the U. States of America

Havana, Jan'y 18th 38

On the 16th inst, the american Brig Athalia entered this port, and five of her crew were taken from her, under Your Excellency's order respecting men of color, slaves or free. On yesterday, I was informed by the master that two of the five are not of the class designated in said order, but Indians, descendants of the aborigines of America. In various parts of the United States, particularly in the State of Rhode Island, which is almost exclusively maritime, in the pursuits of its inhabitants as well as its geographical position, there are many of these descendants, with more or less mixture of the white blood, from the primitive occupants of the country. They are totally distinct in every respect from the African race, and are neither slaves nor in any way descended from slaves. A large portion of them are marineros. - The said master also stated that he had understood at the Capitania del Puerto, that a note from this Consulate, respecting this fact, would procure the immediate rectification of the mistake; and an oficio was accordingly addressed to that office. But to day I am informed that an application to Y. E. will be requisite.

I beg leave therefore to request of Y. E. that the necessary order be issued for the restoration of these men

to

to their vessel; and to suggest the propriety of such directions for the government of the officers immediately charged with the execution of Y. E^y. order, as will secure against the recurrence of a misapplication of it^s letter and spirit, attended with such hardship to the sufferers, and such inconvenience to the Ship masters.

I beg leave further to represent to Y. E., that the inconvenience necessarily resulting from said order has in many instances, according to the representations made to me, been very unnecessarily aggravated, by the manner of carrying it into effect. — Vessels coming into Port have had the greater part of their crews taken from them them, without allowing time to the master to take in his sails or make any of the necessary arrangements for a safe mooring. — In one instance, an American Brig from Rhode Island got a ground on entering the harbor, and before the master could take in his sails even, every seaman he had was taken from him, and he was left in that situation, with none but himself, his mate and a small cabin boy on board. —

I am convinced that Y. E. never intended that such proceedings as these should take place, at a moment too, so critical as that of coming into Port; and I doubt not that the necessary instructions will be given, to allow time to any vessel which shall enter the port to come to a safe mooring, and make every arangement for her security, before the master shall be disturbed by

any

any order to produce his crew, from the officer charged with the execution of the regulation concerning men of color.

I am, with the highest consideration
Y. E.ª Obt. Servt.
N. P. Trist.

To H. E. the Captain General
&c &c
&c.

Rec. 22d. 1838.
Read

(1.

Confidential
Florida Archives.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, Jan: 23. 1838.

To the Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

In the hope of bringing the business of the Florida Archives to a final close before the Christmas holydays should set in, and with a good prospect of accomplishing that purpose, I had, for some time previous, been exerting myself to the utmost on the subject, and devoting to it all the time that could be employed on it, when, on the evening of the 4th of December, being then in the enjoyment of unusually good health, I was suddenly arrested at my office by a severe attack of fever.

By the time my convalescence was fairly established, the proximity of the holydays had produced its usual effects here upon the official world, and they have not yet entirely ceased. This is the favorite period for visits to the country, and every man who can leave the city does so. In every department, the week or ten days immediately preceding Christmas are occupied in despatching business as exclusively as possible with a view to all the officers of any grade being able to leave the field to subordinates, & absent themselves for two or three weeks; and, of course, matters of urgency in respect to time take precedence of all others.

Sub=

Subsequently to Los Reyes, (Kings' day) which is the earliest starting point for business in the new year, another period of two or three weeks is necessarily occupied in making up for the lee way in current business.

At the time when I was taken sick, I was in daily expectation of the Intendente's action (which I was sure would be approbatory) upon a Report from Dn Antonio Cortez, (a Contador appointed for the immediate conduct of the business,) in relation to a collection of documents made at the Archive of the Intendencia, and to others set apart at the Factory Archive, which had been honestly and thoroughly explored and sifted.

My proposal had been favorably reported upon by Señor Cortez; and this report wanted only the approval of Señor Zamorra, and then of the Intendente (both of which I felt no doubt of) to lead with certainty to the final delivery of the documents to me in the course of a week or two. My illness, however, (which proved not ill timed, as Señor Cortez fell sick one or two days after,) by causing the loss of that week or two, has been attended with the effect of throwing the whole business back until this time. The Intendente

dente returned from a visit to his estate near Mariel only yesterday week; and it is as yet too soon to expect that he will have found time to bestow a thought upon any business admitting of postponement. Nothing is to be gained by attempting to hurry these people beyond their accustomed gait; particularly in a business wherein so much depends upon the spirit in which it is conducted.

The utter impossibility of finding time both to ~~[illegible]~~ bestow upon the task of procuring the archives the degree of attention which its successful management required, and meanwhile to keep you informed of my proceedings and the various circumstances by which these were necessarily influenced, in the detail necessary to enable you to form a judgment of them, — this impossibility has caused me to postpone the latter branch of my charge until the first should be brought to a conclusion.

Among the documents, there are many of interest, and more which would have proved very valuable, had they been obtained eight or ten years ago, before the decisions were had upon the great land claims. Even then, however,

they

they would, to prove of real use, have required to be arranged, digested and explained by some one qualified for the task by such an acquaintance with both the principles and the routine of Spanish administration as could not be expected in american lawyers or judges, whether of high or low grade. Indeed the proceedings on the subject of Louisiana & Florida land claims which have come under my notice, betray an even greater deficiency of such knowledge than was to be expected.

Considering the magnitude of the interests involved, it strikes me as very surprising that our government did not, at the very outset, send one or more competent persons to this place, and to Madrid too if necessary, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the operations of the Spanish government in these particulars; and to draw up such a report as would have enabled our lawyers and judges to use understandingly the Spanish documents that might come into their hands. Without a guide of this nature, how was it possible that confusion & error should not result from the attempt of our tribunals to ground their proceedings upon documents produced to them by interested individuals, aware of the prevailing

vailing utter want of the information indispensable to a correct estimate of their validity, their force or even their authenticity!

Had this course been adopted at the time of the purchase of Louisiana, what frauds would it have prevented, and what trouble & expence would it have spared the government! Even now, late as it is, it may still be worth while to adopt it. Should the government be of this opinion, and should a disposition exist to commit the task to me, I think that I might venture to undertake it: — not in the expectation of perfectly fulfilling it, but in the belief that I should be able to produce something that would amply repay to the public any expenditure that it might have called for. Even conducted with reference to this moderate standard, however, it would be a toilsome and vexatious piece of work, (as every one must be, in which any dependence exists upon Spanish officials) and one wherein I am by no means anxious to engage, and would not be at all willing to engage except for a very

liberal

liberal remuneration.

Among the documents embraced in the collection I have made, which may be considered as possessed of a particular present or prospective value, are those relating to the famous Bastrop claim, — of which they present a connected history, from the inception of the business down to the Royal Order in 1802, disapproving (which, of course, annulled) the transfer made by Bastrop to Abraham Morehouse. The Crown, it appears, never acted directly upon the grant to Bastrop, either to approve or disapprove it. The Intendencia of Louisiana had recommended its disapproval; but before any action had been taken upon it at Madrid, Abraham Morehouse presented himself at New Orleans, as a purchaser from Bastrop, and petitioned the Intendencia to be admitted as such. This became, therefore, the point first claiming a decision; and it was settled by the Crown's disapproving the transfer from Bastrop to Morehouse: leaving untouched, the question as to the approval or disapproval of the grant to Bastrop himself. Towards the post=

postponement of this question several causes cooperated. The grant to Baron de Bastrop was part of a contract, entered into with him by the Governor of Louisiana, for forming a settlement in Ouachita, (in pursuance of the policy of his Court, to people that province, as a barrier for the protection of Mexico against the restless and encroaching spirit of the people of the United States,) and the grant was conditioned upon the establishment of a certain number of families in that district.

For disapproving the substitution of Morehouse to Bastrop, there existed the obvious motive, that, whereas the former was a German nobleman, who would bring out good, loyal subjects from Europe, the latter was an Anglo-American adventurer, who would be sure to infest the country with those very wild spirits from the U. States, to keep whom at a distance from the Silver Kingdom constituted the sole motive for disturbing the solitude of the Ouachita bears and panthers. On the other hand, for delaying to act upon the grant to Bastrop, until it should be seen how far the condition could be fulfilled by him

him, there were, in addition to the general indolent and dilatory character of that court, the obvious motives, — a real desire that the condition should be fulfilled, — and an indisposition to disapprove a grant made, under contract, by a Spanish Governor of a province, while there was a possibility that all necessity for a measure affording such ground of complaint and imputation might be obviated by the failure of the grantee to fulfil his part of the agreement.

When I last met with Colo. Joseph M. White of Florida, (who, according to his printed letter to Mr. Hackley, has never failed in a single one of these claims) he evinced great solicitude to know if I had discovered anything, and if anything what, relative to the Bastrop grant. He had just returned from Madrid, where he had "purchased upwards of 300 volumes of Spanish law"; and probably had obtained access to, (perhaps possession of) the correspondence between the Spanish Court and its functionaries at New Orleans in regard to this claim. Such was the impression made on me; and that he wished to ascertain

certain — as a necessary basis to his plan of operations — how much of the truth of the case our Government might be expected to be able to bring to light. I pottessed, at that time, but a faint glimmering of it myself: having seen only enough to impress me with the idea, that the character of this grant, in itself and in the circumstances attending it, was such as to render it by no means probable that it had ever been sanctioned by the Crown. But, of course, I left Mr. White altogether in the dark on the subject.

Causes similar to those which have prevented me from keeping you informed of my proceedings, — (and in addition thereto, the fact, that a part of the disbursements made by me have been of such a nature, that if they are to be explained at all in my accounts, this could not be safely done until the business should be entirely concluded,) have governed me in regard to the rendering of my accounts in this business.

I have every reason to be confident that these causes

causes will all cease to operate in the course of two or three weeks from this time.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. Obt. Servt.

A. P. Hill

Rec'd. March 12th 1838

Wheil

Havana, Feb. 24. '38

Dear Sir,

On arranging my papers the other day, preparatory to a change of residence, I came across the enclosed card of C. Gobrecht, the Philadelphia seal engraver, which I put by several years ago, chiefly on account of the Eagle, which is decidedly the handsomest, if not the only handsome one, I ever saw. — (There is but one objection to it, — the mistake of putting the olive branch & arrows in the wrong claws.) — I doubt whether you can find as good a one to adopt for the Consular seals: — nor for the Diplomatic button, which, of course, is under the regulation of your Department. —

Mr. Poinsett is a man of taste, and would, I should think, take pleasure in subjecting the vagaries of those who have devised eagles for the army buttons to some rule. — As for the Navy Button, it is a perfect monster, — the anchor is bolt upright, and the Eagle poised on the centre of the stock, (which does not show) looks as if he were skewered on the shank. — The Marine corps button, which was attached by mistake, to a coat ordered by me from England, looks very ingenious. A little Eagle is flying through the air, tugging at a cable, to which is suspended an anchor that seems to be oscillating about, like the knot at the end of a kite tail. — These are small matters: but it is annoying, in trifles even, where taste might be displayed, and something pleasing to the eye be produced, to see one's countrymen, ~~[illegible]~~ conspicuous for vulgar, Brummagem conceits. — All other nations have these things regulated by artists & men of taste. We leave them to the chance conceits of Birmingham button makers, aided perhaps by suggestions from midshipmen or Boatswains mates, as to the



Rec'd March 7 '38

[redacted]

[redacted]

Sor.e Dr. Nicolas P. Trist, Consul de los EE. UU. del Nor

Havana.

68 reals
or $8 50/100!

Is not this too outrageous
an exaction to be submitted
to without a word at Madrid?

Rec'd with the Consul's letter of 10th March 1838.

Rec.d 26th March.

Consulate of the U. States of America.

Havana, March 10th 1838

Honble John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose three packets which have just come to hand under an envelope from the Consul of the U.S. at Tampico, and which constituted about two thirds of the contents of that envelope, (also enclosed herein, to call your attention to the bare faced extortion of 2440 reals on a Ship letter,) the remaining third consisting of letters, apparently private, addressed to individuals in various parts of the U. States and other countries.

Of these three packets, two, from our Consulate at the City of Mexico, are addressed to the Collector of the Customs at New Orleans; and whilst one of these bears an endorsement showing it to be for the Department of State, and consequently a sufficient instruction to me to send it to Washington by the most direct opportunity; the other bears no endorsment of the kind, and would therefore be sent by me to New Orleans, but for the terms of the letter to me from Mr. McCall, accompanying

Jaunying these packets, wherein they are described as "three packages directed to the Secretary of State at Washington", and I am requested to "forward them by the first good conveyance."

This placed me in a dilemma which could be solved only by my taking the liberty to open the packet, the address upon the back of which was contradicted by the statement made of its destination by the person ~~by~~ through whom it came ~~it came~~ to my hands, who likely enough, had received from the writer more particular information than that contained on its back, while on the other hand, it was far from impossible that this contradiction had arisen from mere oversight. — Not only was I left in doubt as to whether it was intended for Washington or New Orleans, but it was evidently far from improbable that it contained letters for New Orleans, Pensacola and Washington, in regard to which it might be highly important to the public service that they should be separated here, to be dispatched by the earliest opportunity to their respective destinations. — I therefore opened the packet, and found it to contain an unsealed letter for Mr Breedlove, a second for Mr James Birch Thompson, New Orleans, — and a third for Mr N Longworth Cincinnati; there appeared a small packet, addressed "to any Post Master in the United States

of

of North America", (which for similar reasons I opened and found to contain four letters, for Peter Harmony New York, Stanhope Provost, Do. — N.B. Forbes Boston and Benjamin Bangs Do.) and finally two dispatches for yourself and the Secretary of the Navy, which I herewith enclose.

Mr. McCalls letter to me, which is under date of the 20th ultimo, mentions that the French have a squadron of 8 sail at Vera Cruz. — To these are to be added a splendid frigate of the first class and ~~three~~ two brigs which sailed from hence on the 25th ult. —

They will no doubt, if they are so wise as to content themselves therewith, get as many promises as would suffice to sink the whole fleet, were they to weigh but a grain a piece; but that the Mexican authorities will ~~ever~~ never behave ~~to have~~ themselves decently towards any foreigners in their power, until they receive some such lesson as the occupation of Vera Cruz and Tampico, (which I believe our present W. India squadron competent to effect) and a rigorous blockade of their western coast, — is a truth that will become apparent to the whole world in due course of time.

I am Sir, very resp.ly

Your Obt. Servt.

J. P. Wilkins.

Recd. May 5. 1838
W. Thatcher
W. Hunt

Dr Sir,

W. Montgomery arrived in the very nick of time both in regard to his travels & yr Mrs Forsyth's sugar. — He went this morning by an accidental vessel (put in by mere chance) for Trujillo & Omoa. — The sugar will go Monday or Tuesday, by a vessel for Balte — a chance that has occurred in consequence of the Captain & mate both dying at sea. — General Tacon sails tomorrow morning. 'Tis now 9 P. M. and, having been close at work all day, I am fagged to death. Instead of rest tomorrow, I must be in by 8 tomorrow morning to go through another gold-coat ceremony — that of accompanying him out of the harbor.

Yrs very sincerely

J. P. Wells

Saturday night Apr. 21. 38

By this opportunity I send you the precious kernel for another 20 $ of postage from Tampico.

Ezekiel is a fine fellow— The
choice of Jacob— (the Spanish Hic=
cory— we have in our woods a Spanish
oak) himself.

a number of dispatches from the home quarter. — This formed
part of an open envelope, & a newspaper directed to
me. — I slipped out the Gazette forwarded the dis-
patches, without to the Secy of
breaking the seals State Jasper April 13. 1838
of the envelope, and
it was only by mere accident that
I discovered this writing on the inside. Jno. F. M'Call

In his letter to me the Consul refers to dispatches
for you which have never come to hand — Sunday morning, 1 A.M.

Don Nicolas [illegible]

Hon John Forsyth
Secretary of State
&c

Consul de los Estados Unidos
de America

YNDIAS

Gazetas

Habana

See within

Recd May 10 1838 No. 39.
M Van

(D)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, April 20th 1838.

To the Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the two oficios addressed to me by General Tacon and his successor General Espeleta, upon the occasion of the "Gobierno" of this City and Jurisdiction, and the Captain Generalcy of the Island, passing from the former to the latter, together with copies of my Answers to the same.

These bear the marks of the very unfavorable circumstances under which they were written, particularly that to General Tacon, which was the hurried production of the evening of a day of unusually hard work, uncommonly fruitful, besides, of interruptions: so that both my body and mind were completely exhausted,

and

and I should not have dreamt of engaging
in any exertion of either, but for my -
learning on my way home to a late
dinner, that General Jacon had received
the replies of all the other Consuls,
which would be put in type the next
day, in order to appear in the subsequent
day's paper, and it was therefore desir-
-able that mine should be sent in
early enough to be of the company. -

Willing a unwilling, and push
a pegged, therefore, my mind had, under
these circumstances, no option but to
engage in the task, however unfit its
condition therefor. Similar circumstances,
although not in equal pace, presided
over the birth of the shades of the two
letters, neither of which I had time
to bring within more reasonable dimen-
-sions, and which do their full share
in corroborating the imputation of
prolixity cast upon American speakers

and

and writers.

That to General Jacon, however, could not have been brought within the compass most suitable to such occasions, without being made to consist merely of common-place generalities; which, owing the very special respect I entertain for him, and # the very special grounds upon which it rests, I was desirous to avoid. —

Somewhat of specification of the obligations conferred by him, seemed necessary, by presenting palpable motives for genuine feelings of esteem and gratitude, to mean the occasion from the character which it was likely to assume, of a mere pageant for the production of thread-bare and unmeaning formulas of respect, regret, and all the etcetera: and that it should be so redeemed, I considered due, not only to Justice, so far as it regarded General Jacon, but apart from all considerations of a personal nature, due also to good policy. —

Even

Even if feelings of gratitude were not to
be indulged in any way upon such
an occasion, for their own sake, it would still, I thought,
be very impolitic to miss such an
opportunity to express them, by way
of manifesting a strong sense on our
part of the public good effected by
him, and letting the people of the
country know that foreigners (by the
by, one of the principal grounds of
the hatred borne him by the natives
is, that he "favored foreigners" - which
is true only so far as it means that
he extended to them an even-handed
justice, which, indeed, compared with
their previous situation, may be called
favor and partiality,) could measure,
appreciate and publish to the world,
the difference between the state
of things established by Tacon, and
that which he found prevailing here.

Down

Down to the very last moment, this noble old man rose in my estem on every single occasion on which I had an opportunity to observe the workings of the quick, strong common-sense, and the unvarnished probity which, with his rock-like firmness, are his chief characteristics. — The good which he has done the country is not to be cal-culated; and yet he is hated, — and that too by very worthy individuals of both sexes, — with a bitterness and cordiality which could not be exceeded had he been the most venal and inhuman Scoundrel in the world. —

I have already apprised you of the chief cause which has given rise to this feeling, — which was unquestionably a great defect in his character, — a distrust and contempt of the creoles, which, instead of seeking to conceal, he seemed rather to take a pleasure in displaying,

or

or at least, in allowing to take their
course without obstruction or disguise.
This feeling might, however, have been ever
so strong in him, and ever so freely
indulged, and still have failed to
produce the effect which has flowed
from it, had he only evinced some
little regard for persons. Had he only
selected a few of the leading creole
families and individuals, and allowed
to their empeños the influence which
they had ever exercised, he might have
been to all the vulgar herd quite as
cruel and harsh a tyrant as they give
him the credit of having been, and yet
a very fine fellow. But, what a monster
of a man, what a brute of a vulgarian,
not to feel the difference between a
Marques and a Zapatero, ó blanco ó moreno.
a man against whose brutal swoops
no wing could afford protection, - whose
churlish insolence was proof against

all

all cajoleries: - Who, for instance, if the favorite caleseo (a class that used to be prolific of knaves,) of the Conde de A. were to be found with a pointed knife about his person, would pursue the same course precisely towards this distinguished and aristocratic caleseo, that he would under the same cir- - cumstances, towards any poor, ragged and bootless rider of the most rattling hack in the City; and who would prove as immoveable as any rock could, to all empeños or influences in the subject, come from whom they might, be it the Conde himself or the Conde's mother, or sister or mis- - tress. A pretty Captain General truly! with whom, in the discharge of his official duties, an empeño of the all potent Condesa de Fernandina, - the leader of the ton (whether it regards dress, the opera, opera men, or creole -

political

political man,) would be just as power-
-less as that of one of the frail sisters of
the Calle Obra-pia, of whom, as well
as of onions and potatoes, "El Norte"
sends out every fall a number of
ventures. To one familiar as you are,
Sir, with the character, I need not
say that one of the very highest pleasures
which a Spanish man or woman
knows is, that attending the display
of <u>influence</u>, - an exhibition of the
efficacy of his or her empleo. The more
the cause, of course the greater the display
of efficacy, and the more intense the
enjoyment. — After this, it is needless
to say what Tacon was in their eyes;
and that, although I was wrong in a
statement made by me on a former
occasion, that the creoles were to a
man and woman his enemies, —
(seeing that among the "working men",
there are some who appreciate his
worth

worth in some measure, and like him,) yet that statement is litterally true so far as regards the class whose sympathies might be considered as entitled to consideration! Had he conciliated this class of natives, the blessings he has conferred upon the country would have been left to work their proper effect upon the minds of the patient and kind hearted peasantry, who if they associate unpleasant feelings with the name ~~of~~ the one man whose works have proved him their friend, do so only because they have been taught by word to consider it by name of ~~him as~~ a tyrant:— The rich gentry could secure their persons and property within doors by bolts & bars; and elsewhere, by never being in the open air except in a rapidly driven volante. But the lower orders had never had a taste of the blessing of security against open violence, in doors or out of doors, until he decreed that there should be no robberies & no assassinations; and if he did not afford to all classes

an

an equally effectual protection against robbery in the name of the law; it was only because it would have taken over him a life-time to do so; although the terror of his name was not without its influence upon the doings of official robbers as well as of others.

Tacon is a true Castilian Caballero, of lofty bearing & commanding presence upon occasions of ceremony. Upon all others he has always been to me, and under my observation, just as plain and unpretending & cordial a man, as if he had never been out of the United States. In this respect, Ezpeleta seems to be of the same school, which, I am assured, he is in more important particulars; and his being selected by Tacon for his successor is a strong warrant that he will prove so. — The Cabo Subalterno & Inspector General is the officer who upon the death or removal of the Captain General, ~~fills~~ occupies the post until filled again by a special appointment. The Cabo here (Gen. Cadaval) was a very uncongenial and unfit person. Tacon represented the importance of having in the office a man of different stamp, one fit to succeed him permanently and not merely ad interim, and who should enjoy meanwhile the advantage of being near him. His

measures

measures in this respect resulted in the arrival here last summer; at Cabo Sabatteros, of Erpeleta, a Lieut. General, like himself.

An intimate, personal friend of Jacon, and likely to be equally so of Erpeleta, (the Centor of the pests, a very honest lawyer and fine-fellow, with whom I am on cordial terms) tells me that Jacon recommended to Erpeleta, in the most particular manner, the foreign Consuls & the interests over which they watch, and that I may rely upon the recommendation being held in special remembrance

Some weeks since, after the news had arrived that the order recalling Jacon would come by the first packet, I went, for the first time, to take a family dinner with him, without special invitation. As we stood together after dinner, he introduced the subject of this news, and stated his intention to embark for France instead of the United States, which he was anxious, both because his son was there and because he wished much to become acquainted with the country, to visit; but could not at this moment, owing to his extreme sensibility to cold. (Ever in this climate he was always hermetically shut up within doors, although he scarcely ever omitted his afternoon ride of

inspection

inspection.)

I took occation to say that, had the probability of his departure been known, and had not our Squadron been kept away by the occupation given to it by the Indians & Mexicans, I felt sure that it would have afforded the President and the Commodore also great pleasure to offer him a suitable passage to our country; where, he might be assured, he would find always a very cordial reception. This, he replied, he was aware of, from the tone of our press towards him, which far exceeded his merits. The remark was made with an unaffected frankness which belongs to him, and shows you that although he does not affect to underrate his merits, his own estimate of them is modest and unalloyed with vain glory.

His departure was a Scene, the like of which has never been witnessed here. Although I have no time to describe it, I must not omit to mention the cordial Spirit in which Capt. Howard of the Revenue Cutter Madison (our only man of war in port, which had just arrived from Key West) spontaneously entered into the business, and the handsome Style in which he performed his part. He sailed out of port for the express purpose of showing respect to the man & to the flag from which he was receiving every honor that could be rendered, and gave him a farewell Salute at sea: an incident that proved very gratifying indeed to the Spaniards on board of the Steamer in which the Consular corps had accompanied the Captain General's Ship.

I have written this Scrawl in great haste, & until a very late hour, that it may go by the Color, which sails early tomorrow morning.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr obt Servt
N. P. Trist

Rec^d with Consul Fridays No. 39.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana April 18th 1838.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's favor of the 16th inst, informing me that, in virtue of a Royal Decree, issued by Her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name of Her Catholic Majesty Dª Isabel 2ª, you had, on that day been invested with the command of Captain General of this Island.

At the same time, I am honored with copies of the several proclamations issued upon this occasion by Your Excellency and Your Excellency's predecessor. To no other foreign country is an event of this nature so necessarily, so extensively or so deeply interesting as it is to that which I have the honor to represent; and in offering, as I beg leave to do, my sincere felicitations upon this distinguished mark of the confidence inspired by Your Excellency's past career, and my earnest hope that your future fortune may correspond thereto, I can form no better wish

for

for the very numerous class of my country men who have direct and special personal interests in the prosperity of this magnificent Island, and consequently in the way in which it may be Governed, than that the expectation awakened by Your Excellency's Proclamation may be fulfilled, in the continuance of the same good order and personal security — with the numberless advantages which necessarily follow in their train — the enjoyment of which we owe to the noble virtues and the eminent qualifications which have made the name of Don Miguel Tacon a familiar sound throughout our immense territory, and given to it the power to awaken always in the bosoms of such of us as visit this island, a feeling of security and sentiments of esteem, of confidence and of affection. —

I have the honor to be,
with the most distinguished consideration
Your Excellency's
Ob.t Serv.t
[illegible] S. P. Trist

His Excellency Don Joaquin de Espeleta
&c &c Captain General &c &c &c

(Copy)

Consulate of the U. S. of America
Havana, April 19th. 1850

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's favor of the 16th inst. communicating a copy of the Royal Order, under which you had, on that day, transferred to Lieutenant General Don Joaquin de Espeleta, the high trusts, from which her Majesty the Queen Regent, in compliance with Your Excellency's reiterated request, and in consideration of Your Excellency's inferior health had consented to relieve you, at the same time conferring upon you, as a proof of her distinguished appreciation of your eminent merits and services, the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece. At the same time I am honored with copies of the several Proclamations ipued upon this occasion by Your Excellency and Your Excellency's succesor, and one of the pamphlet presenting a summary view of the government of this City and Island during Your Excellency's term of service.

Of the high deserts attested by

this

this crowning distinction from the hands of
your Sovereign, none can entertain a deeper or
more grateful sense than myself. The short
period since I first beheld you land upon
these shore has yielded to many harvests of
public benefits, that it is scarcely less diffi-
-cult to realise that they are the produce of
so small a number of years, than that they
should have resulted from the labors of one
man. Of the fruits of those labors, so far as
they could be participated in by foreigners,
that nation has necessarily enjoyed the largest
share, whose friendly shore is barely beneath
the horizon of La Cabaña, whose flag is ever
waving from the signal-staff of the Morro,
whose citizens crowd the wharves and the
streets and the highways, pursuing their
avocations of business or roaming about wher-
-ever curiosity or pleasure may direct their
steps, and at all places and all hours, by
night as by day, enjoying in its utmost
fulness the sense of personal security, in a
place, the bare name of which, but a few
years back, if pronounced in any part of
the United States, conjured up directly the
picture of the assassin and his knife.
Enjoying, as they do, the largest foreign share

in

in the numerous benefits resulting from your Excellency's administration, with them also may be expected to exist the most extensive and the deepest sense of the obligation. And there too, may I assure Your Excellency, it will be found. In no foreign land would it prove so difficult for General Jacon to travel incognito, as in that where nothing in the nature of a passport is known; and in no part of its wide extent could he travel, and fail to find in the same steam boat or rail road-car, american citizens in whom his name is associated with sentiments of respect and confidence and a disposition to do him service.

If such be the general effect of the services rendered by Your Excellency, so far as reflected upon my countrymen, it cannot fail to be in a special manner experienced by the individual among them whose position has placed him the most directly under their influence, and made him the most particularly and fully aware of their nature and extent. Of these obligations conferred indirectly upon us by Your Excellency's administration, as well as those of a more particular nature, for which I have

so

so often had to return thanks, the strong sense entertained by me is well known to the Government whose Agent I am, and who are aware, that frequent as have been the occasions arising out of our extensive intercourse with this place, for encroaching with petty details upon the time already insufficient apparently for the most weighty of the cares with which you were oppressed, your door has ever been open to me, and those occasions have ever been met by Your Excellency, not only in the justest and most friendly spirit, but with a degree of special attention far exceeding any expectations which could be formed from the occupant of a post, for the more general and important of the duties of which, as fulfilled by Your Excellency, it seemed scarcely possible that any activity or steadiness of industry could suffice.

That the departure of one who has established such titles as these to confidence in his use of power, and grateful affection for his person, should occasion deep and enduring sorrow, is unavoidable. It will find however, some alleviation in the reflection, that what is one loss is

Your

Your Excellency's gain, that upon this theatre, where every thing accomplished seemed but to open to you vistas to new fields of exertion, the little bodily strength left to Your Excellency could not much longer have supplied the incessant demands of the indefatigable spirit that has undermined your constitution; and that by remaining here you would probably have lost the opportunity which may possibly now be afforded you, of enjoying before you die, repose for a retrospect. For this, if Your Excellency has proved himself regardless of other riches, you have at least laid by an ample provision of the most precious of all, in the consciousness which you carry with you, that your intentions have always been animated by a patriotic zeal which never slumbered, and been governed by an inflexible spirit of right, proof against all temptations and all influences; and that if the various results have, in their nature or extent, fallen short of your aims, you still leave behind you monuments which any man at the close of the longest career, might contemplate with just pride as the work of his whole life.—

Fa

For one possessed of this consciousness, and loaded with the highest distinctions his Sovereign could confer, no wish remains to be formed, than that the evening of his life may be unchequered by any vicissitude that might alloy the happiness of which it is the best security.

This wish, none can now express to Your Excellency with more truth, or will more faithfully cherish than

Your Excellency's

Very obliged and faithful Serv.t

pro J. P. Grist

Capitanía General de la Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba

Archivo Colonial Mitis No. 39.

Ucs. Apr 17. '38

Jacons last.
with his Proclamations.

Al Exmo. Sor Secret. de estado y del Despo de la Guerra me dice con fha de 5. de Enero ult.o lo siguiente.

„Exmo Sor= Atendiendo S. M. la Reyna Gobernadora á las reiteradas instas de V.E. pa. que le exonere de los Cargos de Gob.r Cap.n Gral y Presid.te de la Audiencia de esa Isla, en q.e le es imposible continuar p.r el mal estado de su salud, ha venido en admitir la dimision de V.E. por su Rl Decreto de este dia, y queriendo darle una prueva del distinguido aprecio q.e le merecen sus relevantes meritos y servicios, le ha nombrado Caballero de la insigne orden del Toison de Oro; y asi mismo ha tenido á bien elegir p.a q.e suceda á V.E. en el espresado mando al Ten.te General D. Joaq.n Espeleta, Subinsp.r Gral. 2.o Cabo de esa Cap.a Gral.. De Rl orden lo digo á V.E. p.a „su conocim.to y Cumplimiento."

Y habiendo yo llevado á efecto la entrega de ambos mandos militar y Politico al Exmo Sor D. Joaquin Espeleta con fha del dia de hoy, lo participo á V.S. p.a su Gob.o y efectos Correspondientes.

Dios

que á V. S. m.d.d Habana 16. de M

1907

Sr. Consul Gral. de los E. U. de Norteamerica

AL EJERCITO DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

SOLDADOS:

El espíritu de subordinacion que os anima, vuestra lealtad, porte y conducta, han llenado mas de una vez mi alma de placer, y sirven de admiracion á nacionales y estrangeros.

A gran distancia de vuestros hogares sostenois la integridad de la monarquía, defendeis los derechos de ISABEL II, y dais repetidas pruebas de que sois españoles, y fieles à vuestros juramentos por carácter y profesion.

Dóciles á mi voz desde que me encargué del mando de esta Isla, os hicisteis acreedores à mi estimacion y à la gratitud nacional. Os dejo poseido de las mas tiernas impresiones; pero me reemplaza un General acreditado, lleno de virtudes, y buen conocedor del verdadero mérito.

Vuestros Gefes y Oficiales son tambien dignos del importante mando que respectivamente desempeñan. En las crísis, como en los sucesos prósperos, estuvieron sinceramente adictos à mi persona é identificados con vuestro bien y con el cumplimiento de todos sus deberes.

SOLDADOS: permaneced siempre celosos del nombre Español, subordinados, obedientes, fieles á la patria que os dió el ser; y no olvideis jamas la disciplina que os distingue, y que tanto enorgullece à vuestro antiguo Capitan General y compañero de armas.

Habana 16 de abril de 1838.

Miguel Tacon, marques de la Union de Cuba.

Oficina del Gobierno y Capitanía general por S. M.

HABITANTES DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Cuando en 1.° de Junio de 1834 me encargué del mando superior de esta Isla, ofrecí en una breve alocucion las mas positivas seguridades sobre mis inalterables principios de conducta y firmeza de carácter. Me resolví á emplear todas mis fuerzas en obsequio del procomunal, y me lisonjeo de que tales palabras nada tuvieron de formularias.

Desde entónces hasta ahora, no dejé pasar un momento que no haya consagrado á vuestro reposo y felicidad. Ataqué los abusos en todos los ramos de la administracion que estuvieron á mi cargo; trabajé sin treguas ni descanso para infundir respeto á vuestras propiedades, y restituiros la seguridad individual; y creo haber conseguido esos objetos tan importantes para vosotros, como satisfactorios para mi alma.

Ni las consideraciones del mas fuerte, ni la acepcion de personas, tuvieron jamas parte alguna en las deliberaciones. Accesible siempre al desgraciado, le puse á cubierto de los tiros de la perversidad, al paso que fuí inexorable con el delincuente, cualquiera que fuese su categoría y circunstancias, sin arredrarme las detracciones del malvado, ni los planes insidiosos de los enemigos declarados y encubiertos del órden y de la integridad nacional.

Vosotros sois buenos testigos de la completa mudanza que tuvo lugar en vuestro beneficio: lo son los estrangeros que llegan confiados á nuestros puertos, y las naciones que tienen activo comercio con esta opulenta y venturosa Isla. Dejo en ella memorias que serán siempre gratas á mi corazon, y pronunciadas simpatías en sus fieles y leales habitantes. Satisfecho de ellas y de la docilidad y confianza con que siempre habeis escuchado mi voz, la emplearè distante de este suelo en promover su felicidad, por cuantos medios se hallen á mi alcance.

Vela incesantemente sobre vuestros destinos S. M. la Reina Gobernadora; y al concederme el relevo, se ha servido designar para que me reemplace al Teniente general D. Joaquin de Ezpeleta. Conozco las virtudes y el temple de alma de mi digno y acreditado sucesor; y parto con el consuelo de que bajo su influencia y mando, continuareis disfrutando de todos los beneficios de la paz, esencialmente consignados en la inalterable conservacion de los vínculos que os unen á la madre patria.—Habana 16 de abril de 1838.

Miguel Tacon, marques de la Union de Cuba.

Oficina del Gobierno y Capitanía General por S. M.

...with Consul Trist's No. 39.

TANIA GENERAL
de la
SIEMPRE FIEL
LA DE CUBA

Rec.d 17th April 1838.—

Expeleta & first.
with his Proclamations.

En este dia he Recibido el mando de Capn Gral de esta Isla que S. M. la Reyna Gobernadora en nombre de su Augusta hija la Reyna D.a Isabel 2.a se ha dignado conferirme por Real Decreto espedido en 5 de Enero ultimo, cuyo aviso doy á V.S. para su conocimiento y efectos Respectivos.

Dios gue á V.S. muchos años Habana 16 de Abril de 1838.

Exmo Sor Cónsul Gral de los E. U. de Americo.

HABITANTES DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

La voluntad de la augusta Reina Gobernadora, à nombre de su hija la Reina Doña Isabel II, se ha dignado conferirme el Gobierno y Capitanía general de esta Isla, como espresa la Real órden de 5 de enero último, recibida por el correo marítimo, y cumplimentada hoy por el Teniente general D. Miguel Tacon.

Al hacerme cargo del complicado mando de esta parte de los dominios de S. M., no correspondería á su Real confianza, ni á lo que debo al pais de mi nacimiento, si escusase el menor trabajo ò fatiga que pudiera contribuir al bienestar, reposo, felicidad de sus habitantes y union con la Metrópoli. Una de sus principales bases, es la tranquilidad y seguridad pública: para conseguirlo me deja trazado el camino mi espresado digno y respetable antecesor el Marques de la Union de Cuba; y así me lo hace esperar tambien la sensatez y buen juicio de los apreciables habitantes de esta Isla.

Habana 16 de abril de 1838.

Joaquin de Ezpeleta.

Imprenta del Gobierno y Capitanía general por S. M.

AL EJERCITO DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

SOLDADOS:

No vengo á presentarme à vosotros por la primera vez. Mi destino de Sub–Inspector general de las tropas me ha ofrecido la ocasion de ver y tocar los diferentes elementos que componen los Regimientos de este Ejército, su instruccion, su règimen interior y su contabilidad. Estoy al cabo de vuestra disciplina, de vuestra subordinacion militar, y confio en que conservareis esas honrosas virtudes, continuando en el camino de la obediencia inalterable à vuestros superiores, como principal fundamento donde descansan las providencias del que manda para administrar justicia y asegurar el reposo público. Por este recto sendero hallareis siempre el aprecio y consideracion de los Gefes, y del que tan solemne testimonio os ha dado en este dia mi respetable antecesor, las recompensas de S. M. y las bendiciones de vuestros hermanos los habitantes de esta Isla dichosa.

Habana 16 de abril de 1838.

Joaquin de Ezpeleta.

Oficina del Gobierno y Capitanìa general por S. M.

Rec. May 24' 1838
W Vail
Answ.

Havana -
New York May 22 1838
141 Washington Street

Sir by the advice of some friends who are acquainted with the following circumstances I take the liberty of soliciting A favor from you

my late Husband Capt Jonathan Brown some years since resided in Havanna at which time he Purchased A Slove she had after that time two daughters one of these has A son all of them & there may be more are his Property he went to Havanna about four years since for the Purpose of selling them. the business was however left to the decision of the Tribunal who had decided twice in favor of my late Husbands Claim when he was taken sick and I received the melancholy news of his death - the business being unsettled I addressed A letter to the late Govr Tacon he had the Kindness to reply Assuring me the case should be investigated

Mr John Wetherbee in december last left here to Arrange business at Havanna and was recommended to me his intrest to settle for me I gave him full Power of Attorney Properly Noticed and another letter to Govr Tacon - who directed him how to Proceed he had to employ A Counsellor to have the Power of Attorney translated and Transferred after which and receiving his fee the 16th of January last he assured him that no further delay should occur and thought one month sufficient time to terminate the transaction the Counsellors name and residence is D. Pedro De Alcantara Cuba Street Havanna the favor I now Presume to request from you Sir if not too great is that you would have the goodness to inform the American Consul at Havanna of the circumstances and that I would solicit his aid in the Business should you Sir condescend to favor my troublesome request you may be the means of placing in my Possession the only Property the only dependance I can hope for to support my young daughter and myself

I am Sir your most Obt & Humble Servt

To the Honourable
John Forsyth

Amabella Brown.

To

The Hon.ble J. Forsyth.
Sec.y of State
Department of State
Washington

NEW-YORK
MAY
25

Recd 29th June No. 40. Confidential

Mr. Fair.

Extracts

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, May 22d 1838.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the Regis=
ter and Crew-List of the Schooner Washington of Baltimore,
of which I have obtained possession under circumstances af=
fording a commentary upon the Consular "system" of the United
States, which may have the effect of bringing its merits under
consideration; particularly in regard to the indefinite multiplica=
tion of Consuls, all of the same rank & authority: which, besides
the inevitable effect of associating with the office generally, the
impressions of utter insignificance, made by the circumstances
which in so many places surround it, created an immense
corps, each member of which had it in his power to do more
to bring the whole into positive discredit & contempt, than any
ten have, to retrieve its character.

This Register and Crew-List have made
the voyage from the coast of Africa in a vessel under the Portu=
guese flag, laden with Slaves; and I have little doubt that it
was so planned when the vessel left here, in order that the efficacy
of these documents might be tried should occasion arise for prevent=
ing a search by a British Cruiser.

Before entering upon the case, I must ex=

plain

plain the circumstance, but for which it would never have attracted my notice:- that for four or five weeks past, Portuguese vessels & mariners have been getting their declarations authenticated and business despatched at this Consulate, as had been practised for many years, until the appointment, during the last, of a Consul for Portugal at this place.

Immediately after my appointment to this Consulate, I received, while at Washington, a visit from M. Torlade, the Chargé of Portugal, the object of which was, to request me in the name of his Government, to accept that of Consul of Portugal also. I at once replied that this was not allowed by our Constitution; and upon his meeting this objection by stating, as a proof that I must be mistaken, that the appointment of Portuguese Consul had been accepted & held by my predecessor, M. Shaler, with the express approbation, too, of the Department of State, I promised to review my opinion, & accede to his request if possible. A promise which was made as a mode of waiving discussion, rather than from any idea that any reconsideration, or argument or precedent, although sanctioned by the Department (which, if it had ever taken place, I felt convinced must have been some act of inadvertence, into which I did not think it worth while to enquire,) could produce any change of opinion in me, as to the meaning of the words, "no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State."

Accordingly

Accordingly, when Mr. Forlade called to know my final determination on the subject, I informed him that the acceptance of his offer was impossible; but at the same time gave him the assurance that it would always afford me pleasure to render any service in my power to vessels or mariners of his nation.

In the settlement which took place on my arrival at Havana between myself & Mr. Cleveland, the Vice-Consul of Mr. Shaler, who, from the time of my appointment had held the office as my representative, it appeared that a certain amount had, during the latter period, been received by him in the capacity of Portuguese Consul; all right to which, was, of course, disclaimed by me.

For some time after I had taken the Consulate into my own hands, when a Portuguese Captain or Sailor presented himself to make a declaration or have a document endorsed, his business was despatched by me, by means of one of the ordinary forms as Consul of the United States, & without my making any charge or accepting any remuneration. Subsequent reflection, however, having satisfied me, that in regard to official acts done in this manner, at the voluntary request of Portuguese subjects, there was not any impropriety in my charging fees, I determined to do so, and to take in all such cases the same fees as if the services were rendered to american vessels or citizens; and such continued to be the practice of my office, until the appointment of a Portuguese Consul in the course of last year.

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These Services have consisted, with regard to Seamen, in giving them, in order to their being permitted to be on shore, the same certificate, that they have been discharged from their vessel, which is used for american seamen; and with regard to other parties, in authenticating the Signatures of the Authorities of this place, and Declarations by the Master or others:— generally attaching to the Rol (List of Crew, & Armament, where there is one,) and the Patente or the Passaporte (answering to our Register) a certificate, stating that the master had declared the Crew-List to contain a true Statement of the crew and armament of his vessel; or that a new Master had been appointed. These Acts have always been done as Consul of the United States; and have embodied the explanation, that they were done by me, because of there not being at this place any Consul or Consular Agent of Portugal to do such acts for vessels or subjects of that Nation.

About a month ago, Don Jose Miguel Fernandez, the gentleman appointed, last year, Consul of Portugal, informed me that he had received instructions to consider himself suspended from his functions; and requested that until this matter should be settled, I would act as before, in regard to Portuguese vessels & Subjects. (This suspension, by the by, is owing, it seems, to the course pursued by him as Portuguese Consul here, having been the cause of bringing to the notice of his Government the practice of a distinguished member of their Consular Corps in the United States, of fabricating Portuguese Patentes, and selling them at $1500 a piece!)

Having

Having made this explanation, I will now enter upon the case:

On the 7th inst, the Patente of the Portuguese Schooner Senhora da Boa Viagem was produced at this office, and report made of her arrival from the coast of Africa in ballast; which is understood by every one here to mean, that she had succeeded in landing a cargo of Slaves on the coast of this Island or of Puerto Rico.

The presumption being that this vessel, like most others of the same class, was some Baltimore Schooner that had gone from this to the coast of Africa under American colors, to be there sold in form, (the real sale having no doubt taken place here, previously to her departure,) and put under the Portuguese flag, enquiry was, through mere curiosity, made one day by my Vice-Consul, of a Baltimore Captain who visited the Consulate on business, who replied that she was the Schooner Washington of Baltimore, and stated that the american Captain who had taken her to the coast of Africa had also got back here.

The Washington was a Baltimore Schooner, that had arrived here on the 7th of September 1837, from Savannah, under the command of Frederick Neill, who was on the Register as sole owner.

Neill appointed as master, Charles Shelly, a naturalized Citizen of the United States, who had come out as mate of the Schr. Thos. H. Smith of New York, a vessel that was also sold. — He then left here, after having

having put his vessel at the disposal of Ferdinand Clark, an American merchant of very unenviable repute, long a resident of this city, to whom he executed a power of attorney, authorizing him to employ her in any way or to sell her.- Clark substituted a Spaniard, as attorney with power to sell; and, on the 3rd of October, She was despatched at this Consulate for Matanzas; whence, no doubt, (her reported cargo being powder & merchandize) She was destined to the coast of Africa.

On Saturday, the 12th of May 1838, Shetty, the late master, who had taken the Schooner to Africa, made his appearance at the Consulate; and, not finding me there, stated his business to the Vice Consul, which was, to enquire, on behalf of the owners of the Schooner, late Washington, now, Schhora da Boa Viagem, if she could be again put under the American flag.

He was desired to call on monday morning. On reaching the Consulate that morning, I was informed of this, and my attention was called to the date of the Patente which the Schooner had brought to this port.

That Patente bore date in the year 1836; and as there was no doubt as to the identity of the vessel with the Schooner Washington, which had arrived & sailed at the times above stated, it followed that this Document was unquestionably false.

From this & the other circumstances of the case, I inferred that the Schooner had navigated under the protection also of her American Register; and my first impulse

was

was, to demand her seizure, upon the allegation that she was an American vessel, navigating under the Portuguese flag. (of course, if her national character had not been lawfully changed, by a regular substitution of other documents for her American papers, she still remained American in that particular, whatever might be her national character in respect of ownership.)

As to the strongest ground which really existed for her seizure, to wit: that she had brought a cargo of Slaves from Africa, it was one which it would not have done to bring forward. And this, for the two reasons, 1st That it would have proved absolutely impossible to establish it legally, however notorious the fact might be; and 2d That the allegation of any such fact by me, in a communication addressed to any of the authorities, would have amounted to a direct charge of flagrant violation of duty on their part, from the Captain General down; in failing to detect or notice a notorious infraction of laws, to the strictest enforcement of which they are bound, not in the ordinary degree, but in the especial manner arising from the Treaty-obligations of their Government to that of Great-Britain. It could not have failed, therefore, to be resented as a wanton insult, by which I could not possibly have expected to effect any end whatever.

Such was the view that I had taken of the case, when Capt. Shetty and the owner, a Spaniard of this place, called to see me on the subject of the change of flag which it was desired to effect.

I told them, that, so far from such a

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thing being possible, my impression was, that I must proceed forthwith, to demand the seizure of the vessel.

This alarmed the owner exceedingly, and he asked why? My reply was, that all the circumstances of the case, so far as known to me, were so suspicious, that such a step on my part seemed unavoidable.

Then followed a long string of supplications: he was the father of a family, he had already lost one vessel in consequence of the course pursued by one Consul of the U. S. (at the Cape Verd Islands, and which I had informed him was unwarrantable,) and now, it would be very hard if I were to make him lose another. This, and much more, I had to listen to; together with the assurance, that though it was known that an <u>american</u> officer could not be bribed like those of some other nations, yet there was nothing in the world that he would not do for me, if I would let the schooner alone: an assurance that several subsequent occasions were sought, to repeat to me, in the course of that day & the following.

I told him that all entreaties were superfluous, that so far from entertaining any disposition to injure him or any other man, it would be exceedingly painful to me to do so. But my duty must & would be done, whatever it might be; and my present decided impression was, that it required that I should seize the vessel. However, my knowledge of the circumstances was very imperfect. If they were all known to me, they might perhaps be of a character to show that it was not obligatory upon me to take any step of the sort: at which I should feel sincerely rejoiced. I recommended to him, therefore

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to be frank & candid on the subject; and I would pledge my word that I would take no advantage of any thing he might confidentially say.

The first point,— that this was the Schooner Washington, he did not pretend to dispute; (although, of course, it would have been disputed, had matters come to extremities.)— I then stated my conviction that She had brought from the coast of Africa, her American Register. O! no Senor, no Senor! But he would give me any security I might ask, that the Register should be forthcoming in three months. Yes, said I, and in three hours too. At which a laugh escaped Captain Shetley, (who was present all the time,) which strengthened my belief upon this point.

The interview ended with a renewal of entreaties on his part; and on mine of the assurance that if it should prove not to be my duty to molest him, I should be truly glad of it.

Upon reflection, I perceived that my course ought to depend entirely upon the sufficiency of the Portuguese document which he carried, to secure to her an entry without question, at the Portuguese Consulate, had one existed at this port. If it were of this character, the only circumstance which — supposing the same train of events precisely — could ever have come to my knowledge as american Consul, would have been, that a Schooner, known to be the Washington, having returned to this port from the coast of Africa under the Portuguese flag, (exactly as it was taken for granted that She would, unless captured,) her owner here wished to get her back again under the american flag.

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On the other hand, if this document were insufficient to command her recognition as a Portuguese Vessel, her failure to obtain it would probably have become known to me; and this, together with the circumstance that she was a vessel that had left here under the american flag, would have led me to institute enquiry on the subject, and proceedings against her, if that should prove unsatisfactory.

I explained my position to the gentleman who had recently discharged the office of Portuguese Consul, and the necessity that I was under, to govern my conduct entirely by the information which he should give me as to the sufficiency of the document to ensure to a Schooner coming in under the Portuguese flag, a recognition in that character. For if this had happened, it could never have become any business of mine, to enquire what vessel she originally was, nor what document she carried, nor whether it was ten days or ten years old.

Upon examination by him, it proved to be a genuine Patente Real, which would have secured to her an entry, without question, at the Portuguese Consulate; as, together with her other papers, it had done at the Custom-house here.

I was thus relieved from the disagreeable prospect of having to take steps that would, to be sure, have been attended with no small éclat, not only here and all over the United States, but still more in G. Britain; but which could not have resulted in any earthly good. For, however true it might have been that her Portuguese document was worthless, and that she had

Sailed

sailed with her American Register, and that consequently she was still an American vessel; these were facts which, however well known they might have been to every human being in Havana, it would have proved utterly impossible to establish legally, or to procure the recognition of by any Tribunal in this Island. Had no other way of avoiding it presented itself, endless delays would have effected the object. But there would have been no necessity for a resort to this expedient. The mere initiatory step of establishing the identity of the vessel in such a way as to leave no hole for the Court to creep out of, would probably have proved a balk. In a word, had the Schooner possessed some peculiarity distinguishing her from every other vessel of her class, — had this peculiarity been known to a hundred persons in Havana, — had three hundred persons been eye-witnesses to the landing of a cargo of Slaves from her, and afterwards to the discovery by me of her American Register in the trunk of the Spanish or Portuguese Captain; — had all these coïncidences existed, I entertain but very little doubt, that it would nevertheless have been very clearly established by the legal proceedings, that this could not be the Schooner Washington, inasmuch as that vessel had been wrecked at such a place & on such a day & hour; or for some other equally conclusive reason.

Her seizure — supposing that I should not be balked even at that point — would have for its immediate effect, to produce here great excitement & even consternation; but it could result in nothing but defeat, and a large claim

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for damages against our government.

I determined, however, to avail myself of the alarm of the owner, to extort from him the American Register, which I still felt sure had been brought from Africa; and might, unless I obtained possession of it, be again acted in the same way: which was a motive additional to that arising from a sense of the importance of bringing to your Knowledge the use that had been made of it, as one of the results, — natural results, it strikes me — of our Consular System. He had been assured by W. Ferdinand Clark that I could not seize the vessel, but this had not at all quieted his mind. When, therefore, he came, agitated & trembling, to learn my determination, I informed him that the result of my enquiries was, that I might abstain from any proceedings against him, and that I would do so: but, upon one condition, — that he would put the Register into my hands. He thanked me most gratefully, and departed with the promise that my condition should be complied with; as it was, in less than fifteen minutes, by his putting into my hands the Register, the Crew-List, and the power of attorney executed here by Clark; which power bore no marks of its having been acted under: so that it might, in case of need, have been used in corroboration of either class of documents, as proof that the schooner still remained American, or had become Portuguese.

This document, I returned to the man; retaining the two others which are now enclosed.

Upon receiving from me the assurance, that

that I would take no advantage of him, Ghetty, the late master, has, I am convinced, answered my enquiries with perfect frankness. He has appeared particularly anxious that I should clearly understand that Captain Neill (who, he says, is a poor man with a large family) had no hand in the business, and that no blame can attach to him.

His statement is, that upon the arrival of the Schooner at Bona Vista, it was first determined to send her to Lisbon, to be there put under the Portuguese flag. In consequence of this determination, he was engaged by the man who held the power from Clark, and who was on board as supercargo, to carry her there; which engagement, in writing, he produced to me. This determination was however altered. He was told by the Supercargo, that his services were not wanted; and subsequently received from him very ill-treatment.

This change of the destination of the vessel was caused by an offer of a Portuguese Patente (the same which was brought here,) from the United States Vice-Consul, Antonio Joaquin Martinez, who received for it the sum of Five hundred dollars. Ghetty then proposed to take charge of the American Register, which he insisted should be delivered to him; but the United States V. Consul refused compliance; and the Supercargo particularly opposed its being done, telling him that they had been required to give security in several thousand dollars for it.

This game with regard to

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the Register affords perhaps the true explanation of an occurrence which, until now, I had ascribed to mere ignorance in regard to the lawful disposition to be made of the Register of a vessel sold; or, at least, which I had supposed to have originated in some motive totally different from the solicitude expressed on that occasion by the Consul for the production of the Register. I can now see what I did not then imagine, that he might have had a real motive for desiring to obtain possession of it.

The owner of the Senhora da Boa Viagem referred, in our first interview, as I have above stated, to his having already lost one vessel, in consequence of the course pursued by another Consul of the United States.

The case is one which has doubtless already been brought to your notice, by the claim of this man for indemnity from our Government: a claim which I told him at the time, was in my opinion perfectly clear, if the circumstances were all such as he stated.

On the 6th of October 1836, the schooner Fanny Butler of New Orleans was sold here by the House of Charles Drake & Co, under a power from the owners: the ostensible purchaser, (probably not the real) being Captain Allen Richard, a naturalized Citizen of the United States. According to Custom, the original Register was retained at this Consulate, to be transmitted to Washington; and the Bill of Sale, as is required by Law, recited that Register word for word. With this Bill of Sale as her proper

Document

Document, so long as She remained American, until She should return to the United States, the vessel cleared from this port, (as has happened in numberless instances of the same sort from all ports where there are American Consuls,) and went to one of the Cape Verds, no doubt to be there retold and put under the Portuguese flag. There, the United States Consul or Vice-Consul, (I forget which) refused to recognize her as an American vessel, because She had not an original Register; in consequence of which She was seized by the authorities of the place. They first attempted to extort money from the Captain; (I think he told me, $1500 was the sum required) but he being unwilling or unable to pay it, the matter ended with the confiscation of the vessel: all hands, I suppose, getting a share of the prize money. The Consul had the impudence, too, to tell the Master, that he would write to Washington, to have me punished for clearing a vessel without a Register!

Such was the statement made to me at the time, & far as I recollect it; and documents in support of which were, I presume, sent from hence to Washington by the parties interested.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Yr. Obt. Servt.

J. P. Wells.

June 9. 1838.

Postcript June 11th 1838. At the suggestion of Mr. Peter Coutoe, a young gentleman who arrived here some time since from Rio Janeiro, where he had been employed

in

our Consulate, and whom I have taken as an additional as=
sistant, I have adopted the practice there observed in regard to
Registers, which is, to cut them in two, and deliver one half
to the Master, with a certificate attached, and retain the other
half for transmission to Washington.

This mode affords to obvious & effectual security
against abuse on the part of either the Master or the Consul,
that I am surprised it did not suggest itself to me.

I now send the Register of the Schooner
Racer, which has been sold here <u>without any Bill of Sale
being granted in this office</u>: the only instance of the sort
that, to my knowledge, has ever occurred.

When the master of the Racer produced here
the Crew-List transmitted with my No. 41, of which it
in part forms the subject, he remarked that he would
take his Register. But the circumstances of the case,
together with the occurrence in regard to the Register of the
<u>Washington</u>, induced Mr. Coutre to say that it was
better he should leave it in the Consulate, to be trans=
mitted by me to Washington.

This happened before he had made to me
the suggestion abovementioned, about cutting the Registers
in two.

<u>I. P.</u>

a. 30th June No. 41.
Veit.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, June 2d 1838.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I lay aside my No. 40, (a long communication commenced by me on the 22d ult., but which the time consumed by other duties that could not be postponed has put it utterly out of my power to finish,) in order not to delay transmitting to you a specimen of the fruits of the three-months-extra-wages provision, contained in the act of February 28 1803; which, so far as it may be allowed to judge of a law by its practical operation, I can safely venture to pronounce the most preposterous piece of legislation that has ever come under my notice.

Not to enter into a detailed view of its fruits, I will observe that it has proved the parent of perjuries innumerable; and that, intended as it was, solely for the benefit of the sailor, it has been the immediate and sole cause of more suffering to him, both directly, as affording a strong motive to ill-treat him, and indirectly, from the practices and habits that can be traced to it, than any one, or perhaps all other causes arising from voluntary human agency.

Among the American Vessels which have arrived here recently to be sold, is the Schooner Racer of Baltimore, from Baltimore, whose master, Wm. H. Robertson, reported her at this Consulate on the 17th of last month, and then, in answer to the usual question, stated, that his crew consisted of Five men, including himself, all foreigners. He observed that he was going to sell his vessel, and that his crew were all foreigners.

The necessity of putting this question to

all

all Shipmasters, instead of merely referring to the crew-list, arises chiefly from the established practice at this place, which requires that the Crew-lists of all Vessels be deposited with the Captain of the Port.

On Saturday last, the 26th. ult°., three sailors having presented themselves at the Consulate with American protections, and stated that they had been left aboard of the Schooner Racer, which had been sold; I gave directions that when the Captain should come for his papers he should be informed that he must account for his crew before they would be delivered. When he called, he was referred to me, and upon his stating immediately that his men were all foreigners, I replied that his Crew List must be brought here for examination.

After the close of Office hours (3 o'clock) I went home, leaving my Vice-Consul and my other Assistant, with some documents which were to be called for late in the afternoon, and directions not to deliver to Captain Robertson the usual Certificate for his Register until his Crew List should have been produced and found to be in order. It was produced, and being judged by my Vice-Consul to be in order, he directed the Certificate for the Register to be delivered by my Assistant; who, thinking that it would accord with my views to retain the Crew-List, did so.

That Crew List I now enclose. The three men, James Lord, George Horrington, and Moses Marsh, have all produced protections. A protection to be sure, is known to be not worth a straw, as evidence of American citizenship; but I have examined them separately, taking every precaution to guard against collusion; and the result has been, to establish beyond doubt in my mind, that they are native American citizens,-that they were known as such to the Shipping master,-and that they had not the remotest idea that they were entered on the crew list

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as foreigners, or that such a thing could be done.

It will be observed, that the oath prescribed by law, and taken by the Captain in regard to these men, as appears from the endorsement of the Deputy Collector at Baltimore, is "that the said list contains the names of his crew, together with the places of their birth and residence, as far as he can ascertain them."

But even supposing these men to be beyond all question foreigners, the bond required by law in regard to them would not be any the less clearly forfeited. And this is a point in respect to which a strong necessity exists to awaken attention at our Custom-Houses.

The condition of the Crew-List Bond is, that upon the return of the master to any port of the United States, he shall produce to the Boarding Officer his Crew-List and "the persons named therein," - meaning, of course, all the persons.

If any one of these persons be not produced, the only pleas whereby the forfeiture of the bond can be saved, are,

1st " That the missing man has been "discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the Consul." &c

2nd " That he died.

3rd " That he absconded.

4th " That he was forcibly impressed into other service.

Such is the law. But, because the three-months-wages provision, contained in the same Act, applies, not to all the persons contained in the Crew list, but to those only who are therein set down as Citizens of the United States, the notion has become very prevalent among our Ship-masters, that persons of this description are the only ones for whom they are at all accountable, at least to any

Consul

Consul, — that foreigners may be cast adrift by them whenever and wherever it may suit their purpose, and that it is the height of presumption in a Consul to pretend to put any question to them in regard to the disposition they may have seen fit to make of any sailors of this class.

This is the spirit in which my endeavour to inform them correctly on this point has, in the great majority of instances, been met. They know the law as well as the Consul; or at any rate, if they dont, they suppose the Collectors do, a little better. —

As to a prosecution in the United States, they laugh at the idea; as well they may, considering the numberless obstacles to a conviction: among which may be mentioned the almost insuperable difficulty that every one acquainted with the character of common-sailors must generally experience in arriving at any thing like a satisfactory state of belief upon points depending on their statements. So rare is the virtue of veracity among them, that the bare naked statement of a single seaman, unattended with circumstances that may be used as tests, leaves a mind familiar with their character as a class in doubt as to whether the statement is pure truth a pure fiction. And this nice it is, that presents perhaps the greatest of all the difficulties by which the person is beset, who may be charged with protecting them against wrong.

Such is the spirit which prevails upon this subject generally among our ship-masters, (I speak of them as a class, for there are men among them whose character in every respect is such that they would do credit to any naval service in the world; and there are many more whose character is unexceptionable in every other respect than their mode of thinking and acting towards sailors,) such I say, is the spirit prevalent among them, that it presents the chief - indeed almost the only — difficulty I now

experience

experience in maintaining here an order of things which will be the means of an annual saving of thousands and thousands of dollars to our shipping, besides that of trouble and vexation without end to its officers.

In a long series of years the desertion of seamen had been so rife in this port, particularly from American Vessels, that scarcely one visited it without losing part, sometimes the whole, of her crew. In the service of the three or four hardened miscreants who were at the head of this trade, were "Runners", ever on the watch for a straggling sailor, to entice him into a grog-shop, as the first steps to prevailing on him to desert, or perhaps to kidnapping him if he should prove so extraordinary a character as to resist all allurements. Boats were plying about among the shipping at all hours of the day and night, for the same purpose; and it was but seldom that any vigilance within the power of the master and mate could prove a match for the audacity and activity of those whose sole occupation it was to defeat it. The boarding houses were ever full of seamen; of whom there was a constant circulation going on, through these dens, from the Vessels from which they had been stolen, to those which, being ready for sea and without a crew or short handed, were under the necessity of obtaining their complement, without regard to price or any particular enquiry as to whence the men had come. — The men generally remained in the boarding houses but very few days, at the end of which the scores against them would be sure to fall very little, if at all, short of the amount of the months wages, which it is customary to pay to the seaman at the time he ships. All which, besides the gratuity often paid directly to the landlord for procuring the men immediately, rendered the

business

business so profitable, that the douceurs which they were enabled to give the Comissarios, secured their favor and rendered detection hopeless.

The oft-repeated representations and suggestions made by me in writing and orally, to General Tacon on the enormity of this abuse, were, a few months before his departure, at length, reported upon by the law officer to whom they had been referred, and without delay acted upon by him. — This action consisted in ordaining that no foreign mariner should be received into any house unless provided with a permit signed by the Captain of the Port, a permit which he never grants without a Certificate from the proper Consul, stating that the man has been properly discharged from the Vessel that brought him, and is under the charge of the Consulate. — And this rule being enforced by severe and summary penalties, these audacious wretches, who have heretofore openly laughed at every measure attempted for keeping them within bounds, have been made to feel its efficacy. They are already so much cowed, that their transgressions are but few and far between; and never take place without fear and trembling, even when the circumstances are so favorable to them that they can be of rare occurrence. —

This order of things is promoted also by the right to act as shipping-master for foreign seamen being restricted to one person, (an Irishman long settled here by the name of Warren) a privilege — granted him in consequence of a petition, backed by the favorable opinions of several of the Consuls, myself among the number; and which affords a strong security for his non strict observance of the law, and renders him a most vigilant and useful auxiliary in enforcing its observance by others, — not only the other landlords, but the ship masters also. For, not daring himself, to either receive or ship a seaman not regu-

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-larly discharged; and being deeply interested in pre-
-venting other landlords from doing either; his only course,
when any such man presents himself at his house, or
he obtains intelligence of his being elsewhere on shore, is, to
bring the matter without loss of time to my knowledge.

In this manner, I obtain early information of
sailors who have deserted, <u>deserted</u> in the true sense of
the word, that is, contrary to the wish of the master:
and also of those who are on shore, either by connivance
with the master, when he wishes to get rid of them; or
in consequence of having been driven to desert by his
refusal to give them their discharge, when it arises
from his wish to retain them contrary to law and
right.

And, however disposed the master may prove
in such cases to set the Consul at defiance, (which is
generally done either by contemptuous disregard of his
request, or by an insulting message,) and to laugh at
the remote possibility of the laws of his own country
being brought to bear upon him, on his return there,
either by subjecting him to penalties or by righting the
individuals whom he has wronged, (for instance by
taking them, contrary to their contract and their wish
to Europe, and there perhaps getting rid of them at
various ports and in various ways,) however strong this
disposition may be in the master, I have lately hit
upon the means, never before to my knowledge employ-
-ed, of bringing him to reason as effectually as if I were
clothed with the most absolute power; and this, by
having recourse to that of the Captain General, to
whom, by the <u>fuero</u>, or privilege, which belongs to
them, all foreigners may appeal for justice; and
to whom I may appeal at any moment, in behalf of
any mariner who may be wrongfully detained on board
a vessel, or wrongfully discharged therefrom. Add to
which, it is a violation of the regulations of the place
also, to discharge any seamen except into the hands of

his

his Consul; and it will be perceived that I now possess means as efficient as could be well desired, for securing not only our Vessels against the desertion of their men, but the men also from at least the most flagrant of the wrongs to which they are exposed.

So entirely have the masters had their own way in all these matters, not only here, but, so far as I am informed, in every other foreign country (except G. Britain where the sameness of language and of law enables "poor Jack" to make himself both heard and understood; and where, probably, he is induced by the pettifoggers of Marine Courts to abuse his privilege of going to Law as grossly as he does in our country,) so entirely have they had their own way, that I know nothing so highly calculated, as a resort to these means, to produce high exasperation among them, and to promote the clamor against me, which a few miserable vagabonds of the most despicable description, who are the most noisy if not the most noticed, specimens of our country men resident here, have for years been indefatigable in their exertions to raise and to keep up. Scarcely an American of any class arrives here, but receives a cordial welcome from me or more of these "fellow citizens," who, besides other motives for extending their countenance to the stranger, are impelled by the desire to let him know "what sort of a Consul we have," by pouring into his ears the most preposterous lies concerning him; and in this way, a strong feeling of animosity is kept up against me here, into which hundreds of well-disposed persons, both Ship-masters and others, are drawn, without having any more ground for it or knowledge of me, than they have of the man in the moon.

That such feelings should exist towards me in any bosom, is a matter of regret; to the extent, at least, that I had rather it should be otherwise: just as I would, were they directed towards any other mis-

-taken

taken object, instead of myself. But so far from any thing of the sort having power to affect in the slightest degree my line of official conduct, it is utterly powerless to occasion me a feeling of concern on my own account; - any feeling, to avoid which, I would, were my time as much at my command as it is otherwise, ever employ one single minute of it in putting into operation the most perfectly effectual means - were such to suggest themselves - for preventing any such state of things. I may safely say, that on my own account, it is the very last of all the cares that could obtain the least hold upon my attention.

I have, very unconsciously, been led into a terribly long, and, I fear, tedious digression from the story of the Racer: - one part of which, - to wit: that relating to the forfeiture of the Crew-List-bond, having been disposed of, I must now enter upon a chapter of a far more serious character.

At the beginning of this letter it has been stated that the Captain of the Racer, upon being questioned at the Consulate as to the number and nation of his crew, replied that it consisted of five men, - including himself. Not a word was uttered by him as to a man's having been lost overboard, nor the slightest intimation of the number of men reported by him here being different from that which he brought from Baltimore.

Subsequently, to wit: on the Saturday when his Crew-List was, as is above stated, first brought to the Consulate, Mr Cursor, the young gentleman in my employ, upon glancing at it, and perceiving its apparently loose character, remarked to the Captain that he thought he would be required to discharge his men as Americans: on hearing which he turned exceedingly pale and, afterwards, on learning my Vice Consuls decision, that the List was to be our guide, he remarked to Mr Cursor,

that

that he had given him a great fright.— He then took the Certificate for his Register, and hurried off the next morning by the Steamer to Matanzas.—

The Crew-List having been looked at on this occasion, merely to see whether the men were entered as foreigners, it escaped attention that it did not accord with his statement as to the number of the crew, there being, including his own, six names, instead of five, and the last of these being dashed through with the pen.

On the Monday following, one of the men enquired of Mr Crusoe if the Captain had reported about the man who had been lost over-board, in consequence of which I summoned them to the Office, the next day; and then, observing the precautions proper on such occasions, questioned two of them, in regard to the circumstances both of their shipment and of this accident. To-day I have questioned the third; whose answers, as taken down by me, some of them strictly verbatim, are herein enclosed. the answers of the other two not being sent because of want of time to make copies, and their being useless except for the purpose which one set of answers will answer as well as three,— that of conveying a distinct idea of the account given by them of this dark transaction; which, if established to the satisfaction of a Jury, must bring Captain Roberton as near to a conviction for murder as any man could come and escape it. According to the statements of these men, (which accord as well as any I ever heard in court,) their unfortunate young comrade lost his life, as the direct and immediate consequence of the Captain's refusing to permit a precaution to be taken which was evidently necessary in the highest degree.— The

only

only ingredient which the case wants, to make it one of pure murder, is, express malice and design to kill: so high as wanton exposure of life can — carry an act in the scale of crime, just so high it goes. — But as the other circumstances of the case appear as favorable to the actor, by any means, as could be wished for his sake and that of humanity. —

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obt Servt

A. J. Wills.

P. S. June 4th — This was commenced on the 2d inst, at my office; but had proceeded but very little way when it had to be laid aside for the remainder of the day. A Sunday, followed by a holyday monday, have enabled me to bring it to a close earlier than could otherwise have happened.

All business of mere routine is done by my Vice-Consul and an assistant whom the infirmities (phy=sical) of the former have compelled me to employ; and yet, so numerous & various are the demands upon my time, that it suffices not for keeping up with that part of the business of the Consulate which can be done by no one but myself.

My nominal office-hours are the same as those of Mr. Shaler, from 9 to 3: (which is an hour more and later than those at which any business is done at the Custom-house,) the only difference being, that while

they were rigidly observed by W. S, and the office-door shut as the clock struck 3; this has never been the case with me: the Consulate, during the entire period almost since I took charge of it, having been kept open & business despatched, the whole day, from sun-rise to 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. This has proceeded chiefly from the circumstance that my Vice-Consul is a cripple, confined entirely by his lameness to the rooms rented for my Consulate; and at the same time, the best-tempered man & one of the best-natured whom I ever knew. So that the rooms being kept open for his own purposes, his obliging disposition has led to the practice of despatching all business that could be des= patched by him, during the whole course of the day and evening; while on my part, I allowed my own practice to be influenced by the circumstances which grew out of his, to the extent, that during the past year, there was scarcely a day in the week in which I reached home in time to sit down to dinner with my family, at 4 O'clock; and not a week, in which I did not on one or more days miss my dinner entirely, and reach home in time only to take as a supper what had been put by for me.

These practices no doubt contributed mainly to the state of system evinced by three serious attacks of fever, each attended with danger, which I experienced between the end of June & the beginning of December last; and this warning, enforced by the remonstrances of family & physician, and aided by the increasing infirmities of my Vice Consul (who

cannot

cannot now budge from his bed or sofa,) has led to a reform of my office.

My hour for rising is 5, or earlier; and for retiring to rest, nominally from 9 to 10, but often not till 11.— My breakfast hour is before 7, upwards of two hours earlier than the universal breakfast time of the city; immediately after which, I hasten to the Consulate, and remain there closely occupied (except when interrupted by calls from persons who cannot be denied admittance,) by some one or other of the objects that are constantly springing up before me, until between 3 & 4; when I go home to a dinner, which I am generally too fagged & heated to have any appetite for. Late in the afternoon I devote an hour or two to exercise on horseback, which if I did not compel myself to as a matter of absolute duty, I do not think I could hold out three months in this office. Under its refreshing influence my muscles are braced, my nerves composed, & my brain recovers sufficiently from the whirl into which it seldom fails to be put by the events of the day; and I reach home in a state to be able, by means of a book for an hour or two, to banish all thought of them and bring myself to the proper condition for sleep.

Such is the life I lead: its train broken in upon sometimes by the necessity of visiting a sick or dying american, or some such event; but never except from necessity. The only company we ever see is an occasional evening visitor, (by whom I am sometimes deprived of my ride.) We never go into company, nor to balls, theatres or the opera, (which, in particular, is considered here as one of the very

prime

prime necessaries of life to every civilized being;) so that, if the duties of my post are not all discharged with the promptness that might be desired, it is not for want of fully as many hours close application to them as are deemed consistent with safety to life in this climate; nor, I may add, from any slowness or want of energy, for I know few persons who are as ready & rapid as I am in thinking, writing & action generally.

Postcript 2d — June 5th — I have kept the three men of the Racer, and shall send them to Baltimore, in a Vessel that will probably sail in a week or ten days. — Their names are James Lord, 52 years of age, born in Middletown, Connecticut; George Hovington, 49 years of age, born in Baltimore County, Maryland; and Moses Marsh, 19 years of age, born in Eastport, Maine.

A. P. J.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana June 2d. 1838.

Case of Schooner Racer of Baltimore

George Covington

Int. 1. Where were you born?
I'm Baltimore County. Maryland. not in the City.
Int 2 What's your age?
Turned 49.

In Answer to a number of questions put, he states: That he forgets the day of the month when he shipped that the Shipping master was Mr Thompson; — his partner James Cloney.

That they never asked for his protection. They knew he was an American. He has been sailing out of Baltimore ever so long.

In signing the Articles he hailed from Baltimore. Did not know that he was entered as a foreigner on the crew-list. Never would have thought of such a thing. Would not have come. Did not know such a thing was possible. — A man was lost over board on the passage here. A young man, he thinks he was 1 or 2 and 20. Has forgotten his name. It happened in jibing the foresail. The Captain would not let the foresheet be kept fast till the other one was hooked on. A flaw of wind. He was frightened to let go the foresheet, for fear of the Captain. He held on to it, the wind being strong, it would have took six or eight good men to hold it, — he was carried over board. — Luffed the vessel up, — vessel flying through the water so fast, could not stop her head way. Flung a hatch over board. — The mate was there, said that's right George. But the boat away, but the Captain would not let her be launched. We heard the young man singing

out

out, came close to him, the mate smart young man, flung a rope to him, but he was so much exhausted swimming, he could not hold on to the rope, let go and turned right over."

Quest. "What sort of sea was there?" "Was'nt any sea of any account, had been very light wind before, breese just sprung up."

After the vessel was sold here, the mate a clever young man, sailmaker by trade, says he George you had better be looking after your things. Told me he was going to Matanzas, to go home in the Brig Midas. Went to the Captain; says he, Oh it's time enough when you see the colors hauled down. People came on board to take charge of her, and to haul her over to Casa Blanca. Captain not there. We got our things out, and carried them first on board a Baltimore Brig and then brought them on shore. The young man's things, the Captain took charge of one. I don't know what's become of em..

The foregoing is a copy of the answers of George Covington, one of the Crew brought here by the Schooner Racer of Baltimore, to the questions put by me. Which answers were taken down by me, as nearly word for word as I could make them, writing down every sentence as fast as he delivered it.—

I do not reduce the declaration of this man and of the other two who came in the same vessel, to the form of regular affidavits; because I have no time for the purpose, and the men themselves will be sent by me to Baltimore by the first opportunity.— Havana, June 5. 1838.

CONSULATE OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA HAVANA

A. D. Hill

Consul of the United States of Amer

(A)

(B)

(C.)

No 2 – 11 July No. 42.
– Vail.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, June 12. 1838.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir

I have again to perform the unpleasant duty of bringing to your notice gross violations of the law on the part of American Ship-masters.

The accompanying papers are, 1st. (A) Certified copy of a translation of an official letter addressed to me by the Military Officer in command at Guines, (marked A). – 2nd Certified copy of a (B) Certificate given by me to Wm H. Barnard, mate of the Brig Clinton of Bangor (marked B) 3d. Certified copy of the Affidavit of Wm Jansen, second (C.) mate of the Brig Clinton, who has been discharged here, without my consent or knowledge, by Jesse Cole, Master of said Brig. (marked C.)

These papers are sent for the double purpose of 1st. serving as evidence in favor of Barnard, mate of the Brig Clinton, of the treatment experienced by him from the master of that vessel; and 2d. serving as evidence against

Jesse

Jesse Cole, Master of the Brig Clinton of Bangor;
and Steven Higgins, master of the Bark Dromo of
Boston, for a deliberate infraction of the
condition of their Crew-List Bonds, under the act of
February 28th 1803: attended, too, with circumstances
affording a striking illustration of the necessity of that
provision, and the importance of enforcing it with
the utmost strictness.

In a recent communication, I was
led to refer to the condition of the Crew-List Bond,
and to speak of the Spirit that prevails among a
large portion of our Ship-masters, in regard to any
endeavour on the part of a Consul to inform them
of their legal obligations under it.

That part of my letter, to save
you the trouble of referring to it, I will here repeat.

"The condition of the Crew-List
"Bond is, that upon the return of the master to
"any port of the United States, he shall produce to
"the Boarding Officer his Crew-List, and the persons
"named therein, — meaning, of course, all the persons.

"If any one of these persons be not
"produced, the only pleas whereby the forfeiture of the
"Bond can be saved, are,
"1st — That the missing man has been discharged
in a foreign Country with the Consent of the
Consul

Consul.

"2nd — That he died.

"3d — That he absconded.

"4th — That he was forcibly impressed into other Service.

"Such is the law. But, because the three-months-wages provision, contained in the same "Act, applies, not to all the persons contained in the "Crew-List, but to those only who are therein set "down as Citizens of the United States, the notion "has become very prevalent among our Ship-masters "that persons of this description are the only ones for "whom they are at all accountable, at least to any "Consul, — that foreigners" / under which designa-"tion comes every man entered as such in the "Crew List, although he may in truth be a native "citizen,) "may be cast adrift by them, whenever "and wherever it may suit their purpose; and that "it is the height of presumption in a Consul to "pretend to put any question to them in regard "to the disposition they may have seen to make "of any sailor of this class.

"This is the spirit in which my en-"deavour to inform them correctly on this point has, "in the great majority of instances, been met. They "know the law as well as the Consul; or at any rate,

it

"if they dont, they suppose the Collectors do."

I have already very freely expressed my opinion of the three-months-wages provision, as an evil of great magnitude; the parent of incalculable mischief to the sailor, whom it was intended to benefit,- of perjuries without number,- and one of the most efficient causes of the shocking demoralization of our commercial marine.

The provisions for holding the master strictly accountable for every man whom he may take away from the United States, (which by a strange oversight, have been confined to them, instead of being extended to those also who may be shipped abroad,) have presented themselves to me, under a very different aspect. Those provisions, especially that which prohibits the discharge (to which head belongs the collusive absconding, which has become a regular practice,) of any man in a foreign port without the consent of the Consul, I know to be most salutary; and their strict enforcement is essential to the correction of a state of things which would reflect deep disgrace on a semi-barbarous nation, let alone one having our pretentions to a high rank in the scale of civilization.

The practice of collusive absconding has long been so habitual, that if that circumstance could

give

give it a claim to be deemed a part of our — common-law, the title would be incontrovertible.

On the return of the master to a port of the United States, the absence of a man is accounted for to the Boarding Officer by his having absconded; — and this I believe is generally supported by the oath of the master, or by the production of a Certificate from a Consul, to the effect that such an Oath was taken at the time.

The latter is the course generally preferred, as being more satisfactory to the Boarding Officer; — which, for obvious reasons, it should be. But, with regard to it, the prevalent doctrine is, that the Consul has nothing to do with the subject, - "no right to meddle in the matter," further than, as been repeated to me within a few days, "to ad- = minister the oath, receive his fee, and deliver the Certificate!" which proceeding, involving, as it does, the authenticating of a declaration, for which the legal fee is the quadruple of the 50 cents allowed for a certificate of regular discharge, it is considered not only presumptuous but absurd in a Consul to refuse to act his part in. - Among the numerous unpleasant occurrences arising from this source, I was once under the necessity of requiring a Supercargo (a respectable looking man) to leave my Office, to

which

which he had come on behalf of the master, to demand, as a citizen of the United States "of me, "as Consul of the United States", to authenticate a certificate in regard to the absconding of the crew, which had been obtained from a merchant of the place, in consequence of my previous refu-sal to administer to the master an Oath that his men had absconded, when I knew that they had been driven to leave the vessel, because of his repeated refusal to give them their discharge al-though they were beyond question entitled to it.

(At that time, the course had not sug-gested itself to me, which will henceforth be known to be so perfectly effectual in cases of this sort, that the necessity for a resort to it will scarcely ever arise, of appealing to the Captain General, the judge of all controversies between transient foreigners, in behalf of any seaman who may be forcibly detained on board an American Vessel, when by his contract and the laws of his country, he is entitled to his discharge.)

Of the numberless irregularities, all more or less mischievous, and many most scan-dalous and atrocious, arising from the non-enforcement of this provision for preventing the

discharge

discharge of men in a foreign port, except with the consent of the Consul, fair samples are afforded by the present case, and that of the Schoo-ner Racer of Baltimore recently reported.

In the latter, three native American citizens, entered on the Crew-List as foreigners, without any suspicion on their part that this had been done, are brought to this port. The vessel is sold, to be put under a foreign flag; no doubt for the Slave-trade. They are required to remain on board until "the flag is hauled down"; and they do so, until they find the vessel in possession of a foreign crew, who begin to unmoor her. Thus <u>abandoned</u>, (which, according to the legal technicalities with which my remarks are frequently met, is <u>not</u> a "discharge," such as the law requires my consent to,) these men happen, (thanks, not to our <u>home</u> regulations but to the order of — things which I have succeeded in establishing here by means of the authorities of the place, and which renders it barely possible for a mariner from an American Vessel to be on shore twenty four hours, or to ship in another, without my knowledge,) they thus <u>happen</u> to be under the necessity of coming under my notice, instead of

shipping

shipping in some other vessel, or perhaps being seduced or kidnapped on board the guinea-man; which, had she been to sail soon, might very well have happened, as, I entertain no doubt, has happened more than once, in this port where American mariners are in special demand for that purpose, and the wages are so tempting that I have frequently deemed it necessary to caution one of our "Jacks" against the temptation, by holding up to him certain death, as the consequence of his being taken. — It was but the other day, that an American captain, who was willing to part with one of his men, that he might go as mate of another American vessel, endeavoured to prevail on me to set aside the law (in which case, a most barbarous law it is,) by consenting to his discharging the man without the payment of the extra-wages, and urged among other arguments, that it was the man's fixed determination to go, to better his situation in regard to earning money for his family; and go, he would, to ship in a Slaver, if nothing better offered. —

In this way, the case of the men of the Racer has chanced to come to my knowledge, and thereby to be brought to notice at home. The case

of

case of those brought here, and of the man who was not brought here, but who was lost over board, in consequence, so far as I have the means of judging, of barbarous and highly criminal conduct on the part of the master. Had it not chanced here as it has chanced, what probability is afforded by the usual mode of proceeding at home, under the Brew-Bill Law, that this case would ever have come under notice there?

In the present case, of the Brig Clinton, there has been a double infraction of the law, on the part of two masters; not only deliberate, but, according to all appearances, collusive: the sole motive, apparently, of this double discharge, being to enable one of them to defeat the ends of Justice, on his return to his own country, by secretly leaving behind him here, to be taken to Europe, a witness, whom, had he been conscious of a cause that could face the light, he would have taken every precaution to secure.

To afford some idea of the sort of people with whom I have to deal, and whom, now that the means are in my power, I am determined to bring to strict subjection to the laws

laws of common justice and humanity, so far as our laws provide for their maintenance, I will relate an an occurrence that has grown out of this case of the Clinton.

Having received the information, that the 2nd mate of that vessel had been discharged by the master, to go directly on board the Barque Drome of Boston, Steven Higgins, master; the nature of the case determined me, if the man should on enquiry prove to be on board that vessel, to have him brought before me for examination.

This I had found it impossible to command time for; when, on Saturday the 9 inst, as the vessel in which the 1st mate of the Clinton was to go to New York, was considered as sure to sail on the next morning, I resolved, that however inconvenient it might be, I would examine the man in question before the departure of the former ship-mate to whom his evidence was so important.

Accordingly, early in the forenoon of that day, I wrote and put into the hands of the Shipping-master, Daniel Warren, a note, which being short, I will here transcribe:

"Consulate

"Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, June 9, 1838.

"Captain Steven Higgins

Bark Domo

"Sir,

It being necessary that I should to day "examine George Rowlen, who, I am informed, has "been left here by the Brig Clinton, and is now on "board your vessel; I will ask the favor of you to "allow said Rowlen to come ashore for that purpose "at any time today before the hour of 2 P.M.

I am very respectfully

Your Obdt Servt

N. P. Trist."

In a short time, Mr Warren returned, and stated that, having found Capt. Higgins at the Coffee house, hard by, he had delivered my note, and been told in reply, that he was going on board his vessel at 12 o'clock, and would call at the Consulate on his way there.

Mr Warren had turned away, when I called him back, to ascertain from him whether he judged from appearances that it was really Captain Higgins's intention to comply with my re- quest: for in the event of his refusing or neglecting to do so, I had made up my mind to have the man

whom

whom I wished to see, summoned by the Cap-
-tain of the Port. — I made the enquiry of Mr
Warren, by asking if Captain Higgins "looked
agreable." — Oh no, Sir, said he. He seemed very
much put out and vexed. He was in the coffee
house with 5 or 6 other Captains, and then began
a story among them, in which Captain Higgins took
part; — against you and me, Sir; — something, Sir,
about my bringing a man to your Office, in order to
get you to make out a protection for him, for the
purpose of making his Captain pay three months
wages.

The instant these words were out of
my informant's lips, my mind was made up as
to the course I should pursue.

Hitherto I had been utterly regard-
-less in my conduct, as I was in my feelings, of a
cluster of miserable vagabonds from our country,
among whom I knew that I was the theme of
daily abuse, and of a weekly coinage of new lies.

But this story was of a different com-
-plexion from any that I had before heard of. All
its predecessors, so far as I knew, related rather to
my personal than to my official character and
conduct: none, at least, had any squinting at aught
like venality or pecuniary corruption on my part.

The

The character of the propagators, too, was different. In the one case, outcasts from our country, dragging on a contemptible existence here. But in the present, Ship-masters of the better class, men entrusted with the command of large American Ships, and who, with this evidence of moral and intellectual respectability, must be supposed to be both willing and able to use the opportunity they must possess, to know something of their Consul.

Of all places too under the sun, pray, in which a charge of this kind would be so likely to be taken for granted to be true; not only among the people of the country, but also among the foreigners who have been here long enough to have taken its air; the great difficulty with whom would be to conceive a public man not vened.

In an hour or two, Captain Higgins presented himself at the Consulate, with a view, no doubt, to favor me with a dissertation on the subject of my right to meddle at all with his man, or some other such thesis. — So soon as I heard him in my outer Office, addressing to my apistant, the usual introductory remark, that he "had received a note from the Consul," I went out to him.

I replied yes; that I had sent him

him such a note, and that I expected it to be complied with. We would now turn to another subject: A respectful note from me, delivered to him in the Coffee-house, had I was informed, been made the occasion of a loud talk in that public place, between himself and a host of other Ship-masters, casting upon me imputations the most opprobrious. On my part, I had come to the determination to make this the occasion of an issue with him and all of his class disposed to indulge in such pastime; and they should find that if their sense of common decency was not strong enough to restrain their tongues, there were other ways to put a curb upon them. The miserable vagabonds whose example they were following, could not be noticed by me; and so long as their imitators confined themselves to vague abuse, they, too, would pass unnoticed. But no American Ship-master should invent, or utter, against me any definite charge of official misconduct without being called to account for it. And the present case should afford the first proof of this. I was determined to sift the matter to the bottom, - to ascertain by whom this slander had been built up, whether one or many; and every man who had had any hand

in

in it, should either swallow his words in the same coffee-house, or should be put to the proof of them in whatever way the laws of this country might afford for curbing the tongues of slanderers.

This being my fixed resolve on the present occasion, cost what it might to myself or others, I demanded to know of him precisely what part he had had in the slander just uttered in the coffee-house: first, what it was that he had said; and secondly who was his authority for saying it.

A more pitiable spectacle of consterna-
-tion than he presented never came under my eyes; although the excitement which arose in myself while speaking, (notwithstanding my determination to be perfectly cool) prevented my being as sensible as a cooler observer was, of the appearance which he exhibited.— He was at first struck dumb. Then he professed to be at a loss to know what I could have reference to,— denied that he had uttered any thing to my disparagement,— and upon being pressed by me to repeat what he had said about me, whether it was to my disparagement or not, affirmed that he had not mentioned me, or alluded to me at all, and asked who was my informant.— He over and over, again assured me, that he would "repeat word

for

for word," what he had said; and then uttered an unintelligible ~~unintelligible~~ legible fragment of a story, which had neither head nor tail, nor point of any kind.

In a word, the exhibition was so truly pitiable and sickening, that I felt degraded at having any part in it, and for the moment regretted that I had taken any notice of the matter. After fifteen or twenty minutes passed in this way, I succeeded in extracting from him an intelligible account of what had occurred at the coffee-house. Somebody had related the following occurrence, as having happened at my consulate: Captain Owen of the Ship Cordova was there one day, (unknown to either the Consul or to Warren, the shipping master) When Warren presented himself with a sailor whom he had picked up, as having been turned adrift from an American Vessel. The Consul enquired if the sailor had a protection; to which Warren answered no, and asked if one could not be made out for him. Whereupon Capt. Owen stepped forward, and interrupted the game by saying that the man belonged to his vessel, and neither had nor deserved a protection.

Upon this story being told at the coffee-house, the question was started, what might have been the object, in making out a protection for the man? Whereupon he, (Capt Higgins) offered as a conjecture, that it

it was in order that the Consul might make the Cap-
-tain of the vessel pay the three-months extra wages.

Such appeared to have been the occur-
-rence at the Coffee house. Captain Higgins endeavoured
to do away his part of it by assuring me that he had
not asserted that this was the object, - nor even that
it was my intention to make a protection for the man,
for had he meant to misrule any thing wrong to me.

I told him that I had heard enough
on that point. What I now wanted to know was, who
had told the story, to which his conjecture was an
addition?

He replied, that it was the Captain of the Ship
St. Clair. Whereupon, I told him that was sufficient for
the present; and he took his leave.

He had not been gone five minuts, when
he returned in company with Captain Putnam of the
St Clair, who came to say that Captain Higgins was
mistaken in giving him as the narrator of the story; - that
it was Captain Hasty of the Ship Congress, who had given
it as he had heard it from Captain Owen of the Ship
Cordova, that had gone to Matanzas. He added several
observations, to the effect that it was a trifling matter,
that no harm was intended, and that they had troubles
enough here without my adding to them from this
source. One of his remarks was, that Warren (the
Shipping

shipping-master) was making mischief here in every way, — that he would do well to let them alone, to manage their own business with their men.

To this I replied, that Warren was not making mischief; but, to my knowledge, doing much good; and that their calling him a mischief maker would have no weight with me, until they should have some definite charge to make against him. — I told him that the whole story, including its accompaniments, was not only untrue, but absurd upon the very face of it. — That, in regard to the exaction of extra-wages, every man who possessed any knowledge whatever on the subject, knew that if a sailor had fifty American protections, they could afford me no pretext whatever for requiring the payment of extra-wages: inasmuch as the Crew-List was the only thing to go by, in that respect; and that, on the other hand, if a man was entered on the Crew-List as a citizen of the United States, it must still govern me, although they should prove fifty times over that he was a foreigner who had never passed a day in our country. That, therefore, neither that motive nor any other motive of the sort could possibly have existed for the fabrication of a protection, even had such a proposal been made to me. But, no such proposal as that alleged by this story had been made, or could have been made: neither

Warren

Warren nor any other man, had ever dared to ap-
proach me with the most distant hint at any —
thing of the sort. And no American Ship master should
assert that any thing of the kind had ever happened
in my office, without being held to the strictest accounta-
bility that the laws of this country might afford for
my protection against such slanders. — Personally,
I cared nothing about it. I was known; and I
defied them, one and all, to cast a shade upon
my character; or to do any thing in that respect
which would give me a moments uneasiness. But
such things should not be uttered by American Ship-
masters concerning the Consul of the United States,
without their being held to the proof.

As Captain Owens of the Cordova had left
the port, I subsequently came to the conclusion to let
the matter drop. Upon Captain Hasty's coming to
the office some days after, however, I called him
in, and questioned him: not with a view to learn
any thing as to the facts which he might have
stated, or the coloring which he might have given
to them; but solely to put it out of his power to
say that he had been at the Consulate, and had
not been spoken to on the subject.

He "knew nothing" about that part of
the story ascribing to me the intention to exact extra-

wages

wages: nor, in fine, any thing, except the naked fact, as derived from Captain Owens, that Warren had made the enquiry, if a protection could be made out for the man.

On my part, I contented my self with telling him that, this case should prove a caution to all who were not disposed to become slanderers. From what I had learnt of Captain Owen's character, I did not suspect him of such an intention; and the — statement with regard to the protection, if really it had been made by him, was, no doubt, made through misunderstanding of something which had occurred. I knew for various reasons, that no such occurrence as that related had taken place, or could have taken place. But what might have occurred (what, indeed, I had a faint recollection of, con- -nected with the circumstance of the sailor's Captain happening to be at the office and to ~~know~~ that the man belonged to his vessel,) was, that Warren should bring a man to the Consulate, — state how he had got on shore, — and ask, if, under those circum- -stances, there could be made out for him, not a protection, but one of those Consular Certificates, with- -out which the Captain of the Port does not issue his permit to any Mariner to be on shore. Upon errands of this kind, scarcely a day passes without Warren's

coming

coming to the Consulate. But, to get a protection, was no part of his business, on the occasion referred to, nor on any other which ever brought him to the office.

At the first mention of this story, I had, indeed, no recollection of, having ever, in a single instance, made out a Seaman's protection. But Mr Smith, my Vice Consul, who has been in the office almost ever since I took charge of it, has reminded me of two instances; the latter of which occured upwards of a year ago, and both at the special request of Ship-masters, who had previously known the men in the United States, and were sworn to facts, leaving no doubt as to their being native citizens.

This Captain Hasty of the Ship Congress, to whom the story was traced, was a gentleman who had experienced individual griefs at my hands, sufficient, perhaps, to account for the satisfaction he would experience in promoting its currency.— He belongs to a class so "learned in the law", they they have evidently missed their right vocation, and ought to be transfered to seats on the bench, from which their expositions might be — delivered to some purpose. He knew, for instance, that an american ship master is not "responsible"

i.e. accountable, either to, or for, any man whom he may ship in any country except the United States. With this single exception, there is no law of the United States which applies to the subject; and consequently neither a U. S. Consul, nor the authorities of any Foreign — Country had any right to interfere. — His conviction upon this point was so firm, that all the represen- = tations which I could make were as little regarded as the ripples which play against the side of his ship: so that, after waiting several days in the hope that he would finally become sensible of the propriety of conforming to my request, I was at length obliged to have him summoned by the Captain General, and made to do what every opportunity was allowed to him, to do with a good grace.

The greater part of his crew were shipped in Liverpool. The men stated that they had agreed only to come to Havana, and were therefore entitled to their discharge. The Captain denied this. I enquired if there were not a written agreement. The Captain said Yes, the men said no. I requested the Captain to produce it, and it would settle the question at once. The reply to this request consisted of legal opinions: after listening to which very patiently, I saw no other

course

course but to repeat to him, that, in no civilized country could a man be otherwise than under the protection of some law: either that of his own country, or that of the country where he chanced to be. To this he yielded a very sceptical "perhaps it may be so;" and my assurance, that it certainly was so, having proved powerless to awaken belief, although allowed two or three days to brood over his mind, I had to resort to the Captain General.

I addressed to H. E. (in the Spanish language) the letter, of which a copy is enclosed; (marked D) and, early the next morning, Captain Hasty was ushered into my office by the Captain of the Port, who brought him and his papers, in pursuance, as he told me, of an order from H. E. (D)

This, I need scarcely say, was by no means a pleasant mode of doing business with an American Ship master; although attended with the consolation that it was not of my selection.

The written agreement, whereof the Captain had affirmed, and the crew denied, the existence, being thus brought to light, I proceeded to inspect it. From the copy herein enclosed, (marked E) it will be perceived to have been of a character to awaken doubts rather than settle any that might previously have arisen against the master; and my first impression (E)

of

at the sight of it was, that it left me no other course than to declare that I would not consider the men bound to the vessel. They declared that they had signed no paper, nor made their marks on any, — that none had been presented to them for any such purpose; and when informed by me of the paper produced by the Captain, they affirmed it to be a forgery: a declaration which certainly derived weight from the previous circumstances of the case; and in regard to the sincerity of which, the apparently unaffected astonishment and earnestness evinced by them when so informed by me, went far to satisfy my mind.

On his part Captain Hasty stated that the heading of the Contract was written by himself, — that he then put it into the hands of the shipping master at Liverpool, who returned it to him in that state: whether the men had made their own crosses upon it, he could not say; but they had come on board in pursuance of his understanding with the shipping master; several of them having previously applied to himself personally and been informed of the voyage for which he wanted a crew; that voyage being the same that was here set down. —

— Admitting this statement to be true, it was still obvious that such a document as that now produced could never be recognized as a

contract

contract, at least until supported by such proof as could not possibly be procured here.

I determined, therefore, to pay no regard to it whatever.

The law of England, like our act of Congress, imposes a penalty for taking a seaman on a foreign voyage without a written contract: but it has been held, that the want of such written contract does not make an agreement void; and the question with me, finally was, whether there had been such an agreement, express or implied, as would require the men, in good faith, to return with the ship to Europe. They denied that there had been any voyage mentioned to them, except only to come to Havana. But the Captain affirmed, that some of them had been otherwise informed by himself, and that he had good reason to feel assured that they all had, by the shipping master. But, what had more weight with me than any thing he could say, was, that while the high wages held out at this place presented now a strong inducement to the men to wish to leave the vessel, those very wages, together with the notorious difficulty of procuring a crew here, would prevent any Captain from shipping one, to come straight to this port and be discharged here, unless indeed he could not obtain one on any other terms; - a supposition that could not apply to the

the port of Liverpool. —

I made up my mind, therefore, to tell the men that the circumstances constrained me to consider them bound to the Ship. They knew very well that Seamen were not hard to procure at Liverpool, but generally, the reverse. Even according to their own statements, they had been told that the Ship was coming to Havana. The object in bringing her here could only be to seek a freight, for either the United States or Europe; (which accorded with what the Captain affirmed that they had been informed of,) and, this being the case, it could not for a moment be supposed that she wanted a crew, merely as far as this port; where, to obtain another would be attended with great difficulty, and possibly serious delays, besides an expense double of that at Liverpool. By repairing on board, therefore, they had, I conceived, at least given to the Captain reasons for believing that they had shipped for the voyage on which he was bound, and for which it would have been an easy matter for him to obtain a crew, had he had any reason to doubt that they were engaged for it.

For these reasons, I deemed it my duty to consider them bound to the Ship for the voyage from this port to Europe or the United States; and although I did not arrive at this conclusion without reluctance, that feeling was less strong than it would

would have been had they not informed me that they had no ill-treatement to complain of.

Such were the wrongs suffered at my hands by Captain Hasty, and which account for his agency in the work of defaming the Consul of his Nation.

I need scarcely add, that these details, tiresome and sickening as must be their perusal, are not less so to the writer; and that he has thus a double motive for wishing that they might be spared.

But, I deem it, for various reasons, indispensable that you should have some conception of the state of things in which I am placed, and of the circumstances arising from the endeavours to correct it; which, now that they may be made with some hope of success, I have engaged in, with the determination to follow them up vigorously and inflexibly. That even their more immediate fruits will, - may already do, - prove highly salutary, I entertain not a shade of doubt; and I flatter myself with the prospect, to which they seem to me to lead, of something still better. I am sanguine that the more remote results will be, to arrest the demoralization of that class of our country men; which, having long reached the point at which it was impossible

for

for it to remain stationary, is moving downward at a fearful rate; and presents a spectacle, on the one hand, of fraud, oppression and brutality, in all their possible shapes and shades; and on the other, of a depravity, dissoluteness and recklessness, such as a moralist might expect at once the consequence and the reproductive cause, of the first named evil.

In speaking of our commercial marine, I have, on a former occasion, stated that it embraces some ship-masters who would, in similar stations, do honor to any naval service. Corresponding exceptions are to be met with among the common sailors; but, it is my deliberate and oft considered conviction, that the condition of the great mass of our sailors, (or more properly the sailors who navigate our Ships,) both physically and morally, is, beyond all comparison, worse than that of the great mass of our slaves at the south. And this I say without reference to the natural hardships of their calling; which are not without the compensating balance that is to be found, in greater or less perfection, in most things: being calculated, no less to enoble the character than to fortify the frame. But, with reference to his

condition

condition, so far as it is created by the acts of commission and omission of the ship-master, I firmly believe it to be, beyond comparison, worse than that of the slave, so far his is created by the acts of his master. Of ill-treatment, active and passive, a hundred most galling and depraving shapes there are, to which the slave is an utter stranger, while to the sailor they have become through habit almost as natural as the pitching of his ship in a cross sea. —

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Y. ob. Serv.t
N. P. Willis.
June 27. '38

Boulder at Havre

No. 42.

(A) — A. Consulate at Havana No. 42.

Translation

of a letter received at the Consulate of the United States; May 18. 1838. ½ past 5 P. M.

Comandancy of Arms
of the Town
of San Julian de los Guines

On the night of the 15th. of the present month, about 8 o'clock, Captain Cole of the American Brig Clinton applied for assistance to the Officer in command of the Detach-ment at the landing of Rosario, who proceeded immediately on board of said Vessel, and so soon as he presented him-self, the Master represented to him, that he wanted his aid, in order that, through the Comandant of Arms of the Jurisdiction, William Bernard, mate of said Vessel, should be conducted in the capacity of a prisoner, and be put at the disposal of the American Consul of the United States; and having taken charge of said mate, he remitted him to me with a report of what had occurred

as

as is above related.

In consequence whereof, I have taken order that he be led to Capital and placed at your orden by the volunteer of Cavalry, Martin Perez.

This person goes provided with two dollars by the consignee of the Vessel, Don Joaquin Garcia. God preserve you many years. San Julian de Guines 18 of May 1838.

Francisco Challoran

To the Consul General of the United States

Enclosure (A).

Encl. with Consul Trist's No. 42.

(B) Consulate at Havana, No. 42.

(C)

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVANA.

I, NICHOLAS P. TRIST, *Consul of the United States,* **Do hereby Certify,** That the Certificate hereunto attached is a true copy of one written by me, on yesterday, the Eleventh instant, in compliance with the request of Wm H. Barnard, mate of the Brig Clinton of Bangor, that I would furnish him with some document to show who he was, and to afford an idea of the nature of his case

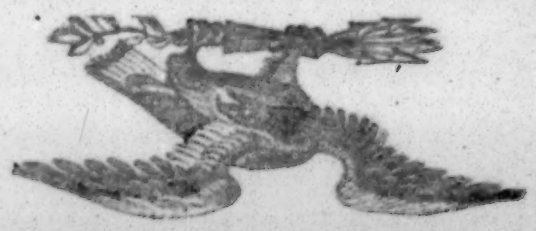
Enclosure (A).

In Testimony whereof, *I hereunto set my Hand, and affix my Seal of Office, at Havana, this* Twelfth ——— *day of* June *in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty* Eight *and of the Independence of the United States the* 62d

N. P. Trist.

I, NICHOLAS P. TRIST, Consul of the United States, Do hereby Certify,

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVANA.



That the person to whom this certificate will be delivered is Wm H. Barnard, mate of the Brig Clinton of Bangor, who has been left here, with my consent, by Jesse Cole, master of said Brig: he providing means for the support of said Barnard while here, and his passage to the United States.

Said Barnaid arrived at this City in the after-noon of the 18th. of May last, as a prisoner, under charge of a dragoon, who was bearer of an official letter to me from the Comandant of the Town of Guines, stating that said Barnard had, on the night of the 15th. of said month, been made a prisoner by the Comandant at the landing of Rosario, at the request of said Cole; and was now, at the request of said Cole, sent by him, (the said Comandant of Guines) to be put at my disposal, as Consul of the United States.

The Consignee of said Brig Clinton in this City, produced a letter addressed to him by the same conveyance by said Cole; which letter expressed great dread of danger to his person and Vessel from said Barnard, and also the wish or expectation that Barnard would be

confined

confined here under an order from me. This order, I
refused to give, without some specific accusation, sup-
-ported in the proper manner; and I sent said Barna
to a boarding house, to be there at the expense of said
Cole until he should arrive.

Upon his arrival here, the said Cole expre
to me a strong fear of taking said Barnard to sea w
him unless it should be in irons; which he was
afraid to venture upon, lest an action should be brou
against him for so doing. — To which I replied, tha
an action would no doubt be brought for what ha
already occured, (said Barnard having been tied
a felon, upon what appeared a vague suspicion,
but that he had better avoid making the matter w
by any further proceedings of the sort. This consid
-ation induced me to consent to said Barnard's
being left as above stated.

On the first of the present month, said C
cleared his Vessel at this Consulate, after stating to
me, that he had provided a passage for said Barna
in the Brig Gen.l Glover, that was to sail in about
ten days or sooner, as he had been informed by the
master. —

Said Barnard, apprehending foul play and a
intention to detain him here too long for his purpose
bringing suit against said Cole, has applied to me
permission to embark in the Brig Unicas for New

Yor

York, to which I have agreed, paying him the seventeen dollars which had been, as required by me, left in my hands to pay the passage of said Barnard in the Gen.l Glover.

Subsequently to the departure of said Cole, I was informed that he had, (without my consent, and therefore in violation of the law, whereby his crew-list bond becomes forfeit) put his second mate on board the Ship Dromo, bound on a voyage to Europe. In consequence of which I have caused said second mate to appear before me, and have examined him under Oath: and the circumstances under which he was discharged by said Cole do, in my opinion, justify the suspicion of said Barnard, that said second mate, Sig Jansen, was thus discharged solely from the motive to get him out of the way as a witness of the conduct of said Cole.

A copy of this affidavit will be transmitted immediately to the Secretary of State of the United States. One would be given to said Barnard if there were time to make it before his departure. —

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

June 11. 1838.

Enclosure (B.)

(6). Consulate at Havana, No. 42.

Declaration of Jörg Jansen
June 11. 1838.

1st. What is your name? age? and country?
A. Jörg Jansen, — 26 years — Norwegian.
2d. Where did you ship on board the Brig Clinton? and when?
A. I shipped in Philadelphia, on 30th of March last.
3d. What Voyage did you ship for, — in what capacity — and at what wages?
A. To come to Havana and back again to America, they told me so, — as sailor — at eighteen dollars a month. — They afterwards made me second mate.
4th. How did it happen that you were left here?
A. They told me on board the Clinton, that I might go on board the Ships if I chose; and I was very willing to go back to my own country: so they paid me off.
5. Who told you?
A. The Captain, Captain Cole: he said would I like to go, and I said yes.
6. You said that you were made second mate; When did this happen?
A. Two or three days after we had left Phila=
=delphia.

delphia.— Mr Barnes, he came forward, and told me I might take my chest aft.

Q. How came the Captain, Captain Cole, to ask you if you would like to go in the Ship, or to tell you, you might go?

A. Well, I dont know. The Captain of the Dromo he came on board, and after awhile they called me aft, and Captain Cole he asked me if I would like to go in the Dromo,— and that it was a good chance to get home.

Q. Is the idea was first started by him? Did you not, first ask to go?

A. No, Sir; No, Sir; it happened just as I have said.

Q. Well, what do you suppose was the reason that Captain Cole wanted you to go?

A. Well, Sir, I don't know: there might well be something, but I don't know what it was.

Q.— But have you no suspicion?

A. No Sir, I don't know.— There might be some-thing,— something about Mr Barnes, the mate. But I don't know.— There was another chap that I heard the Captain wanted to go too; but he said he would not go to Europe,— his folks were down east, and he would go there.— There was another fellow, and the Captain strik him, and he lay three minuts before he came to,— Strik him with the gasket

gasket from the mainsail.

11. When did that happen? after you left the Brig?

A. Oh, no Sir; before we went round to that place on the other side of the Island.

12. What became of that man?

A. He is gone to Boston, - he said he would make the Captain pay when he goes to Boston. — The Captain said the chap could not steer, and the chap he did not talk nothing at all. and the Captain he called another man to the wheel, and the chap went forward; and then the Captain called him aft again, and knocked him down.

13. Well, what was this that happened at the place round the Island.?

A. Oh, ho; (a slight laugh). A hogshead of Molasses got broke one day, when the Captain and I was on shore. And when we came back the Captain said that the mate must pay, and I did not hear all that was said, and the mate knocked off work. After this, one day, we were getting in wood — pine wood - and a chap he came and told the Captain that the Bow port was leaking, and the Captain said the Mate had picked the oakum out, and the mate he denied it — I don't believe

believe he did it, nor, nobody else believed it. The mate have not do it, Oh no! all hands on board believe to. He could not have not a chance.— The Captain said he would send him to Havana, to lie in jail for two years; and the mate said he could not. And the Captain went and brought soldiers on board, and they came and — fastened his arms behind him with a rope, so / (fixing his arms as if they were pinioned,) and carried him ashore.—

14. Did the Captain ever ask you to sign any paper?

A. No Sir, He called me into the Cabin, and asked me for my right name; and he told me he wanted me to come on shore to tell all I see and heard.

15. Why then did you not come on shore? Why did not he bring you on shore?

A.— I don't know Sir. He never said any thing more about it.—

16. What man did he get in your place?

A.—— I don't know Sir.

17. Who did he have for mate, when he left here?

A. No mate, Sir!

18. Nor second mate either?

A. There

A. There was one chap on board, what he made second mate. —

19. What chap was that?

A. The same chap what he strik - 'Merican chap, belonged to Down East. —

20. Did you hear of his saying anything to that Chap? any thing about Mr Barnes?

A. No Sir.

21. Did not the Captain of the Dromo give him a man in Exchange for you?

A. I don't know Sir, — there was a man came on board but I don't know where he come from. —

22. Speak the truth, remember you are under Oath, tell the truth; — the Captain of the Dromo shall not hurt you for so doing. He shall not know what you have declared.

A. — No Sir!

23. No!

A. Well then, I believe there was something of that, I believe that the man came from the Dromo.

24. Why were you afraid to speak the truth? Did the Captain of the Dromo say any thing to you about what you were to speak or not to speak? Did he tell you not to tell that he had sent a man on board the Clinton? / witness blushes, and

and looks down; I tell him to look at me in the face, and tell the truth: that the Captain of the Dromo has no business to know, and should not know any thing he said to me.)

Being thus encouraged he looks up, and acknowledges,

A. That he was afraid I would get him into trouble; and that the Captain of the Dromo did tell him not to tell me that he had sent a man on board. —

Jörg Jansen

Consulate of the United States of America,
Havana:

Deposition subscribed and sworn to by witness (who is a fine looking, northman sailor, with a good, open countenance,) this Eleventh day of June 1838, Before me.

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

Interlineations and erasures in the above copy. first, — e, — oh no! all hands on board believe to. He could not do it, — have not a chance.

Consulate of the United States of America,
Havana. } I, Nicholas

P. Trist, Consul. of the United States, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof the foregoing had been compared with

the

the original, of record in this Consulate, and found to be a true and faithful copy thereof.— In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix my Seal of Office, this— twenty-seventh day of June A. D. 1838, and of the Independence of the United States the 62d.



A. L. Hill.

Consulate at Havana N.
Enclosure (C.)

Consulate at Havana No. 42
Enclosure (D.)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, May 31. 1838.

Complaint having been made to me by several of the crew brought to this Port by the American Ship Congress of Portland, William Hasty master, from Liverpool, that they are now unlawfully detained on board said vessel, — the Captain requiring of them to do duty, and refusing to give them their discharge or to deliver their effects, while they are not bound by any subsisting contract to said Vessel; — I have therefore desired the said Captain to produce for my inspection the written contract of which he affirms and they deny the existence.

This requisition from me, having been treated with contempt, I find myself under the necessity of applying to Your

Excellency

Excellency in behalf of said mariners, and requesting that you will summon said Captain to appear before you, and require him to produce said written contract, in order that justice may be done between the parties: in the me event, by my giving to said Captain the aid which he has applied for at this office, to enforce upon those men the fulfilment of their duties; in the other, by requiring of him to give them their discharge.

In the event of said Captain obeying the said citation, and producing the said written Contract, I request that it may be remitted to me in order that I may be satisfied of its authenticity and validity, according to the laws of the United States; and in the event of his disregarding said Citation or refusing to produce said written contract, then to enforce against him such provisions as the laws of the Country may afford for the protection of individuals against deprivation of their personal liberty by being

being detained against their consent
and without any contract, on board
of vessels in this harbour. — God
preserve Your Excellency many Years.

(Signed) S. P. Smith.

His Excellency Don Joaquin de Espeleta

&c &c

Captain General

&c &c &c

Enclosure (D.).

in the Ship Congress Wm Hasty master from the Port of Liverpool to the Port of thence to a Port in Europe or the U. S. A. as the master may require.

		Wages pr month	Advance	
Hasty	Master			
Evens	mate	$35 „ 00.	$35 „ 00	
Page	2. mate	$23 „ 00		
Peel	Carpenter	£3 „ 15 „ 4.	£3 „ 15 „ 4	
Hibbins	Seamen	£2 „ 10 „ —	£2 „ 10 „ —	
Arnot	do	£2 „ 10	£2 „ 10 „ —	
Kelly	do	£2 „ 10	£2 „ 10 „ —	
Lunan	do	£2 „ 10 —	£2 „ 10 „ —	
Ferre	do	£2 „ 10 —	£2 „ 10.	

Consulate at Havana, No. 42.
Exclusive (E).

Consulate at Habana, [illegible]

Enclosure (E)

Rec'd 29th June No. 4B

Mr Fair.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, June 16. 1838.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

The Schooner Charlotte Harper, which sails tomorrow morning for Baltimore, will take James Lord, Moses Marsh, and George Hovington, the three men abandoned in this Port on board the Schooner Racer of Baltimore, as reported in my No. 41; and whom I have detained here until an opportunity should offer for sending them direct to the District Attorney of the U. S. at Baltimore.

I beg leave to suggest that the Crew List which accompanied my No. 41, together with extracts of such parts of that communication as relate to this case, (to which might be, perhaps usefully, added those which relate to the subject generally,) be sent to that officer.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
N. P. Trist.

Rec'd 19 July

Mr Fair.

No. 44.

Consulate of the United States of America.

Havana, July 5th 1838.

To the Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Just previously to my last departure pom Washington, in October 1836, I had the honor to receive a letter pom the Department of State under date the 25th of that month, on the subject of the appropriation made by the act of 14th July 1832, of the sum of three thousand dollars, for distribution amongst the owners, officers and crew of the Spanish Brig Leon, for services rendered and losses incurred in saving and transporting to the Island of Cuba, the officers and crew of the American Ship Minerva, wrecked and burnt on the Bahama Bank.

That the President might be enabled to make an order for the distribution, I was directed to procure full information in regard to the losses incurred, and the names of those entitled; either by advertising in the public papers, or by such other mode as might be most likely to attain the object.

Upon my return here, the ensuing month, I should have pursued the course of

advertising

advertising in the papers, but for the conviction that the consequence, in such a place as this, would be an endless inundation of my office and house by fraudulent pretenders. I therefore adopted the plan of seeking the desired information through Bernardo de Soto, the Captain of the Brig Leon at the time of the occurrence, and now in command of a fine Steamer belonging to this port. — He was the individual most interested in bringing the business to a close, and also the best able, from his opportunities and acquaintance with the Mariners of the port, to obtain information in regard to those who had composed the crew of his vessel.

I applied also to the house of Desmonick and Spalding, of this City, the successors of Scull Storey & Co.; who had befriended Captain Putnam of the Ship Minerva, and enabled him to settle with the house of Ruiz y Menendez, of this City, owners of the Brig Leon, for their claim upon him for the property lost in saving the Crew of the Minerva. All that I could obtain, however, was a memorandum of the Amount that had been paid on that account, without any details or explanations.

During a recent visit of Mr. Storey to the island, he found for Captain de Soto, among the old

papers

papers of the house, a document, of which is enclosed a translation (N°.1.); showing that the claim put in by the owners of the Brig Leon for the value of property destroyed, amounted to $ 655. 5 vials; and that they consented to receive instead, the sum of $510; for which Captain Putnam gave his obligation, guaranteed by Seull, Storey &c; through whom it was consequently satisfied.

N°.1.

Captain Soto has also furnished me with an Official ~~Lista~~ List (Enclosure N°.2) of the crew of the Brig Leon, procured by him from the Comandante de Matriculas of this port and province; and with a note (Enclosure N°.3) of those of the number, of whom he has been able to obtain an account. Of these, two have died in Africa, one in Texas, and a fourth, the "segundo piloto," or mate, was drowned on the coast of Africa. This last, Fernando Lores or Zeres, is the only one, in regard to whose family he can learn anything. He has left a wife and son at Coruña in Spain.

N°.2.

N°.3.

With reference to the distribution of the sum, I will take the liberty to point out such particulars as seem to me to deserve special attention:

1.st That the claim made by the owners

of

of the Brig relates only to the effects thrown overboard: whence the presumption, that the provisions consumed by the persons saved, were considered by those owners as having been furnished by the Captain on his own responsibility and at his cost.

2.nd — That although the amount of the claim made upon this ground was $655.5 rials, it was reduced to the sum of $510; which affords the presumption that this was deemed the fair value of the articles.

I will add, that the firm of Ruiz y Menendez has been some time dissolved.

3.rd — In the letter of my predecessor, Mr. Shaler, of 30 October 1831, he says "The Captain, "passengers and crew speak in grateful terms "of the intrepidity of Captain de Soto in saving "them from the wreck, and of his humane at- "tentions to them afterwards until his arrival "here." And the letter closes with an expression of the wish that some adequate indemnity may be made to "the Spanish Captain." — It would appear then, that in the estimation of Mr. Shaler, while all the circumstances were fresh in his mind, Soto, and Soto alone, was the person for whom he was anxious to see some provision made by our

government.

government.

It may be added, that this very act of humanity, by subjecting him to a loss which he could not afford, and by giving dissatisfaction to his employers (whose vessel he had delayed and exposed to danger: thereby increasing the risk of the voyage, while at the same time it forfeited her insurance had any mishap occurred) was not improbably, the cause of his being driven afterwards to take service in a Slaver. He was second mate of the Schooner Panda, (the Slaver which, on her way hence to the coast of Africa, fell in with and robbed the American Brig Mexican;- the offence for which Soto was capitally convicted at Boston, at the same time with the Captain and all of the crew who had been taken;) and it is not probable that a man who had had command of a Brig, for which, on the occasion of saccouring the Minerva's crew, he had proved himself so highly qualified; and who was so generally and so highly esteemed and liked among the merchants here, as subsequent events proved, would have been thus placed in the situation of second mate of a Slaving Schooner, except in consequence of

some

some momentary estrangement on the part of those who could have given him better employment.

His whole conduct in the case of the Minerva - where the circumstances were such that the idea of gain could not have been entertained, and pure humanity was the only assignable motive, - forbade the idea that the man could be, at heart, a pirate; and even had it been proved to have been in his power to control the crew of the Panda, and prevent the robbery and firing of the Mexican, and that he had failed to do so; or that he had taken an active part in those acts, this conduct would still have been outweighed in my mind, as evidence of the man's habitual propensities, by his behaviour in the case of the Minerva. I have little doubt that all his subsequent misfortunes have flowed directly from the latter; and that those misfortunes would not have befallen him had the compensation to which he was so highly entitled, been made within a reasonable time after the distinguished service was rendered.

You

You will perhaps recollect, Sir, the story of his wife, who, upon learning his capture and danger, made her way from their home in Spain to this place, and from hence to Boston and Washington, to intercede for her husband; and should this prove ineffectual, to support him in his last moments. — After his pardon, they returned to this place, where he was immediately placed in command of one of the finest steamers belonging to the port; and on board of which she lives, although dreadfully subject to sea-sickness, from which several years of this life have not sufficed to exempt her, even when the sea is quite smooth. There, however, she is always to be found in all weathers: having determined never again to trust him out of her sight even for a day. He is a very fine looking fellow, with a clear eye, and a frank, open countenance; and, in place of the diamonds or other gewgaws which these people are particularly fond of displaying in their bosoms, and the mariners more than any other class, he wears, for only ornament, a breast-pin containing a miniature of General Jackson, to whose just estimation of his true character, notwithstanding a fair legal conviction for piracy, he owes the prolongation of his life. — To me, they are a very interesting couple; who have my

warm

warm sympathy and best wishes on
this as well as every other occasion.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obed.t Serv.t

A. P. Hill

Rec.d with Mr. Smith's No. 44.

Enclosure No. 1.

Statement of what was thrown over board, and lost, in order to receive the Crew of the American Ship Minerva Captain Putnam wrecked on the 20th. October of the present year, on the reef called Little Isaac, composed including the Captain, of sixty seven individuals, viz.

8 new water pipes	$5.. ea	$ 40..—
2 hen coops	8..	16..—
1 Spare main yard		60..—
15 Dimijohns	3.. ea	5..5
1 Chain Cable 70 fathoms long weighd. 24 qls. @ $ 14 pr ql.		336..—
1 Anchor 14 qls. @ $13 pr ql.		182..—
2 topmast studding sail booms		16..—
		$ 655..5

Havana October 31st 1831.

(signd.) Juan Morales

Sup.r Ruiz y Menendez owners of the Spanish Brig Leon generously agreeing, that, instead of the

the sum of Six hundred and fifty five dollars and five reals to which the foregoing valuation amounts, of the effects that were lost, from on board of said Vessel in saving the Crew and passengers of the American Ship Minerva, there shall be paid to them only the sum of Five hundred and ten Dollars, Captain Putnam pledges himself to remit the said Sum of $510 to the order of said Mess.rs Ruiz y Menendez upon his return to the United States, not having means to satisfy it at present; the House of Scull Storey & Co. signing with him, this obligation for its due fulfilment.

Havana October 31. 1838.

(sig.) Scull Storey & Co. (sig.) Nath.l Putnam Jr.

Received of Mess.rs Scull Storey & Co.

(sig.) Ruiz y Menendez.

Consulate at Havana. No. 44

Enclosure No. 1.

Exhibit No 44
Enclosure No. 2.

Wo. April 6. '38

DON ANTONIO GASTON Y NAVARRETE,

CABALLERO CON CRUZ Y PLACA DE LA REAL Y MILITAR ORDEN DE SAN HERMENEGILDO, CONDECORADO CON LAS CRUCES DE DISTINCION DE LA MARINA Y CHICLANA, CAPITAN DE NAVIO DE LA REAL ARMADA, COMANDANTE MILITAR DE LAS MATRICULAS DE ESTA PROVINCIA, Y PRESIDENTE DEL GREMIO DE MAREANTES Y PESCADORES POR S. M. &ª

Certifica que en tres de Septiembre del año de mil ochocientos treinta y nueve fue despachado por esta Coña el Bergantin Leon para hacer viaje á Filadelfia llevando de tripulacion las diez y seis plazas en ella el Ofn. que á Continuacion se expresan

Ofn. 1º Pto.	Dn. Bernardo de Soto	Coruña
2º	Dn. Fernando Cereso	Ydm.
Agregado	Dn. Estanislao Vria	Gijon
Ydm	Dn. Manuel Rodriguez	Coruña
Bodeguero	Pedro Segui	Mahon
Despensero	Josè Carbò	
Cocinero	Miguel Pons	Mahon
Marinero	Julian Martinez	Santander
Ydm	Tomas Salgado	Coruña
Ydm	Lorenzo Portela	Ydm.
Ydm	Salvador Pereira	Ferrol
Ydm	Manuel Milanes	Coruña
Grumete	Fernando Rebel	
Ydm	Juan Bellerio	Ferrol
Ydm	Francisco Echevarria	Coruña
Page	Jose Cacharron	Ydm.

Y Conrecuente á decreto del Sor Comte. Gral de este Apostadero recaido á instancia del interesado que

queda archivada, le expido la presente, para al
fines que le convenga en la Habana á veinte
ocho de Noviembre de mil ochocientos treinta y tre

Antº Santos

Consulate at Havana No. 44.

Enclosure No. 2.

Rec.d with Consul Frits No. 44

Enclosure No. 3.

Mc. April 6. '38

Nota

De la Tripulacion del Berg.n
Espanol Leon son muertos

El Pilot.o D.n Fernando Zerezo[1] casado
El Bodeguero Pedro Seguiso Soltero
El Cozinero Miguel Pons en Africa
El Marinero Julian Mart.z en Africa

Habana Mayo 15. de 1838

Soto

[1] Tiene una muger y hijo en la Corunna.

Consulate at Havana No. 44.

Consulate at Havana No. 44

Enclosure No. 3.

No – 31st – July N.º 45.

Mr Vail

Consulate of the United States of America,
Havana, July 17. '98

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

The enclosed letter has been this moment received from the Captain General, with the request that I would forward it; and I take the liberty to put it under cover to you, availing myself of the accidental detention this morning, of the Cristóval Colon, one of our New York packets, which is waiting for some passengers who arrived last night by the British packet from Vera Cruz.

As yet, nothing has come to my hands by her; but there is a report of an American vessel having been captured by the blockaders, – retaken by the crew, – and again captured in a second attempt to get in.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yr Obed.t
J. D. Wills.

Recd 31 July No. 46.
Ans. Paid.

Consulate of the United States of America.
Havana, July 17th 1838.

Hon: John Forsyth
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have obtained from the Post Office, in time for the Bolon, the enclosed despatches and news papers from Mexico by the way of Vera Cruz. They were all done up in one parcel to my address, which contained also a line of advice to me from the acting Consul at Vera Cruz, and a thin packet from Mexico to the Collector at New Orleans.

The postage charged at the post-office here, and paid by me, upon this packet, is 240 reals or $30. It will be perceived that the better half of the parcel consists of News-papers. It was proposed to my assist-ant, who went to the post-office, that the envelope to my address should be torn, to see whether the packet consisted of news-papers or letters. Upon his complying, it appeared that it comprised both, in about equal proportions. The reals proved however too strong a temptation; and they retained the

letter-

letter-postage charge upon the <u>whole</u>: alleging that if it had consisted altogether of newspapers, then they would have been able to allow themselves the gratifi-cation of charging only newspaper postage; but, as it consisted in part of both, they were under the disagreeable necessity of taking the whole 2½ rials! This form is my own, but the substance of their reason is embraced in it.

The second edition of the rumor mentioned in my last is brought by an American Captain who has been on board the British packet. This vessel, when about 200 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, spoke an American Schooner, bound there. She had sailed from Matamoros for New Orleans, and, under some pretext, had been captured by one of the French squadron, who put an Officer and seven men on board, leaving, of her old crew, the Captain, mate, and cook. These three took her from the prise-crew, whom the British packet offered to take off: but the "point d'honneur" required them to go with their "prize" into the Mississippi.

In the third edition the history will pro-bably again vary; but I have not time to wait for it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obed.t Serv.t

J. P. Wells.

Recd - 21 July -

Philadelphia July. 18th - 1838

Vail.

Sir please excuse the liberty that I have taken to write to you but I am desirous of to know whether that the consul of the united states for the port of Havana have transmitted to your department the affidavit of George ~~Jansen~~ Jansen second mate of the Brig Clinton of Bangor Capt Jessey Cole which second mate was discharged from the Brig Clinton by said cole without the knowledg of the consul of the united state the facts was not made known to the consul until some days after the departure of the Brig captain Coles treatment to me being of such a nature that the consul give his consent for me to leave the brig and remain at the expence of the said cole until I arrived in the united state Capt cole arrived in boston there discharge his cargo and had sailed from thence befor I arrived in the united states how captain cole accounted for his crew that he cleared out at the custome house at philadelphia I am not able to say as the second mate Luke morgan John Pyne and Edward Harrington seamen did not proceed to sea in the the brig but left her at new castle in the state of delaware George Jansen was put in Mr Morgans place and he was discharge at havana which made oath to before the consul of that place, and he says that cole object for discharging him was to prevent me from having him as a wittness against Cole

in an action which I intend to enter against him as Second
mate of the Brig I have wrote to the collector of boston
informing him of all the particulars telling him that
three of the seamen that went to boston in the brig
was in philadelphia and that they all were willing
to be put upon their oaths that a short time previous
to the officer coming onboard of the brig to examine the
crew Capt Cole give to each man a piece of paper with
a name on it telling them to answer to it when the officer
called for it which they all did but one young man by the
name of Joseph Davis the officer insisted that Davis should
answer to this name that Capt Cole give him but Davis
persisted in his refusal and the officer left him when
Davis was getting paid off by Capt Cole he asked Cole
for his protection Capt Cole told him the Custom
house officer had taken it to the custom house in
consequence of him not answering to the name that he gave
him Davis is a near neighbour of mine and his father
is an respectable citizen of Philadelphia I mentioned it to the
Collector in my letter by his request but the collector has
not answered it Sir if the consul has sent George Jones
affidavit to your department you would much oblige me
by sending me a copy of the same as it may be of service
to me please direct to me No 4. Swanson Street
Southwark Philadelphia & oblige your obedt Servt

William H. Barnard

Hon. John Forsyth,
Department of State
Washington City
D. C.

